

The Comrade.

A Weekly Journal.

Edited by - Mohamed Ali

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare
The truth thou hast, that all may share
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere
They only live who dare!

RARE BOOK

—Morris

Vol. 4. Single Copy
No. 12/2 Annas 4.

Delhi: Saturday, October 12, 1912.

Annual Subscription
Indian Rs. 12. Foreign £ 1

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phased that they would all make any sacrifice when the hour of danger came. Sir Edward and Mr. Smith were afterwards escorted through the crowded streets by armed men, mounted and on foot.

The morning in Belfast on the Covenant day was like a Sunday morning except for decorated streets and a wealth of Union Jacks and Orange emblems. Crowds pursued their way to service in the churches, the greatest concourse being present in the historic Ulster Hall, where the service was attended by Sir Edward Carson, the standard bearer with the Boyne Flag, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Belfast, peers and commoners. After the service Sir Edward Carson, with an escort, went to the City Hall and, amid enthusiastic scenes, signed the Covenant. The table was covered with the Union Jack, and Sir Edward signed with a silver pen. Lord Londonderry was the second to sign, after which the heads of Protestant churches, peers, commoners, officials and others signed. There was a steady stream of “Ulsterites” signing the Covenant in London and other larger cities in Britain.

The ceremony was conducted with the utmost solemnity and dignity. The Corporation attended in scarlet robes. After Sir Edward Carson and other leaders had signed, a procession was formed and they marched through streets thronged with cheering crowd to the Ulster Reform Club, where they were entertained at luncheon.

The Primate of Ireland sent a message to Sir Edward Carson saying: “May God give you strength and wisdom to guide Ireland’s faithful sons in trying to save their beloved land from degradation, disaster, religious strife and civil war.”

Dr. McKean preaching at Ulster Hall said in his sermon that the Irish question at the bottom was against Protestantism. What Ireland wanted was rest from political agitation. The Bishop preaching in the cathedral said they were ready to make every sacrifice to avert Home Rule. At the service in the Assembly Hall, the preacher declared that the people would never submit to a Roman Catholic ascendancy.

Reuter wired from Edinburgh:—Ulstermen signed a Covenant on the gravestone in Greyfriars churchyard on which the “Solemn League and Covenant” of 1638 was signed.

On the eve of Ulster day, Sir Edward Carson issued a message declaring that the great outburst of enthusiasm throughout the Empire has deeply affected his colleagues and himself, and has given them renewed strength. It was realised that they were fighting for freedom and liberty, and for the inspiring ideals of Unity and Empire.

Most of the Unionist leaders have sent messages to Ulster, expressing sympathy with the movement.

Mr. Bonar Law is of opinion that victory is certain. He assures “Ulsterites” that they will not stand alone, but can rely on the support of the whole Unionist Party.

Mr. Balfour said he does not believe that either the British people or the House of Commons will attempt to drive Ulster out of the Union.

The Week.

Ulsteria.

Speaking at the meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council, Mr. F. E. Smith said that the time for action was approaching. If the revolutionary committee now in power in England coerced Ulster, rifles in Liverpool would go off of themselves. If this were treason, then he would reply “our duty is not to this Government but to the constitutions of which they are custodians.” The Unionist papers state that the Council has approved the scheme of provisional Government for the whole of Ulster.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith visited Portadown on the 25th September where they were greeted with fresh scenes of enthusiasm. Semi-military guards of honour sang the National Anthem. They received addresses, in reply to which Sir Edward Carson em-

Mr John Burns, speaking at Leeds, advised his hearers not to be deceived by the Ulster crowds, and by the outrageous bad taste of Sir E. Carson's speeches. The Government refused to be blackmailed.

The "Outlook" says that a third of the officers in the Army are Irish, and that ninety per cent. of these are Unionist Protestants. The journal says that they are considering the question of resigning their commissions in order to lead Ulster when it is in arms.

The culmination of the great meeting in Ulster Hall, Belfast, was the presentation to Sir E. Carson of the original flag borne before King William at the battle of Boyne. It was to be borne before Sir E. Carson at the ceremony. Sir E. Carson returned the flag to its custodian, saying that it was a sacred trust until the conspiracy against Ulster was killed. The responsibility for future events rested with the Government.

Mr. Gulland, Scottish Liberal Whip, speaking in Dundee said he had been urged to ask the Government to prosecute Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Smith and others for preaching treason. He believed that the Government was only staying its hand to avoid exciting riots, thinking it better to treat the matter with contempt.

Sir Rufus Isaacs speaking at Reading said, that the performances in Ulster would not turn the Government one hair's breadth from its intention of carrying Home Rule. He predicted that the Bill would have passed the third reading stage before the end of the year.

Reuter wires from New York:—Mr. John Redmond had a rousing reception at the Home Rule meeting in Carnegie Hall here. Mr. Redmond asserted repeatedly that if the Government remained in office King George would sign the Home Rule Bill. The meeting passed a Resolution congratulating the Nationalists on the position of the Irish cause. A collection realised twenty thousand dollars.

There is a general positive belief in Unionist circles that the Ulster Covenant ensures the rejection of Home Rule by the Lords, if the Bill goes so far, and in any case ensures the submission of the Bill to the electorate.

The "Times" correspondent in Dublin states emphatically that everybody in Dublin and the south of Ireland feels that the Home Rule Bill is killed.

The Late Baron M. Von Bieherstein.

The sudden death of Germany's "strong man" has caused considerable sensation. He had been undergoing a cure, suffering from a cold and overwork, but the seriousness of his indisposition was not suspected. He intended to leave for London in the autumn. The evening papers give prominence to the Baron's brilliant career and to the importance of his most recent work in London where he made an excellent impression, striving as it was believed for peace and closer amity between England and Germany. Public demonstrations in Berlin and throughout Germany of public esteem and grief are unprecedented since the death of Prince Bismarck. The feeling of national loss is emphasised in the official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which is of opinion that the skill and assiduity of the late statesman would have succeeded in achieving favourable results for the Empire in the development of Anglo-German relations.

The articles in the British press are universally cordial. They agree that Bismarck is the power by the lips of one who has been for the world's peace. They hope that his successor in London will be equally strong and able, though probably it is impossible adequately to replace him.

The hopes of a rapprochement which were expressed on his arrival in London and his sudden demise are regarded almost as an irony of fate.

The French press considers that the death of Baron Muegel von Bieherstein has made Anglo-German rapprochement more remote than ever. It hopes the Baron's successor will abandon any chance of success of opposing the Triple Entente.

General Nogi.

General Nogi, the conqueror of Port Arthur, and his wife have committed suicide.

General Nogi cut his throat with a short sword, and his wife stabbed herself in the stomach of the incense the gun was fired announcing the departure of the funeral procession from the palace. The body was placed in their modest home at Akihabara. Both General Nogi and his wife were dressed in their military uniforms and drank a farewell toast to each other before they presented to them by the

late Emperor, whose draped portrait was on the wall. A student understood to be addressed to the Emperor was found dead in the bodies. A student who was residing with General Nogi entered the room and found them breathing their last.

The will of the late General Nogi is a pathetic document. He says that he follows his Emperor because his services are no longer required. He has often sought to die and die on the occasion of a great national calamity. He distributes his property between his wife, his friends, and public institutions, thereby indicating that his wife's death was not premeditated. General Nogi suggests that his body be given to a Medical College, only the teeth, hair, and nails being buried. Admiral Togo will succeed General Nogi as President of the Commaught Japanese Committee.

China.

A message from Mukden states that the Third Division, stationed at Pootung, is going to Manchuria to reinforce the troops operating against the Mongolians.

Friction between Russia and China on the subject of Mongolia continues. Russia complained that the officer responsible for the murder of Said Effendi, a Russian Muslim, in Kharin last July, has not been tried, but has been promoted, has been touring through Mongolia, greeted with military salutes, and acknowledged as a hermit. China again promised that the officer should be tried, but subsequently complained that newly-arrived Russian troops had incited an attack on Kobdo and had aided the Mongolians to defeat the garrison. China requested an investigation into the matter. The Legation, however, denied allegations, and refused investigations.

Reuter wires from Peking:—The Acting Premier has informed the Council that the Government is willing to negotiate with Great Britain with regard to Tibet on the basis of the maintenance of the "status quo".

Dr Morrison in an interview with Reuter's representative on 22nd September pointed out that the growth of patriotic sentiment in China of recent years had not been accompanied by anti-foreign feeling. He denied that the opposition to the Six-Power loan was due thereto. It arose from the natural desire that China should be mistress in her own house. The action of the Powers in forbidding China to borrow except through banks which were given a monopoly naturally excited mistrust. It would be most unfortunate if the Governments persisted in their policy with regard to the Six-Power loan. China argued, he said, that she kept her obligations during the revolution and displayed her resources and ability to deal with a most serious situation. She ought to receive every encouragement and not be hampered in the work of regeneration. Dr Morrison emphasised the urgency of meeting railway requirements. Among the most desirable railways he mentioned the linking of Yunnan and Yunnan Province and said that railways generally in any part of China would be remunerative in view of the richness and fertility of the country.

Five millions of the loan contracted by China with a London house was underwritten in a few hours at an average subscription of 5 per cent.

Reuter learns that directly the Foreign Office heard that the Chinese loan was being negotiated, it informed the powers, and if they proceeded with the project they would be acting in direct opposition to Government, who would be compelled to protest to the Chinese Government against the transaction.

The "Times" said that there could be no question of the peace of the world than the Powers' assumption of policies with regard to China. Therefore, the action of Government in contracting a new loan is in direct opposition to the Government, and it is not surprising that the British Government has given expression to its displeasure.

Reuter wires from Peking:—Sir John Jordan, British Minister in Peking, has presented to Yuan Shi Kai a statement of the Chinese Government's floating liabilities, which amount to 1,000 millions of taels, must be paid in a few months out of the proceeds of the forthcoming loan.

In spite of Government action, the Chinese Government has five millions of Chinese taels in the hands of the British Government. The loan is quoted at a value of 1,000 millions of taels, the value of the proceeds of the loan.

Mr. Grey has announced that the British Government has agreed to advance 1,000 millions of taels to the Chinese Government.

It was said it was quite hopeless to proceed, whereupon he requested that a letter be sent him asking him to abstain from concluding the loan for reasons of State. This was not forthcoming. Consequently he informed the Foreign Office that he would proceed with the issue of the loan in accordance with the contract with China.

The papers give prominence to the character sketches of Mr. James Crisp, who negotiated the Chinese loan. They hail him as the new financier and compare him to David Goliath and Athanasius against the world. They declare that he won a victory against the most powerful combination in the world's history. The fact that the loan was arranged by English bankers under English auspices has captured the imagination of the City, which is confident that the British position in the Far East will be improved. The leading articles generally approve of the loan though the "Morning Post" denounces the efforts of the Foreign Office for their ignorance of the Far East and views the situation with misgiving. A question asked in all the papers is whether the public will appreciate the pluck and confidence of Mr. Crisp and will subscribe the loan. Although pointing out the complications that may arise from the ten-million sterling loan, the "Times" says: "We have no sympathy with monopolies. No policy can be successfully carried out in England without a large measure of public support. The Government's policy has been based too exclusively upon particular interests, represented in England by one powerful institution, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to secure the general support of British finance which is indispensable to its permanent success."

The "Daily News" and the "Daily Chronicle" publish editorials denouncing the action of the Powers with regard to the ten-million sterling loan to China. The former paper compares the Powers to "a blood-sucking money-lender" the latter journal is sorry that Great Britain is taking a lead in an "unwholesome business."

Yuan-Shi-Kai has wired to the Chinese Minister in London congratulating him on the flotation of the loan which, he says, is based on a desire to improve relations between the two countries. He adds that the Republic regards the keeping of faith before all things.

It is announced that the Chinese loan has been over-subscribed to a considerable extent.

Egypt.

A message to the "Times" from Constantinople states that Kamel Bey, Commandant of the Military Police at Skutari and a member of the Committee of Union and Progress has been arrested. It is understood, on charge of abetting the Shawish conspiracy against the Egyptian Government.

Renter wires from Cairo:—As a result of the pressure by more moderate sections of the Nationalists who resented his hostility towards the Khedive and objected to his inflammatory writings which are described as, frequently, playing with fire, and calculated to bring ruin on the country, Fathi Bey, president of the party, has resigned and is now a refugee in Switzerland, having been expelled from Constantinople. Since he and Sheikh Shawish assumed the leadership of the party, the privilege has been declining and recently it threatened to split in two.

Morocco.

The French column attacked midway between Rabat and Fes and killed and thirty wounded. The attack was repulsed.

Algeria.

Further French troops, Commandant-in-Chief, is bent upon suppressing the influence of the army. Orders of drill-to-do families are prohibited in the capital, presumably under Turkish influence. In the Arabic world, and they are then to be posted as soldiers in regiments. There is some activity also in recruiting, and a number of men are reported to have reached Kabal from Ghazal and other districts.

The "Times" further states that at the Durbat held at Rabat during the 14th, the Amir addressed all assembled and exhorted them to be loyal to the Mohammedan faith and to their rulers. He spoke of the new light that was breaking over all the countries of the world and urged them to take advantage of education. All Mohammedans should be in close sympathy with each other. The only religion that is his guide was his reference to the fact which he mentioned that Mohammed, the people of Afghanistan were now the most civilized and advanced of all men and civilization. The Amir then turned to the "Kings of Islam."

The Amir then addressed a meeting during the 14th, Malik Said, the Amir of Morocco, was the first to speak. He said that the Amir of Morocco was the first to speak. He said that the Amir of Morocco was the first to speak. He said that the Amir of Morocco was the first to speak.

Mullaha. He exhorted tribesmen to drop their spears and unite against the enemies of Islam. He pointed out that the tribes were now well armed with rifles and hinted at dangers that might menace them. A passing reference was also made to the war in Persia and affairs in Persia.

Delhi Province.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued on the 17th September:—

In the exercise of powers conferred by section 8 of the Government of India Act, 1854. (17 and 18, Viet O. 77) and with the sanction and approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following proclamation:—

The following territory which is now included within the province of the Punjab, namely, that portion of the district of Delhi, comprising the Tahsil of Delhi and the Police Station of Mahrauli, shall on and from the first day of October, 1912, be taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General of India in Council and formed into a Chief Commissionership to be called the "Chief Commissionership of Delhi" and the Hon. Mr. William Malcolm Hailey, C. I. E., I. C. S., is hereby appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Delhi with effect from the date.

The Secretary of State has agreed provisionally to the pay of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi being at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per mensem, pending the consideration of the question of the whole administration staff of the new province.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, arrived at Delhi on the morning of the 1st October. The arrival being public, he was met at the station by Major Beeton, O.S., Mr. Jacob, I.C.S., Mr. Hadow, D.S.P., and other officials. A procession was formed to the Town Hall where the Chief Commissioner was received by the Municipal President and Committee. Large crowds of interested spectators assembled in the streets, which were lined with the Police.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" has been issued by the Punjab Government notifying certain readjustments from the 1st October in civil charges in the Punjab, consequent upon the creation of the Chief Commissionership of Delhi. These changes include the creation of a Division to be designated the Ambala Division, with Mr. A. Meredith as Commissioner, to include the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla. The boundaries of the Gurgaon and Rohtak districts are also revised to include such portions of the old Delhi as do not form part of the new Delhi Commissionership. The Civil Judicial divisions, which will now be sixteen in number, are also revised as well as the Sessions, which will now be fifteen in number.

The services of the following Punjab officers are transferred in this connection to the Government of India, viz. Mr. C. L. Dundas, Mr. S. M. Jacob, K. B. Khwaja Tasaddak Hussain Sahab, Lala Murari Lal Sahab, Khwaja Hari Chand Sahab, Lala Channihal Sahab, and Munshi Khazari Singh Sahab.

The powers under the Extradition Act will be exercised by the Governor-General and not by the Chief Commissioner. Similarly, the powers under the Local Authorities Emergency Loans Act will be exercised by the Governor-General.

The Chief Commissioner among other functions will exercise appellate powers under the Punjab Tenancy Act and the Punjab Land Revenue Act.

Hindu University.

The Hindu University deputation headed by Mrs. Banant returned Banahpore from Gya on the 25th September.

She addressed a meeting at Gya on the Hindu University on the 24th Sept. She laid stress on the teaching and residential character of the University and pointed out the advantages of a teaching University over the present Universities of India which were then examining boards, and exhorted the Hindu community not to feel disappointed over the Hon. Sir H. Butler's letter regarding the question of affiliation.

She was followed by Messrs. Gupta, Honorary Head-Master, Hindu College, and Mahant Kumar, Vaid, Allahabad High Court. After the meeting was held at short notice over Rs. 50,000 was promised and about Rs. 1,000 was paid on the spot. Messrs. Gupta and Mahant Kumar were accompanied by the leading gentlemen of the town and the leading gentlemen of the place and it is expected that the meeting will contribute over a lakh to the University. Mr. J. B. Bhat, District Judge, who was present at the meeting subscribed Rs. 100.

Urdu Teachers.

The Bombay Government has decided to open a class for training Urdu teachers as an experimental measure for two years and the Ahmedabad Training College has been selected to try the experiment, a Mohammedan graduate familiar with the work of a training college being engaged for the purpose. The Government has also decided to issue at the vernacular final examination a set of papers entirely in Urdu.

The McCormick Case.

BEFORE the Chief Judge and Jury at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, on the 3rd October, Mr. C. Arnold, Editor and Proprietor of the "Burma Critic", was arraigned on a charge of defamation in two articles in the paper dated April 28th, 19th and 12th, under the heading "Mockery of British Justice," containing imputations concerning Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner, of Mergui, thereby intending to harm or having reason to believe that such imputations would harm his reputation.

The accused who was defended by Mr. Hurlin and Mr. C. Campagne, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Guy Rutledge, Government Advocate with the Assistant Government Advocate prosecuted.

Mr. C. Gault, held a watching brief on behalf of Captain McCormick.

The Chief Judge, before the Government Advocate opened his case, informed the Advocates on both sides of the limits within which the case would be kept and warning them about the relevancy of evidence to be adduced in the case.

The Judge warned the Advocate that the charge was in respect of defamation of Mr. G. P. Andrew, whether the imputations in the articles concerning Mr. Andrew lowered him in the estimation of others, also whether the accused published the imputations intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe they would harm Mr. Andrew's reputation and whether the publication was covered by section 499 I. P. C. The question of close friendship between Mr. Andrew and Captain McCormick was a matter to be taken into and all Mr. Andrew's conduct in connection with the case and his proceedings would be relevant. Other matters adverted to in the articles will not be relevant. The trial was not to be the trial of Captain McCormick for the very obvious reason that Captain McCormick was not in this proceeding on his trial. Nor was the case to enquire into the conduct of Inspector Sheard or that of Captain Finner or that of Mr. Buchanan or that of the Commissioner of Tenasserim in connection with the case. Evidence about anything, which was brought, or which in any way came to the knowledge of Mr. Andrew and about anything done or admitted by him before he gave his decision would be relevant. Evidence as to anything which was not within his knowledge or with which he had nothing to do would not be admitted because evidence as to such matters would not be relevant. So far as the prosecution case has been discussed in the criminal proceedings His Honour considered evidence as to what happened between Captain Finner and Mr. Buchanan at Victoria Point as irrelevant except such of it as came to Mr. Andrew's knowledge. A large number of witnesses for the defence have been summoned most of them being persons who gave evidence before Mr. Andrew in connection with the case against Captain McCormick. His Honour knew what it is contemplated they should give evidence about, but it was intended to ask them to repeat or state again their versions of what they had or have to say against Captain McCormick. His Honour should, as at present advised, hold that evidence as irrelevant and inadmissible in this case.

Mr. Rutledge opened the case for the prosecution occupying the whole day, and had not concluded at the rising of court for the day. Counsel asked the jury to hold Mr. Andrew intended in discharging Captain McCormick and classifying the case against him as false, and that the imputations by the accused were untrue. The court was crowded and intense interest was evinced.

The hearing was resumed on the 4th inst. at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, before the Chief Judge and a jury. Mr. Guy Rutledge, the Government Advocate, concluded his opening of the prosecution case, and examined the complainant, Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner, on the allegations made by the accused in reference to the charge against Captain McCormick, and other matters. He denied each and every one of them categorically, stating that the imputations were absolutely false, particularly the imputation regarding his having backed an enquiry into the charge against Capt. McCormick. He did not understand what the article in the "Critic" meant by saying that the inquiry was held in camera, when it was held in open Court just as any other inquiry he held while in Mergui. Complainant's evidence, which had not concluded at the rising of the Court for the day, was to be resumed on the 5th inst.

The Moslem University.

Moslem Feeling.

(FROM A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Calcutta, Aug. 22.

Extreme disappointment has been caused throughout the Moslem community by the decision of the Government of India to allow no affiliation of colleges to the proposed Mohammedan University. Educational authorities, however, support the action of the Government, holding that affiliation to a residential and teaching University, such as is contemplated, is inconsistent with its basic principles. The promoters of the University, or the more intelligent of them, admit that there would be a theoretical incongruity, but they urge that affiliation is essential to their scheme. They collected money from all parts of India on the understanding that Mohammedan schools and colleges everywhere would benefit by association with Aligarh. Without giving this assurance they could not have obtained the funds. Moreover, the only hope of improving Mohammedan schools and colleges, on the lines which have been so successful at Aligarh, is to place them under the control of the new University, which would then become the centre and inspiration of a system of Mohammedan education covering the whole of India. If affiliation is finally refused there will be a demand for the return of subscriptions, which has already been put forward in the Punjab, and either the University scheme must be abandoned or violent discussions among the Mohammedans of different parts of India will ensue.

The promoters complain bitterly that they were not informed at an earlier stage that affiliation would not be permitted. Their present intention is to agitate against this decision of the Secretary of State, as against his determination that the University shall be designated the University of Aligarh (not the Moslem University) and that the powers vested in the Viceroy under the Constitution shall be exercised by the Government of India. This third division will obviously place the University under official control.

(FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

Calcutta, August 15.

A remarkable situation has arisen between the Government of India and the Mohammedan community. Some eighteen months ago a movement was started for the establishment of a great Moslem University which should outdo the glories of Cairo and open new educational possibilities to the followers of the Prophet throughout India.

The idea instantly caught on. Funds came pouring in; thousands of rupees were subscribed by Mohammedan rulers and nobles—the largest individual donation being one of nearly £100,000 from the Nizam—but the humblest Mohammedan contributed his mite.

Matters having progressed so far favourably the Mohammedan leaders, headed by Raja Sir Mohar of Ali Khan of Mahmudabad, approached the Government of India and requested its sanction. This was formally notified on two conditions—first, that the committee could prove that it had sufficient funds, and, secondly, that the Government was able to apply one of the constitution of the University. The second condition was, of course, implicit in the request made to the Government, and the committee insisted that the financial question was the only one that remained for solution. Accordingly more money was collected, and after twelve months the leaders of the movement felt themselves justified in drawing up a constitution, providing for affiliation of Moslem colleges throughout India, and planning generally to base the proposed University upon the most up-to-date models in India and Europe.

A week or two ago all these hopes were dashed. A "communiqué" was issued by the Minister for Education, Sir Harcourt Butler, intimating that the Secretary of State had considered the draft constitution, and had decided that affiliation could not be permitted. The University must be styled simply the University of Aligarh—the premier Moslem college in the East, which was to furnish the nucleus for the new university—and was to be purely a teaching and residential university, without any power to affiliate.

Protests were heard, but a second "communiqué" was issued affirming the first, and declaring that this information of the will of the Secretary of State was "final." Sir Harcourt Butler wrote a personal letter to Sir Mohamed Ali, giving various reasons for the decision of the Secretary of State; but these proved to unconvincing that a conference of Mohammedans was forthwith held at Lucknow, at which it was roundly declared that the Indian Mohammedans declined to accept the decision as "final," and Sir Mohamed Ali has lately published in the papers to-day, once more urges the Government to reconsider its irrevocable word.

If the Government persists in its refusal to allow the University to affiliate Mohammedan colleges, the Mohammedans will continue to have a

University at all, and all the subscriptions will have to be returned. This must inevitably excite bitter feeling among the Mohamedans, who have been roused to an unprecedented pitch of enthusiasm for the project, and whose disappointment will be correspondingly great. Indeed, one Mohamedan organ says it dreads the effect upon the minds of the younger generation of Mussalmans.

The worst of it is that the excuses put forward on behalf of the Government—that the University would be unable to control colleges in other parts of India, that there would be competition which would impair the value of the Aligarh degree, etc.—are not accepted. The belief is that the Government is afraid that the existence of such a University would tend to generate a certain degree of communal or national self-consciousness on the part of Indian Mohamedans which might complicate the problems of government.

Curiously enough, the Hindus have an exactly parallel grievance. They also have been working for a Hindu University at Benares, with powers to affiliate Hindu colleges in other parts of India, and this power was denied to them in identical terms, and on the same day on which the hopes of the Mohamedans were crushed. I fear there is trouble ahead.—*Daily News*.

The "Times" View.

INDIAN advices show that there has been considerable disappointment, particularly on the part of some of the subscribers to the Aligarh University scheme as to the reported decision of Government on the question of affiliation. They seem to have cherished the expectation that the "Federal" University would be given powers to affiliate existing institutions, in whatever part of India they might be situated, teaching up to a prescribed standard. They were prepared to see the power safeguarded by making its exercise subject to the approval of the *ex-officio* Chancellor, the Viceroy. They recognized that as the first great duty would be to make Aligarh itself worthy in every way of the distinction of which the founder, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, dreamed, the day for linking distant Colleges to it must be far distant—that its light might not be seen for a generation to come. But some of their leaders state that they could not have collected the large aggregate sum now in hand unless the prospect of ultimate affiliation had been before them, and it is even suggested that in some instances a return of subscription may be demanded by disappointed contributors.

The restriction of the power of affiliation to local areas only—for this is the decision of Government—is the result of the adoption of a considered policy of general application. Improved by the admitted deficiencies of the system of higher education hitherto prevailing, the Government of India are encouraging the development of teaching, and mainly residential Universities, instead of permitting any further extension of so-called "federal" or examining Universities. The first definite step announced in this direction was that of the establishment of a University at Dacca to relieve the pressure upon the University of Calcutta, with its 52 widely-scattered affiliated Colleges, having an aggregate roll of more than 18,000 students. In a letter to the Bengal Government last April respecting this scheme, the Government of India pointed out that it has long been recognized that the federal type of University implanted in India, though convenient at the outset by reason of the paucity of institutions and their situation at long distances from one another, contains radical defects. Among these were cited the want of corporate life, the growth of external examinations, imperfect supervision, and the difficulty of fostering ardent students' reverence for a central institution and loyalty to its ideals when that institution is remote and impersonal. "The Government of India," added the letter, "consider the creation of new Universities an important factor in educational progress. It is eminently desirable that these should be, where possible, of the teaching and residential type, tending together the Colleges of a certain area or a single circumscribed area."

In accordance with this principle the creation of Universities at Patna, Nagpur, Bangalore, and other centres is projected as circumstances permit; and from it the Secretary of State declines to depart in the special case of the communal Universities. Even Viceroys may err in the exercise of permissive powers; systematic and continued refusal would be resented, and in course of time future Chancellors might find it difficult to withstand pressure for the affiliation of institutions much below the standard of the communal Universities themselves. Aligarh owes its position to large measure to the great traditions inherited from Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, and the linking with it of inferior institutions might soon defeat the hall-mark of Aligarh, which has stood for so much as the progress of Indian Moslem culture.

The difficulties of supervision and inspection found so great in the case of the larger State Universities would be augmented in that of unofficial communal institutions offering to survey Colleges from Peshawar to Tinsukia and from Bombay to Mandalay. Admittedly the question of affiliation is for the somewhat distant future rather than for to-day. The Bill to be passed by the Supreme Legislature will not be unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians; and it is quite conceivable that a future generation of rulers will be prepared to consider the whole problem afresh when and if it becomes one of practical moment.—*The Times*.



TURKISH RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	As.	P.
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Nawab Mustafa Khan Sahib,	...	25	0 0
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Juma collections	...	9	0 0
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Mirza Asad Ali Beg, Ph.D., on behalf of

Rahmani Begum.	...	5	0	0
Abdul Bari, Esqr., Sirawan.	...	2	0	0
Bunyad Husain, Esqr., Gonda.	...	2	0	0
Abdul Kadir, Esqr., Jhelum.	...	7	8	0
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Abdus Subhan, Esqr., Patiya.	...	20	0	0
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" " Sitabuldi Bazar,	...	3	13	0
" " Itwari Bazar.	...	9	11	0
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Through Syed Hasan Burny, Esqr.—				
Money collected by himself, Messrs. Mushtaq Husain, Mohd. Shafiq, and Zamir-ul-Hasan Burny of Bullandshahr.	...	50	0	0
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Petty collections.*	...	10	15	0
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Mrs. Kabir.	...	4	0	0
Mrs. S. Huq	...	2	0	0
Mother of Mohd. Akhtar, Esqr.	...	12	0	0
Mrs. W. Hasan, Jawahir, Aziz, Tahir, and (one illegible) rupees one each.	...	5	0	0
Petty collections.*	...	7	0	0
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Collections made at Kakori, on 1d occasion.	...	103	8	0
Babu Abdul Kadir, Jullundher.	...	29	0	0
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Mohamed Akhtar, Esqr., Baidpur, on behalf of his mother.*	...	60	0	0
Akhter Khan, Esqr., Kaulia.	...	20	0	0
Messrs. Habibullah and Abdus Samad, Delhi.	...	50	0	0
Wajid Ali, Esqr., New Bhikanpur.	...	3	0	0

Amount received since 14th September	Rs.	1,260	2	6
Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	22,112	5	6
Total	Rs.	23,372	8	0

*Owing to great pressure on space we have been compelled to announce the minor contributions in this manner and trust that the donors will not mind it. We are more anxious than the donors themselves to give the fullest details of even the smallest contributions as far as space permits, not so much with a view to publish the charity of the givers as to give every one an opportunity of judging that his contribution is duly credited to the Fund.—Ed. "Comrade."

TETE TETE



AT LAST we are here in the new-old Capital of this ancient land, and if we have quitted the light of the East, we trust we have also found a haven in the true and tender North. When we bade adieu to Calcutta, we were so pressed for time that we kept even our most intimate friends and supporters in the dark as to the date of our departure, so that no time which could be employed in sending convoys to the field of our next battle may be spent in the sadly sweet ceremonial of leave-taking. Similarly, none of our friends and supporters in Delhi had any inkling as to the time of our arrival here. But there was no Non-Official Secrets Act to prevent the leaking out of such information, with the result that we were caught just as we were about to give the slip to all, and were entertained by many friends, being thus presented with the opportunity of bidding most of our Calcutta supporters adieu in a less impersonal manner than through the columns of the *Comrade*. Our only complaint against our Bengal friends was voiced long ago by the great Master whose poems have revolutionised Modern India:—

*Ighnas chalti waqt murawat se dur tha,
Ro ro ke ham ko aur rudni zahir tha.*

Here also, although our actual presence in Delhi was the "first information" received by our friends, they seemed determined to punish us for our secrecy and kill us with kindness. We have, however, prevailed upon some, if not all, to postpone the round of festivities till we have ourselves provided for them our weekly feast of reason and flow of soul. In the meantime, we have been deluged with letters and telegrams from our subscribers asking us why we have not appeared for the last three weeks. We had obtained leave for a fortnight when we left Calcutta, but evidently the desire of our readers for our weekly *causerie* has not stripped their memories. For the additional week's delay we, however, plead guilty. But we are prepared to turn King's evidence and bear witness against a whole crowd of abettors and accomplices. To set up a new Press, and to bring out an issue of 32 pages, all within three weeks, and that too in a place where it is impossible to get, for love or money, most of what a printing press requires is an experience which we would not like our worst enemy to go through twice in a lifetime. But we owe more than this explanation to our readers, for there is a world of others who are awaiting with, perhaps, still greater eagerness for our Urdu daily. We have received more inquiries about the *Hamdard* than we have time to answer individually, for

Alam hama efsaqs-i-ma dardul o mit hah :

we have ourselves not yet made any announcement as to the date when the first issue of the *Hamdard* will be published. Our own hesitation to name the day has nothing in it of the hesitancy of the engaged lady, and is susceptible of a very simple explanation. The types from Bayrut and Cairo have only just reached Bombay, and we expect them to be here in a day or two, as we have instructed our agents to send them to us by passenger train. It must take at least a fortnight to put the whole machinery in order, and we trust the prospective readers of the *Hamdard* will take our word for it that we shall not keep them waiting a moment longer than we can help. Now that our early dreams are being materialised and our childhood longings are coming true, we realise with the poet the full force of our responsibility.

*Asma bair-i-ardang pashayam kashid,
Qara-i-fil ba nam-i-sham-i-sham-e-rahmad.*

The assassin of the Head Constable, Roti Lal Roy, who was shot dead in Dacca, has shown once more that the ghastly under-world of political crime is still peopled by political desperadoes of the dastardly and violent type. Some efforts have

The Dacca Outrage.

been made in a section of the Bengali Press to read into the murder some purely personal motive of revenge. A policeman, who was a prominent witness in the Dacca conspiracy case and some other political cases and had hitherto been employed to watch the movements of certain notorious members of a dissolved Samiti, is murdered in cold-blood. And yet we are asked to believe that the act is not what, in all likelihood, it appears to be: a fruit of the insensate political feeling that had, not very long ago, flowered into organised Nihilism in Bengal. The temper of the classes from whose ranks the assassin has been usually drawn may be calmer to-day. The prophets are, for obvious reasons, silent and have ceased to supply the necessary stimulus. That, however, should not lead us to infer that anarchism has been altogether killed in this country. Repression has simply scotched it and driven it underground. "Concessions" may also have played the part often claimed for them in easing the situation. But those who imagine that the body-politic has been completely cleansed in that way have a very imperfect idea of the character and psychology of the anarchist. He is a microbe that persists in the blood, and no amount of mild "treatment" or surgical operations can completely annihilate it. Perhaps it would be better to recognise frankly that he has come to stay in this country. Is it possible that India is acquiring something of the political and moral climate of European countries like Russia, Italy or Spain where the monster thrives so abundantly? Whatever the future may have in store, the heart of the country is at present sound, and Government, whatever its shortcomings, has a clear idea of the directions in which it ought to move. The anarchist may not, therefore, perturb our vision of the future or affect the nerves and darken the counsel of the rulers as long as it is frankly admitted that he is always a dangerous possibility, and occasionally a dread presence.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* puts together some very interesting views on the question of the Julfa-Urumia Railway for which Russia has perhaps already exacted a concession at Teheran. According to the correspond-

Julfa-Urumia Railway.

ent, there is, first, the commercial aspect of the scheme, arising from the fact that Urumia is an important trading centre to and from which two important caravan routes lead, one from Julfa by Khoi, Dilman and Sahmar, and the other from Trebizond by Erzerum, Kotur and Khoi. The first is the route from Russia; the other is from the west of Europe, including Great Britain. The Julfa-Urumia Railway will secure for Russia an enormous advantage over all her commercial rivals. In view of this fact the recent conversations at St. Petersburg between M. Poincaré and M. Sazonoff, which led to the waiving of the exclusive Russian privilege in the matter of the Anatolian railways in favour of France, on the understanding that no line between Trebizond and Erzerum will be built, possess a peculiar significance. The understanding means, in fact, that, while seeking—presumably with British support, and, at any rate, under the Anglo-Russian Convention—to obtain for her trade a special advantage by converting the existing caravan route into a railway, Russia is obstructing her rivals in their efforts to get some compensation for themselves. The famous Potsdam agreement, which resulted in a similar deal about a branch line from Kharinkin to Teheran, was mainly designed at the expense of British influence and British trade. But the most important aspect of the proposed Julfa-Urumia Railway is the strategical advantage that Russia will secure at the expense of Turkey. The district between Lake Urumia and Lake Van is the disputed Turko-Persian territory. But while the dispute proceeds, Russia, "as the *tertius gaudens*, has, under the pretext of safeguarding the caravan route from the nomad tribes, equipped with her consular troops the entire line from Julfa to Khoi and further." The number of these troops must at present amount to several thousand. Should a Russian railway be constructed on the present caravan line, the "disputed" district will be definitely occupied by the Russians, and will virtually become a Russian province. This must be, indeed, the primary object which the Russian Government has in view in asking for the concession, and will result in planting the Russians on the Turkish flank. There is good reason to think that the moment for seeking the concession has been specially chosen in view of Turkey's difficulties elsewhere and her consequent inability to make her protest effective. But, as the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent says, here comes the liability of England. "We have undertaken under the secret clause of the Cyprus Convention of 1878 to protect Turkey on the northern frontier of her Asiatic possessions, and Turkey may well, in view of Russia's strategical approach by way of Urumia, call upon us to discharge our obligations under that Convention. Are we going

to evade our obligations on the pretext that an actual attack by Russia has not yet taken place? On the other hand, have we not undertaken under the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 not to oppose any railway concession which Russia may ask for herself in the northern zone? Once more it is seen what an illogical departure our *entente* with Russia has been from our ancient lines of policy." And yet Sir Edward Grey thinks that Russia and England were never more completely in accord and the Convention never a greater blessing than it is to-day.

Mrs. ANNIE BESANT discoursed with her usual perfervid eloquence at Bankipore the other day on the most suitable type of a communal university for India. She regretted that the main object for which the Hindu and the

Communal Universities.

Moslem Universities were needed "had been kept in the background while discussing the Government decision." Her ideal of a university was a teaching and residential one like those of Oxford and Cambridge, which "trained students in their atmospheres as worthy citizens", and not an "examining board" like the London University which merely granted degrees "to the clever students who had no university training." She exhorted the Hindus and the Mussalmans to "welcome enthusiastically the Government decision to grant them residential and teaching universities, which would enable Benares and Aligarh to become centres of Hindu and Mohammedan culture respectively." Her objections to a "federal" university were mainly framed on the assumption that "it would be difficult to control and supervise colleges scattered all over India." The present universities "had failed in the supervision of colleges under a limited area. How then could Benares and Aligarh Universities supervise colleges all over the country?" As regards the designation, she preferred "Benares and Aligarh, instead of Hindu and Mohammedan Universities." Mrs. Annie Besant has, of course, gained considerable practical experience in regard to Hindu education, and her views on the educational needs of the Hindus are entitled to weight. In her speech at Bankipore she, however, traversed a vaster area, discussed the question of a communal university in its fundamental aspects and based her objections to the "federal" type of university on broad educational grounds. Briefly, she objects to a university with powers of affiliation because it would lack the necessary "atmosphere" for the training of character and would fail to evolve an efficient organisation for supervision and control. The arguments, though far from trivial, are by no means new. In fact, it is because these arguments have weighed most with the Mussalmans that they have all along felt a "federal" university to be supremely important for their needs. When once we recognise the need of a communal university, we set our seal on the right of every important community to evolve its own educational type. The affiliation question is simply a problem of space. If India were no larger in extent than, say, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Aligarh would be a possibly sufficed for the requirements of the community. But a population of 70 millions scattered over an area of 1½ million square miles cannot send all its youths to receive the hall-mark of Aligarh. The only practical solution of the difficulty would, therefore, seem to be to reproduce the Aligarh type, in its main features, in important Moslem centres throughout the country. Affiliation would supply a guarantee against the lowering of the standard and the degeneration of the type. Aligarh itself would be the seat of the University with all the advantages that residence and academic life can confer. The distant colleges would be residential in character and would not fail to catch, at any rate, some of the tone and the spirit of the parent institution. The University curricula and the tests would be identical. We fail to realise how a machinery set up for purposes of inspection together with a system of joint examinations and of "Circuit Professors," i. e., Professors employed by the parent institution occasionally lecturing for a term or so at the affiliated institutions, would interfere with the "residential and teaching" character of Aligarh or even of outside colleges affiliated to it? The State universities have admittedly "failed". But their failure is due, not to inefficient supervision and control, but to their total lack of ideal. Curiously enough, Mrs. Annie Besant and those who argue like her ignore the *raison d'être* that alone can justify the evolution of a communal university. If the existing colleges and the universities that control them are condemned as inefficient for want of "atmosphere" and character, it is surely a very strange logic to condemn the creation of better institutions inspired by definite ideals and answering to a common type. It is exactly because the existing universities have "failed" in their supreme functions, that the Mussalmans, at any rate, desire a new and better university; and it is because they want to sow broadcast the seeds of the ideals which have germinated in the "residential atmosphere" of Aligarh that they consider affiliation to be so essential to the success of their educational programme. Per-

haps the Hindus have begun to think otherwise. They are the best judges of their own needs; and, considering the views of the Hindu leaders and the Hindu Press, they seem already inclined to accept the advice that Mrs. Besant solemnly offers them at Bankipore. It would not at all be a matter for surprise if they do. Hindu society is not homogenous in character nor is it held together by the force of common ideals. The existing State universities have hitherto supplied all their educational needs. The only criticism that they have ever advanced against these universities has been confined to the degree of their own share in their direction and management. That share is daily growing and the influence of Hindu opinion is being increasingly felt in the organisation of public education in this country. With many State universities practically their own, it need create no wonder if the Hindu community finally elects to accept the Hindu University on the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State.

WE HAVE received a copy of the letter which Mr. C. Arnold,

A High School for Burma Moslems.

Editor of the *Burma Critic* has addressed to one of the wealthiest Mohammedans in Rangoon and which he proposes to send to several other Mussalmans. The letter, after briefly outlining the existing state of Moslem education in Burma, sets forth a tentative suggestion for the establishment of a Moslem High School in Rangoon and appeals for the necessary funds to bring the proposal to fruition. Moslem education in Burma is in a lamentably backward condition indeed. At a meeting of the Burma Moslem Society, Mr. Arnold learnt the fact with regret that the Moslem boys suffer under very considerable difficulties in regard to education. He felt that the existing state of affairs is highly discreditable to the whole Moslem community. As he rightly observes, "this community reckons among its members some of the richest residents in Burma, and it seems to me that, unless these people are willing to be considered lacking in all public spirit and devotion to Islam, they must bestir themselves in the interests of the growing generation." With characteristic zeal and sympathy for a good cause, he has since been taking active interest in the matter, and has put himself in communication unofficially with the educational authorities. After carefully considering the needs of the Mussalmans, he has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to start a High School with hostels attached to it, which would prepare boys for the Rangoon College and afford them residential accommodation. The number of Moslem boys receiving collegiate education is, at present, very small, owing mainly to the want of a suitable hostel for the boys. The proposed High School will provide secondary education for the Mussalmans according to their own needs as well as maintain a number of hostels for those who pass on to the College. "This scheme," says Mr. Arnold, "seems to me eminently practicable and it only needs the earnest co-operation of all the rich Mohammedans in Burma. No money could be so wisely spent as that given to advance education and to enable Mohammedans, who in another generation will be the representatives here of a great Indian community, worthily to hold their place in the forward movements of all Asia." We trust Mr. Arnold's appeal will meet with a hearty response from the Moslem community. The Mussalmans of Burma owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Arnold for his active sympathy and interest in the matter; and we are sure they can repay it in no other way than by co-operating with him with whole-hearted enthusiasm in order that his efforts to create a Moslem High School in Rangoon may be crowned with a full measure of success.

THE promoters of the scheme which aims at the creation of a college for the study and development of the Vedic and Unani system of Medicine deserve all needful help and encouragement from the people. It represents a useful and

patriotic effort to preserve what is best in the ancient arts of healing as practised in India, to co-ordinate them with the established principles and discoveries of the modern European system and to make them living sciences capable of growth through systematic research and experience. The immense strides that modern surgery has made is obvious enough; and the results of unremitting labour of a devoted army of modern scientists are profoundly affecting the theory and practice of Medicine throughout the world. It does not, however, mean that the Unani and Vedic systems have grown totally obsolete and defunct. They still possess considerable vitality and are extensively practised in India. Empirical, no doubt, in many cases, they are nevertheless the genuine products of Indian climate, psychology and temperament. To rescue them from the quack and raise them to the dignity of useful and progressive sciences ought, therefore, to be a subject of serious consideration for the Indian communities. The movement that has been recently set on foot to establish a Unani-Vedic College

at Delhi is a welcome indication of the desire of the promoters of the scheme to make some effort in that direction. The scheme is as yet in its preliminary stage. We understand that H. E. the Viceroy is taking a sympathetic interest in its development and has consented to lay the foundation stone of the proposed College when the requisite amount of subscriptions has been raised and a suitable site definitely allotted. We trust the scheme will, through the generosity of the public, and the energy of the Haziq-ul-Mulk, bear practical fruit.

THE forthcoming Lucknow session of the All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference will have to deal with great educational issues, and its deliberations will have a far-reaching effect on the character and scope of higher education amongst the Mussalmans. The Hon. Joint Secretary of the Conference requests us to draw the attention of the Moslem public to the importance of the session. Apart, however, from the general questions affecting the educational ideals and programme of the community as a whole, the Conference has also to deal with the local needs of the Mussalmans in various parts of the country. The Hon. Joint Secretary, therefore, requests the Moslem leaders and well-wishers in every province to send, as soon as possible, resolutions embodying the requirements of their respective localities to the Central Office of the Conference at Aligarh. All such resolutions should reach the Office at an early date if the programme for the annual session is to be prepared and issued in time.

IT SEEMS to have been rumoured in some quarters that the Burma Moslem League has been rendering financial assistance to the Editor of the *Burma Critic* in the defence he is conducting against the charge of defamation that was

The McCormick Case.

some time ago brought against him by Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner of Mergui. We learn from our contemporary that the rumour is altogether devoid of truth. Says our contemporary:—"We have heard from time to time, since this case has been before the public, that reports are current that the Burma Moslem League has taken a leading part in the matter, and that it has collected large sums towards the defence expenses, according to one rumour as much as Rs. 25,000. We think it well to state that all such reports are false. Nothing whatever has so far been done by the League. We hope this statement will put a stop to these tales, and we shall be glad if the Indian papers will publish this contradiction of them." Perhaps our readers are aware that this case is now being tried by the Burma Chief Court. A brief summary of the first two hearings is published elsewhere. We had been reproducing in complete detail the proceedings of the case in the committing Magistrate's Court as far as the limited space at our disposal allowed. But the proceedings were so lengthy that we were not able to reproduce them in full before the hearings in the Chief Court commenced. We have, therefore, decided to stop further reproduction of the same, especially as the trial now proceeding in the Chief Court will be much more interesting, and of which we will, of course, try to give an account in ample detail.

REuter informs us that Lord Denman, Governor-General of the Commonwealth, was given a great ovation on leaving for Melbourne, "because the New South Wales Government has appro-

riated Government House for administrative purposes." We further learn that "the route to the station was lined by cheering crowds", and that the Lord Mayor, in an address, expressed indignation at the circumstances in which Lord Denman left "as an unparalleled outrage on national hospitality." We can well imagine a Governor-General, turned adrift on the streets, exhorting the pity of the crowds and deriving comfort from their cheers. A decorous Lord Mayor could not but mourn along the inhospitable freak of the irreverent gods of democracy. Here, in India, however, we have quite a different spectacle—the honours of the Legislative Councillors seeking shelter in the palaces of the Governor-General. And what makes their plight all the more galling and bitter is that they have none of the consolations that sustained the Governor-General of the Commonwealth in his grief—no "orations" of pitying crowds, and no addresses of indignant municipalities. But, however, if or well the Councillors may fare, it is some relief to think that the Indian Viceroy is beyond the reach of the fate that has overtaken his Australian confrere. Could the world dare look like India again if through some freak of circumstance a Viceroy found himself wandering in quest of a home, amid the howls of Delhi street boys and the sad, respectful signs of the City Fathers? What then?

WE HAVE received the following letter from Mr. Shaukat Ali, which we hope will be read with considerable interest by our Moslem readers:—"May I beg for a little space in your esteemed paper to make an earnest appeal to Moslems in India to organise a Volunteer Corps to fight against the filibustering gang of dacoits in the Balkans? There is no doubt about the feeling of the Mussalmans all over the country, but I think we should give a more practical proof of our strong sympathy. A few thousand young men could easily be found in the country willing to fight for a great and glorious cause. I know many Mussalmans are anxious to go out to help their co-religionists if some one takes upon himself to organise a Volunteer Corps. I would have gladly taken this duty upon myself, but unfortunately I have many things on my hands just now. However, I would be proud to be one of the Volunteers and will pay my own expenses. It would do the Mussalmans—specially those of us who have not always lived up to its high ideals—no end of good if we learn it to die for our great faith. Surely, we in India have not forgotten our past traditions. A glorious death in fighting for Islam is a thousand times better than the kind of life many of us are leading. Our Government, I am happy to say is on the side of truth and righteousness, and would not like to see Turkey swallowed up by her unneighbourly neighbours. I am sure that the Government of India will help us in fulfilling the desire of every true Moslem's heart." We need hardly say that Mr. Shaukat Ali's appeal to his Moslem brethren is simple, direct and sincere; and those who know his over-flowing optimism know as well that it is at times very infectious. But, will his appeal succeed in evoking what he calls "a practical proof of our strong sympathy"? We rather take it as a challenge to the Mussalmans, and we confess we are curious to learn the way in which the challenge will be received. Many things tempt us to revise our estimate of the Indian Mussalman of to-day. We may be wrong. They may not be pigeon-livered, nor lacking in gall to make disappointments bitter. All we do know is that they possess an enormous fund of wordy sympathy. Is action reserved for a final effort in the last ditch? We would rather wait and see. The cup of Turkey's troubles is now full to the brim. If Turkey is to perish, better far it should perish sword in hand. That awful catastrophe may not come. But if it ever comes, will it find many or few among the Mussalmans in this country who would not wish to be on the side of their brethren fighting for their honour, faith and fatherland. The present crisis is full of grave possibilities; and while every Indian Moslem will, we trust, send material help for the wounded soldiers and widows and orphans of the heroes who may fall in battle, we should like to see if there will be many whose one desire would be to go and share with their Turkish brethren the privilege of defending Islam or the glory of death in a righteous cause. As regards the attitude of our Government, we are happy to think that the British Foreign Office has taken a leading part in trying to curb the bellicose tendencies of the Balkan States. The situation has, however, grown out of the control of European diplomacy. A big struggle, with immense potentialities for becoming world-wide is imminent. Under the circumstances the Indian Government, we are sure, will not feel the slightest objection against the Indian Mussalmans going out to fight for Turkey. Volunteering for a good cause has been the privilege of the individual in every civilised State. We know of scores of brave and generous-hearted Englishmen who have fought in defence of right, freedom and justice in foreign lands. Lord Minto fought as a volunteer on the side of Turkey in the last Russo-Turkish War. As long as the requirements of neutrality are scrupulously satisfied, the Indian Moslems will, we trust, experience no difficulties in going out as volunteers to Turkey. The Bulgarian Premier is reported to have said that "the impending war is the appalling ransom we are going to pay for our Christian brethren thrust back by impious men into the godless pandemonium branded by Gladstone's immortal words." Here is another direct challenge to the whole world of Islam. Is the sense of honour and shame of the Indian Moslem quick enough to realise what this challenge means?

As we had intimated in the last issue of the *Comrade* published from Calcutta, we do not intend to publish the Moslem University Voting Paper any longer. The results have been frankly disappointing, though there is not the least doubt that of those who have an opinion to offer, or—shall we say?—those who have an opinion at all, are by a very large majority against the acceptance of the terms sought to be imposed on the Mussalmans by the Secretary of State. But as we had clearly stated, the effort of this majority would be much lessened by the fact that hardly a third of the number of our Moslem subscribers have voted at all. If we know the abstainers at all—and we think we know them pretty well—their absten-

tion has been due to the political lethargy that has overtaken the community after the sudden and fairly sustained activity displayed during the Separate Electorates controversy. Since then the Mussalmans have been resting on their oars, and the numbers of those who have voted on the question of the University is as good an index as any other of the practical energy and effort that the Mussalmans can put forth when they cannot secure what they want at the very first endeavour. Much as we feel that in the regime of Lord Minto the Mussalmans got only what was rightly their due, and that too only in one direction, their success was a little too easy as political successes go in the world. Is the community capable to-day of a millionth part of the sustained effort put forth by the Irish Nationalists to obtain Home Rule which will at last be the head and crown of one of the most prolonged political struggles? Nearer home, are they capable of putting forth a quarter of the sustained effort which compelled the Government to unsettle the most settled of facts in Bengal? Resolutions are occasionally passed by the "Tongue," its Council and its various branches. Brave words are used in displaying righteous indignation against Italy and Russia, and wily words in finessing as regards the criticism of the policy of Great Britain. Much sympathy is showered on the Turks, the Arabs and the Persians, and by way of change Mr. Montagu is denounced in glowing periods for doubting the solidarity of Islam. But is the farce worth the acting? What is the net result of all this? "Words, words, words," as Hamlet would say. The contributions of Indian Mussalmans to the relief of the war sufferers in Tripoli have not exceeded ten lakhs, even if they ever reached that figure. Italy and Russia have not been put in mortal fear of the military prowess of these sturdy sons of Islam, and we doubt if our own Government takes them more seriously than to keep the C. I. D. eye a little more carefully on a few scribblers and blathers. We are ourselves none too valorous to expect or desire anything beyond a Jihad of the jaw and the shedding of many ink-bottles in the cause of Islam abroad.

*Irāhī thā yē nīlān ka hīlān ruh-i-muslīm ka,
Maqar, ay hamaufar, dil ikī thakan kurbā aur kaht hai.*

But the cause of Islam at home was expected to have produced something more practical. After the high feeling noticeable at Lucknow just two months ago, we expected that the Mussalmans would convince the Secretary of State that they were in earnest by contributing lavishly to the University Fund, or at least paying up what they had promised towards it before the "final" decisions were announced. We at least expected that a few thousand meetings would be held in the country to pray the Government of India to make yet one more effort to convince the Secretary of State that the "Man on the Spot" could be trusted to deal safely with the question of affiliation. But there is neither money nor meetings, and one or two honourable gentlemen are riding astride the situation with the proposal that the University may be accepted on the Secretary of State's terms, but—for 15 lakhs of rupees! If ever a Mussalman possessed the soul of a bazaar haggler it must be the author of this stupid suggestion. Has the community come down so low as to be satisfied with a Banya's bargain? "What's the use of these bitter words," one may say. We admit the bitterness with our poet, philosopher and friend.

*Rakhya, (Hāish, maghī is talkh nawāz men mīdī,
A; kuchh dard nēri dil men menī hātī hai.*

Ours has mainly been an educational ideal, and we would say day prefer to be a pedagogue rather than a demagogue. Ours has not been the cult of the bomb but of books, and to so peaceful a cause the opposition of the Secretary of State has taken us completely by surprise. But our keenest disappointment is that the educated members of the Moslem community, who had talked of nothing but education for forty years, should appear so impractical and lifeless. It is easy to run down the "leaders" and it is impossible for any honest individual to admire the splendid isolation of some of the greatest of them at a time when their place is here by the side of their people. But what of the people themselves? We accuse the rank-and-file even more than the General, for armies have sometimes won the day even after the death of the General, but a General can only surrender or die when the army has been mown down or fled. The following is the final muster of the Moslem subscribers of the *Comrade*, and it will show that out of every three two have preferred silence, and—shall we add?—secrecy.

For the acceptance of the University on Government's terms 51
Against the acceptance of the University on the Government's terms 796

The Comrade.

The Last Fight of The Turk.

With the Montenegrin attack on Turkey, the ruthless and open conflict of race and creed, which had been the nightmare of European diplomacy for more than a generation past, has at last begun. The stake is the Empire of the Turk in Europe. The issues are the most momentous and fateful that have ever been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. Within the compass of a small peninsula Nature and History have combined to pack all the forces that divide men—the elemental hunger of the savage, the lawless passions of the tribe, the hate and scorn of race, the remorseless bigotry of the priest, the pride of tradition, the vindictive fury of the weak, the lust for power and dominion—over which broods the spirit of the crusader. When the Turk forged his way into Europe, the petty Kingdoms of the Balkans were swept away and the entire territory as far as the gates of Vienna became an integral part of the Ottoman Empire. But conquest was nowhere accompanied by the final attempt to "Turkify" the conquered races. The spirit of racial individuality remained to fester in the heart of the Bulgar, the Albanian and the Serb. The sense of political inferiority was soon sharpened into undying hatred and murderous desire for revenge. Had the great soldiers who carved the magnificent Ottoman empire in Europe been as astute as the consolidators of Holy Russia, the course of modern history would have been entirely different. But the perfect, almost incredible toleration enjoyed by various nationalities under Turkish rule effectually barred the way to the unification of the Empire. As soon as the central authority grew slack and untoward political events divided the attention and impaired the will and the energy of the ruling race, the subject races began to nurse schemes for independent sovereign existence. The great European Powers, that had their own territorial designs to serve, stood forth as champions of "historic nationalities" struggling to be free. One by one the most important provinces of Turkey in Europe either rose into separate kingdoms or were absorbed by the neighbouring European States through successful intrigue, diplomacy or war. A most convenient fiction was set up at this stage and the Turk was reported abroad from the European Chancelleries as a "Sick Man" in the throes of political dissolution. Fierce contests, plottings and counter-plottings have been going on amongst the prospective "heirs" since then; and the so-called Near Eastern Question is in reality the hopeless tangle into which the rival claimants have landed the diplomacy of Europe. The petty Balkan States are but mere pawns in the game. They have, no doubt, their own schemes of territorial aggrandisement and childish grandiose dreams of empire. But it is only because of their utility as instruments in the hands of Austria and Russia that they exist at all as toy kingdoms for the spoilt savages of Europe. Turkey is strong enough to deal with these turbulent and fanatical brigands at her frontiers. If the war becomes general, as is probable, her army may be trusted to carry the Ottoman flag and plant it once again in the heart of Athens, Sofia and Belgrade. It is not, however, the military issue of the struggle—of Turkey wrestling against the combined forces of the new-born "Confederacy"—that constitutes the menace of the situation. The real danger lies in the future developments of the diplomatic moves that have called this "Confederacy" into being. The very idea of Montenegro challenging Turkey to battle is ludicrous. She has dared to step forth into the arena in obedience to a concerted and well-planned scheme of action. The Serbian, Bulgarian and Greek Cabinets, too, have a correct measure of their military strength and would not indulge in tall talks and bellicose attitudes—the delirious war mobs notwithstanding—if they had not based their calculations on the strength of very definite assurances from other quarters. European diplomacy may stand aghast at their audacity, but not even a tyro can mistake the fingers of some of the agents of that diplomacy pulling the strings from behind the scenes. The issues of the present struggle are, therefore, big with fate. They involve the question of life and death for the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

Perhaps the day has, at last, arrived when the Turks, with their backs to the wall, should fight the last fight for their existence. The fight will be against heavy odds, against treason within, implacable foes without and, above all, against the active hostility of their bigger neighbours who have been nourishing vast political ambitions to share the "Sick Man's" Heritage. All this, however, seems to be inevitable. The day has, perhaps, passed when the question could be considered on the basis of right and justice. Modern Europe has ruled "the Turk" out of the pale of international morality. The question has been reduced to a simple, stark physical issue. Is Turkey strong enough to live? The sword of the Ottomans has now to give

the answer. Reports from Constantinople declare that Turkey is determined "to finish with her troublesome neighbours once and for all." To a nation jealous of its traditions and honour, no other determination could be possible. The present crisis has moved absolutely out of the region of compromise. The ostensible demand for an autonomous Macedonia is the thinnest of the thin disguises. The demand is, in naked fact, that the Turks should clear out of Europe. If they elect to retire into Asia of their own free choice, even then the troubles of the Turks would not cease. The pressure of outside aggression would increase rather than diminish and the woes of a whole nation in retreat will end only when it has found a safe refuge in the waters of the Persian Gulf. The end of Turkey in Europe will be the beginning of the end of Turkey in Asia. There need, therefore, be no illusion about the challenge of the "Confederacy" with which Turkey is face to face to-day. That challenge has been cheerfully accepted. There is not a Turk who does not feel that the supreme crisis of his national destiny has arrived; and he is awaiting the future with the calm fortitude characteristic of the race. There is something impressive in the spectacle of a valiant people, hemmed in on all sides by unscrupulous and determined foes, quietly pulling themselves together for a final effort to conquer or to die. Nature did not fashion the Turk on the model of hereditary bondsmen. He has been a born ruler of history—an aristocrat among nations. If, however, his rule is destined to close, it is far better he, too, should perish with his rule than live to bear the bondage of his slaves.

It is impossible at present to calculate the dimensions that the present crisis may reach. It contains all the elements of a big European catastrophe. The single-handed struggle of Montenegro will not take a month to decide. It is, however, exceedingly unlikely that Montenegro will be left alone to her fate. The Bulgarian and Serbian war-dogs, that have been straining mightily at the leash, may be let loose at any moment. Within the next week the crisis is bound to take a decisive turn; and Turkey may have to deal with the combined assault of the "Confederacy." If the crisis develops no further, Turkey may confidently look forward to the issue of the impending struggle. It is, however, when she has decided the military issue and finds her insolent enemies lying helplessly at her feet, that the real question of the Balkan settlement will arise. Will she be allowed to enjoy the hard-earned fruits of her victories? Sir Edward Grey is reported to have said that, if war breaks out in the Balkans, every effort will be made to preserve unity of purpose amongst the Powers. Will he also endeavour to make sure, when the day of reckoning comes and the war is over, that Turkey is allowed to settle her account with her neighbours without interference or "friendly" advice from the Powers? Let the "Confederacy" have war, by all means, if it so desires—with all its consequences. If it succeeds in beating the Turks out of Europe, it is welcome to retain the spoils and divide them amongst its members. But if the Turks win and their generals hold "parades at Sofia" and other centres of the "Confederacy," then no sentimental charlatans or interested schemers will, we trust, be allowed to interfere on behalf of "struggling nationalities." Will the European Concert be capable of this degree of self-restraint and fairplay? All history teaches us to be sceptical. Russia will not allow her protégés, the little "Tear of Bulgaria" and the King of Serbia to be driven into exile. Austria-Hungary has her own treaty obligations to discharge by saving Montenegro. Greece—the ancient Hellas, the land of Plato and Aristotle, the sacred haunt of the Muses—can not of course be left to the tender mercies of the Turk. The result of the struggle would be that Turkey, after immense expenditure of blood and treasure, will be left white as the flag to begin the struggle over again before another decade is over.

The sparks that might kindle a general European conflagration are not absent from the elements that constitute the present crisis. Austria has her own designs on Salonica; and Russia has never ceased to scheme for a territorial expansion in the direction of Constantinople. Austrian and Russian ambitions are, therefore, hostile in aim and their diplomatic manoeuvring often runs into sharp antagonism. Into this complex texture of the Balkan problem is wrought the web of multi-coloured motives and desires that move the petty Balkan nationalities. Then, there are diverse commercial interests and colonising ambitions, political and diplomatic calculations, faddist plans and sentimental illusions. All these factors—popularly summed up as "the Near Eastern Question"—severally exert a powerful influence on the policy of every important European State. The two main European powers into which diplomacy is organised at present, are directly interested in the Balkan developments. Efforts are being made to keep Europe united in dealing with the situation. But the various thoughtless ineffectual meddling made by the German proposals and the recent activity of the Russian Foreign Ministry serve to indicate the difficulties of Russia and Austria acting together. The busy balladists they are being issued from Paris, assuming the world that all is well with the European Concert.

only bring into clearer relief the enormous task of diplomacy to keep the Concert in being. When once the Balkans are ablaze, the Concert will be shattered into its elements. That this contingency is fully present in the minds of the Russian and the Austrian Cabinets is manifest from the prompt measures they are respectively taking to mobilise their military forces. There exists, therefore, a grave possibility of the Balkan crisis developing into a European conflict. England had shown every desire to respect the susceptibilities of Turkey in "the exchange of views" that took place between the Powers before the forces of diplomacy could be mobilised. We trust she will play an honourable part in settling the grave issues now confronting Europe. In the event of a European war she will find the Turks her most useful allies, while the Moslem fellow-subjects of the British nation can feel no greater honour than to fight for their sovereign as well as for their brethren in faith.

The combined aggression of the Balkan States against Turkey is bound to create a profound impression throughout the Islamic world. If the Montenegrin attack brings about a general war, every Moslem will feel an irresistible call of duty to help those who will have to carry on a life and death struggle in defence of their honour and their rights. The feeling would be as strong and natural as the spiritual and moral ties that unite the followers of Islam. Some mischief-mongers have often tried to read into this feeling an aggressive political ambition or a burning hatred of Christendom. It is nothing of the kind. The Mussalmans desire nothing more than that their brethren should be allowed to live in peace and freedom from the aggression of the racial and religious bigots in Europe. If ever a nation possessed the right to defend its home and liberties, the Turks possess it to-day in full measure. In trying to crush the forces of anarchy, organised revolt and militant "confederacies" they would be striving to preserve the birth-rights of their nationality. No Mussalman, in whose breast there exists the least fraternal feeling that has been the glory of his creed can see unmoved the struggle of his fellow-Moslems in a just and noble cause. He would regard it as a great privilege if he can share actively the stress and burden of that struggle. If, however, that privilege is denied him, he would never cease to pray to his God, Who has ever exalted righteousness and hated iniquity, that Right may triumph and Wrong may be trampled underfoot.

The Aligarh Budget.

True to tradition the Budget of the Aligarh College came up for discussion before the Trustees on the 29th September, i. e., fully six months after the commencement of the year. Complaints have been made for the last 7 or 8 years that the Budget Meeting of the Trustees is never held in time, and those responsible for the delay have, it appears, exhausted their ingenuity in discovering fresh excuses for their dilatory methods. This year no excuse was put forward, though the authorities did not admit that they had no excuse to offer. It is methods like this that give a handle to those who would not allow the Mussalmans, on some pretext or other, to manage their educational affairs themselves. And if they are to be silenced, the community will have to haul over the shoals of those Trustees who provide them with such pretexts.

The outstanding feature of the year's Budget is that expenditure has outrun receipts by more than 20 thousand. It is true that the conditions this year are abnormal, for the College has not been able to put forth any efforts for enlarging its resources, as all such efforts have been dedicated to the University during the last two years. All the same, the problem is a serious one, and must be faced immediately. If progress of the one flourishing institution of the community is to keep pace with its increasing requirements, the estimate of revenue as Rs. 2,30,402-2-0, and of expenditure as Rs. 2,50,841-4-2. To meet the deficit it was proposed that money should be borrowed from the University Fund out of its accumulating interest. But Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk wisely opposed this as it was possible that suspicions may arise as to the opinions and methods of the Trustees in dealing with the University problem and the University Fund. The Trustees present at the meeting, therefore, decided to appeal to the community at large, and before doing so they promised to contribute their mite towards the deficit. A fairly large sum was promised at the meeting itself, and it is expected that the total amount contributed by the Trustees themselves would reach the total of Rs. 10,000.

The actual figures of the preceding year showed a revenue of Rs. 2,30,048-10-7, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,50,551-4-7, giving a very modest surplus of Rs. 2,497-8-0. This shows that while the revenue is expected to remain practically stationary, expenditure is likely to go up by about Rs. 24,000. The increase in expenditure is chiefly due to increases under Salaries, which account for Rs. 15,500, and under the Prince of Wales Science School, which amounts to Rs. 5,000. There is a new contribution to the

Mathematical Apparatus Fund and to Mathematical Books aggregating Rs. 1,250. The *Institute Gazette* claims its full income from the College, where it has been accumulating in recent times, and particularly since Mr Muqtada Khan Shorwani, an Old Boy of Aligarh who belongs to the well-known family of Sherwans of the district, took up the charge of the paper. This accounts for another thousand rupees, and the same amount is shared equally by the increased contribution to the Furniture Fund and by a welcome addition to the head of expenditure viz., contribution to the Cricket Club for the improvement of its grounds. Furniture is certainly badly needed, but it is a very costly economy when cheap rubbish is purchased one year to replace the cheap rubbish that was purchased the year before. The furniture in the College is most unworthy of such an institution, and, what is more, in the long run it costs more than good solid furniture purchased at double the price. As for the cricket ground, it is only right and just that the College which uses it for many social functions should contribute something towards its upkeep. As a matter of fact, the grounds should be maintained by the College itself, the various clubs only contributing towards the purchase of sporting gear.

As for Salaries, the College staff is responsible for an increase of more than Rs. 8,000, while the School gets an additional Rs. 1,300. The Honorary Secretary's staff is going to cost Rs. 1,000 more in salaries. There has been in recent years a recurring increase year after year in the establishment charges of this office, and the present figure, which is Rs. 8,155, requires a lot of explaining. The Accounts office has an addition of Rs. 600 in salaries. But the largest proportion of increase is in the salaries of the Religious Instruction Staff. The actual expenditure last year was Rs. 2,965, but the estimate for 1912-13 goes up to Rs. 5,787, or nearly an increase of cent per cent. This is due to the appointment of four additional Theology teachers, 5 Pesh Imams and four Muezzins. We do not grudge this expenditure, but we hope the teachers of Theology would be men of ability capable of soothing the doubts and satisfying the needs of educated young Mussalmans. The extra Muezzins and Pesh Imams are, however, forced on the College by the absence of a central mosque spacious enough to hold at least 1,500 men. It is against the spirit of Islam to multiply small mosques, and we trust there is no dearth of the pious in the community who would contribute at least five lakhs of rupees for the erection of a large central mosque, where a single Muezzin, such as the dear old man the College possessed not so very long ago, would be able to call the Faithful to prayer and to salvation.

What Aligarh needs is a town-planning scheme, and a man who has some knowledge of method and a lot more imagination than those who have been in charge of the building department after the days of Sir Syed Ahmed have possessed. They have spread the College over too large an area, and if this spider's web goes on expanding at this rate, we shall require a railway to run through the College territory to bring the students to the lecture-rooms and the mosque. The additional Muezzins and Pesh Imams are the first fruit of the craze for expansion and the earth hunger which has been assailing the Aligarh builders, and before very long we shall have a loose confederacy there instead of a college. For, a tendency towards disintegration is already visible in the Minto Circle Reading-room and Debating Society.

That white elephant of a Science School is getting larger and larger, and its expenditure has gone up from Rs. 25,840 during last year to Rs. 80,998 in the estimates for 1912. The increase of more than five thousand is mostly accounted for by an increase in salaries amounting to Rs. 3,200. We trust the successes in the examinations would follow in the wake of the increasing expenditure and the increasing pretensions of some of the Science Professors and not stop at a solitary graduate every year.

Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, Khan Bahadur Syed Jafar Husain, Mr. Abdul Majid Khwaja, and Mr. Haji Mohamed Swaleh Khan were elected members of the Syndicate.

After the business on the agenda was over, Mr. Mohamed Ali drew the attention of the Trustees present to a letter signed by "An Aligarh Trustee" which had appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 17th September on the subject of the Moslem University. The Trustees present expressed disapproval of the contents of the letter, and every one present, including the Chairman of the meeting, K. N. Qazi Azazuddin Ahmed, disclaimed the authorship of the letter. An enquiry has already been set on foot, and the Trustees are being asked whether any of them has written the letter in question at all. It was the unanimous opinion of the Trustees present that no Trustee should write to the Press on the subject of the College unless he signed the letter or article. We hope this reasonable opinion would be embodied in the rules of the College.

Madges & Mauds.



THE CONQUERING HERO (leading "Madge's Own Hyphens"):

"For King and—no, not the Country!"

Verse.

Imperial Delhi.

Imperial City, crowned with sovereign grace !
 To thy renaissance glory still there clings
 The splendid tragedy of ancient things,
 The regal woe of many a vanquished race,
 And memory's tears are cold upon thy face,
 E'en while thy heart's returning gladness rings
 Loud on the sleep of thy forgotten kings—
 The silent lovers in thy sweet embrace.
 Thy changing kings and kingdoms pass away,
 The gorgeous legend of a bygone day,
 But thou dost still immutably remain,
 Unwearied symbol of great histories,
 Unaging priestess of high mysteries,
 Before whose shrine the spells of death are vain.

SARAJINI NAIDU.

Hyderabad.

Salve Regina !

Bursts from her ashes, when the phoenix dies,
 Her form revived, more beautiful than the last;
 So from the relics of thy storied past
 Again, O Time-enthroned Queen! arise,
 Robed in the light that gilds the western skies,
 More proudly fair, more glorious than thou wast;
 Freed from the gloom of years that overcast
 And hid thy visage from expectant eyes.
 Chosen of him to whom all sovereign power
 Is but the guardian of man's sacred dower
 Of Truth and Right. All hail ! thy gorgeous train
 We follow, as the smiling heavens impart
 Auspicious omens that not all in vain
 We voice the yearnings of a people's heart !

NIZAMAT JUNG.

Pan-Islamism in India.

(FROM A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA.)

It has been the fashion in the past to scoff at the dangers of the Pan-Islamic propaganda. Doubtless there has been at times a tendency to exaggerate the importance of the movement. The diurnal prophecies of pamphlet writers on the subject have never yet fully materialized. Hence there has been a propensity on the part of the average man to write down the whole thing as sensationalism and scaremongering. The movement has, nevertheless, steadily progressed until now, under the influence of recent events, it has undoubtedly attained to a power, an importance, and a cohesion such as has never previously been the case. The main springs of Pan-Islamism lie in Europe, and chiefly, perhaps, in Paris, where Turks, Egyptians, Arabs, and Persians congregate in considerable numbers. It is from Paris that instructions are sent out to trusted emissaries in all the Mohammedan countries, but the actual work of gathering recruits naturally takes place amongst the people of those countries. It would take too long to consider the progress made in various parts of the Moslem world. It will suffice to consider the question as it affects India and the immediately surrounding countries, since it is there that our interests are specially affected.

Since the deposition of the Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey and of the Shah Mohamed Ali, the Amir of Afghanistan has come to regard himself as the champion of the Moslem world. In some respects, indeed, he has good reasons for his claim. The Monarch who reigns in Constantinople, like the child in Teheran, is known to be little but a puppet in the hands of a party, whilst the Sultan of Morocco is in the hands of the French, even as the Khedive of Egypt is in those of the British. These facts are widely proclaimed in Kabul, and the Amir is encouraged by his brother Nasrullah, and by all the Muslim faction, to regard himself as the sole remaining hope of Islam. The extensive employment of Turks in Afghanistan, principally as military instructors, which has been such a feature of recent years, has brought about close and frequent relations between Kabul and Constantinople. The Amir also maintains permanent representations at the holy places of Mecca and Medina, at Baghdad, which in some ways may be regarded as the metropolis of the Middle East, and, through subjects of that faith, is kept in close touch with Karbala and Mecca, the centres of the Shi'ah world. The result of all

this scheming, coupled with wire-pulling from Europe, has been a remarkable recrudescence of Pan-Islamic feeling. Morocco, Tripoli, Persia, are all taken as evidence, which is really believed by otherwise perfectly loyal and well-disposed Indian Mohammedan subjects, of a conspiracy on the part of the Christian Powers of Europe to destroy the few remaining Mohammedan States and annex their territories. This is regularly preached, with fair show of reason, throughout India, the frontier districts, and Afghanistan. To the more ignorant it is also explained that forcible conversion to Christianity would follow annexation. It would be difficult to find arguments more likely to inflame the fanaticism of the Moslem world, and it is owing to the way in which these beliefs have spread that the revival of Pan-Islamism is now so formidable.

It must be remembered that nowadays the Mohammedans of India and neighbouring countries follow the course of events in the distant countries of their faith with sedulous care. The news may take weeks to reach them, and its digestion may take time, but it is assimilated in due course. Affairs in Morocco aroused an interest which was extraordinary considering how remote from India that country is. But the Tripoli business has occasioned something like a ferment. Not only has it involved war with the Khalifate—a thing which invariably causes the greatest excitement throughout the Mohammedan world, as we experienced in 1897, the risings of which year were to some extent the reflex action of the Greco-Turkish war—but it introduces the Senussi element, which, whatever may be its real importance, undoubtedly exercises an extraordinary influence amongst the Mohammedans of every country. Many pious believers are convinced that it is from out of the heart of Africa that the Mahdi, who is to reconquer the world on behalf of the faith, is to arise, and that possibly even now he is amongst the mysterious Senussi, who have their agents everywhere. It must be remembered that, despite their generally backward condition educationally, nothing is easier than to propagate in the widest possible fashion any new movements amongst Mohammedans. To the holy cities of the Hedjaz come pilgrims from every country. A few trusty agents there and word is carried broadcast by returning hajjis. It is in this manner that the news of Tripoli has spread to the remotest parts, and has occasioned a tenseness of feeling in the Moslem world which is almost unexampled.

Then there is Persia. The British in India can appreciate to some extent the difficulties of Sir Edward Grey in this matter. It is realized that in view of the situation in Europe it is most desirable to maintain intact the entente with Russia, but it is doubted whether it was really necessary to go to such lengths of complaisance as Sir Edward Grey has gone in this matter. The people of India, on the other hand, at first bewildered by the extraordinary manner in which we obeyed every demand of Russia, and with minds since poisoned by the whisperings of Pan-Islamic newspapers and preachers, are inclined altogether to doubt our good faith. The most intelligent of them will tell you that they decline to believe that the great British Empire would willingly consent to be made a cat paw of by Russia, whilst the latter consummated her ambitions in Persia, unless there was something more in it than has yet been announced. Here again the story of the conspiracy amongst the Christian Powers to suppress the Mohammedan States is widely believed, and is, indeed, given colouring by our actions. It is no exaggeration to say that our subservience to Russia in Persia has created the worst possible impression amongst even the loyal Mohammedans of India, and the fact that we have so palpably been playing second fiddle has been most harmful to our prestige. Feelings were much embittered by the action of Russia in Mecca and its neighbourhood, particulars of which have only recently begun to trickle through to India by means of returning pilgrims. The bombardment of the shrine, which is held in peculiar veneration, is universally execrated. The unfortunate part of it is that in this, as in all the other actions of Russia in Persia, the common belief is that the British were involved.

The result of all this has been to give to Pan-Islamism in India and neighbouring countries an extraordinary impetus—one, indeed, which may well become dangerous. It is difficult to take up any Indian Mohammedan paper without seeing that the wrongs of Mohammedans in other countries, the conspiracy of the Christian Powers against Mohammedan States, the necessity of subscribing largely to the Turkish war funds, and the obligation lying on all Mohammedans to be ready to act together in defence of the faith form practically the sole topics for discussion. It is interesting to note, too, that the more extreme Hindu papers take pleasure in impressing on their Mohammedan fellow-subjects that they have been abandoned by the Government, as witness the case of Eastern Bengal; whilst the remarks of Mr. Montagu regarding the non-homogeneous character of Indian Mohammedans have made the worst possible impression coming at such a time. Meanwhile, those acquainted with the native life of great cities such as Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Lucknow, have remarked the coming and going of many mysterious Turks

and Arabs during the last few months. It is noteworthy, too, that the celebrated shrines of Qulbarga, Ajmere, and Sirhind, which are crowded with Mohammedan pilgrims from the frontier and Afghanistan, have similarly been visited by strangers from Baghdad, the Hedjaz, and Constantinople, who have been very active. In fact, any police officer in Northern India would probably say that never in his experience have there been so many travelling Turks and Arabs in India as has been the case this spring.

All this may mean much or little. It is too early yet to say. But those closest in touch with Mohammedan feeling seem unanimous in considering that never before within their recollection has that feeling been so stirred by events outside India, and never has so great a strain been placed on the loyalty of what we have always regarded as perhaps the most loyal community. The writer has discussed the matter with men whom he has known for years, and who are undoubtedly most loyal and sincere subjects of the King-Emperor. Explanations and arguments are of no avail. They are convinced that not only have their religious ties elsewhere been abominably betrayed, and in Persia with the active connivance of Great Britain, but that all this has been done by a previously arranged agreement amongst the Powers, and that soon there would be no independent Mohammedan State left. As a result of this widespread belief all eyes are turned to Afghanistan, so being the last of the really independent Mohammedan State. Turk and Arab emissaries visit Persia. The Moslem Press speak of the hour in terms of extravagant indignation, threaten serious danger. His Majesty of Kabul has long held views on the subject, and his attitude is entirely disproportionate to the actual facts. When he finds himself courted and praised to such an extent, his emotion, coupled as it is with an insatiable desire to be seen in the full glare of the limelight, may overcome his discretion, which, unclouded as he is by bigoted Pan-Islamism, is about the soundest among influences to which he is exposed. His Court and advisers would, for the most part, desire nothing better than the preservation of a holy war. Already the Afghan is adopting an aggressive attitude towards Persia. The danger which threatens in the immediate future is that the Afghan, incited by political considerations, will be provoked and driven to standing forth before the world as the champion of Islam, may one day proclaim that *jihad* which his mulled have been constantly promising for years past. It would be difficult to say how far such a declaration might spread. Obviously it would involve very great issues indeed.

The air in India and its borderlands is charged, therefore, with electricity of a particularly dangerous kind. The loyal Mohammedan community is greatly disturbed by the course of British policy. It does not read the books, and cannot understand the intricacies of European politics. In the name of religion has been approached by the emissaries of Pan-Islamism, with results which are most unfortunate from an imperial view. It seems extremely desirable that, so far as such things can be done in Persia or elsewhere, which would increase the tension, something should immediately be done to relieve it.

The Danger from Pan-Islamism.

The article we print upon the revival of Pan-Islamism is from the pen of a correspondent who has long had special opportunities of watching the movement out of political and religious bias in Asia and the Middle East. We have no reason to doubt the broad accuracy of his conclusions. Those whose business it is to keep their fingers upon the pulse of the pulse of life and thought in the East, by the way, for some time this a real discovery of Pan-Islamism was made, making history. But so far as we can judge, the new Pan-Islamism differs from the old. In the earlier days of the movement it had its headquarters in Constantinople and found its chief movement in the interests of Mohammedanism in the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid. The latest phase of the movement is more spontaneous, it is certainly more widespread, and we should be inclined to say that it is now less carefully organized for specific purposes. Pan-Islamism today may be defined as a movement which expresses the resentment of the whole Mohammedan world at the growing forces exerted by Christian Powers upon kingdoms and States which have long been regarded as bulwarks of Islam. It has a certain solidarity, because the feelings of which it is the expression are everywhere identical. Although the tendencies which produce it are political, its own character is essentially religious, because to those it animates it seems to be the outcome of the ancient conflict between the Crescent and the Cross. Its aspirations are practical, because they are represented by the yearning hope that the ranks of Islam may some day throw up a new and militant deliverer in the faithful. The chief change in Pan-Islamism in its revived form is found in the enlargement of its areas. Its exponents are moving afield in the north-west provinces of China, and

in the interior of Morocco. Nowhere in the spirit of the spirit it symbolizes more visible than in India. Our correspondent is quite correct when he says that the war between Turkey and Greece in 1897 deeply stirred Mohammedans in India and Afghanistan. But the excitement of those days was not true Pan-Islamism as it is now understood. The Moslems in the great cities of India merely rejoiced that the Khalifa—for so they still regarded him—had vindicated, as it seemed to them, the prowess of Islam. The Amir Abdur Rahman, in an unwonted fit of religious fervour, emulated the Monarch of Constantinople by issuing addresses about *jihad*, which helped to stir up the tribes of the north-west frontier of India to rebellion. These were half-unconscious expressions of the spirit of Pan-Islamism, and were not the outcome of a world-wide movement. But today the Moslems of India consciously share the growing apprehensions of their brethren throughout the world at the menace which seems to threaten the lands where the Crescent is still nominally paramount. Their attitude cannot now be lightly disregarded, as we were able to disregard it fifteen years ago.

In some respects the views of our correspondent require, in our opinion, considerable modification. We do not endorse his estimate of the possible attitude of the present ruler of Afghanistan. The Amir Habibullah is an intelligent and capable, but not a great, man, as those who know him best can testify. He has never given evidence of possessing the qualities necessary in the leader of a Holy War. His amiable vanity finds expression in ambitious speeches rather than in deeds. The wholesome lesson of the Khost rebellion has greatly checked his conception of his military strength. On the other hand, it must be admitted that recent events in Afghanistan have greatly reinforced the power of the priesthood, and turbulent fanaticism is more rampant in that kingdom than it has been for a decade. If the Amir ever gives rein to the aspirations ascribed to him, it will only be because he is carried away on the crest of a wave which he has been unable to control. The outcome of any activity into which he may be led can be contemplated by the British in India without much alarm; and we do not think the possibility is very great. Again, we think that our correspondent enters too much importance upon the Semsi movement in Africa, of which the vast bulk of Islam is almost unaware. That the Mohammedan Press of India bitterly denounces British policy in Persia, and dislikes the association of Great Britain and Russia in the Middle East, is common knowledge. That Indian Muslims deduce therefrom the fantastic notion that Great Britain is engaged with other Powers in a conspiracy for the overthrow of Islam is one of those wild beliefs which no argument can shatter. When once an idea runs through the East no denial can ever overcome it. We agree with our correspondent that these beliefs exist, but we are unable to assent to the suggestion that any action now taken would destroy them.

The essence of our correspondent's article is the implied proposal that we should alter the whole trend of our foreign policy in order to meet the new danger which he believes to be arising. He would have us part company with Russia, and thereby undermine the basis of our international relationships, simply to evade a menace which is still vague and intangible. It has yet to be proved that Pan-Islamism is today, or is ever likely to be, as formidable as he seems to regard it. Even if it is, it is not justified, there would still be many reasons. Because it is true that Pan-Islamism is everywhere identical in its views, but it has little practical cohesion, and its militant capacity is comparatively limited. In all matters of foreign policy we can never find absolute safety. Foreign policy generally resolves itself, when the moment for decision arrives, into a choice of risks. The duty of the statesmen who frame our foreign policy is to choose the least, when our national honour is not immediately involved. We are bound to say that we cannot regard Pan-Islamism as a risk of the first magnitude, nor do we think it is any likely to become so. We cannot reconstruct our foreign policy to meet the changing aspects of every ebullition of religious feeling in the Orient. We sympathize deeply with the anxious interest of the Moslems of India in the welfare of Islam in other lands; but we are bound to remember that their interest is still a very young and feeble plant, which has grown only with the broadening of India's eyes. For centuries there was little continuity of interest between Islam at Delhi and Islam at Constantinople. Indian Mohammedans remained unperturbed even when a Russian army entered the shores of the Sea of Marmora. Mohammedans in India only began to move for their religion, and equality of opportunity in the world, when their anxieties about foreign affairs were increased by the Russian actions constantly watched their eastern frontiers, and when they perceived that they could expect no aid from the British Government of Great Britain. If they looked deeper they would have realized that Great Britain in India is only the strongest bulwark that Islam possesses.—The Times.

The War Supplement.

News of the Week.

Agents of British, American and Hungarian Companies at Cavalla have received threatening letters demanding large subscriptions to the funds of the Bulgarian revolutionary organisation.

During the fighting in the Derna District, the Italian artillery and rifles decimated strong bands of the enemy. The Italian casualties were three killed and ten wounded. It is reported in Constantinople that the unofficial peace negotiations which have been recently in progress in Switzerland have been broken off.

The Cabinet has decided to suppress the state of siege in Constantinople, to extend the concessions granted to the Albanians to the remainder of the Empire, and to appoint six British advisers to the Departments of Police, Posts, Telegraphs and Statistics.

The journal "Geneve" states that Turco-Italian delegates are surprised at the report of negotiations and declare that conversations are still going on.

The "Giornale d'Italia" says that Signor Bertolini, who is conducting the semi-official negotiations regarding the war, arrived from Ouchy and conferred with Signor Giolitti the Premier, and Marquis di San Giuliano, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He returns to Switzerland shortly.

The Geneva correspondent of the "Temps" declares that an acceptable basis for peace has been found. The principal point is a loan of twenty millions sterling to enable Turkey to reorganise her finances and administration.

The fundamental question of the "fait accompli" in Tripoli has been settled to Italy's satisfaction, and it is even stated that plenipotentiaries to sign the treaty have been nominated.

The newspapers offer cordial congratulations to the Sultan on the occasion of the feast of Bairam. King George has also sent a message of congratulations. In a similar message to Kamal Pasha, Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey added his wish for the success of the Government's policy.

It is officially denied that Italy is negotiating for a loan with a view to handing Turkey twenty millions sterling.

Reuter wires from Rome.—Fierce Arab attacks and counter-attacks near Derna on the 17th September were repulsed. The Italians had 61 killed and 120 wounded. Arab losses are estimated at a thousand dead and a proportionate number of wounded. The Italians took 41 prisoners.

Reuter wires from Constantinople.—An extraordinary Cabinet Council discussed the Malisori rising. Ten battalions are proceeding to Scatan.

Fighting in the past three days has resulted in Turkish casualties of 25 killed and 55 wounded. The Malisori had 118 killed and 97 wounded, while many of them were taken prisoners.

Reuter learns that though the reports of the Alliance of the Balkan States are not confirmed, the Balkan Legations in London have admitted that a rapprochement exists and that the situation is grave, unless public excitement is allayed by reforms in the European provinces of Turkey.

The position of the Italians at one stage of the battle of Zanzur was apparently most critical. After six hours' fierce fatiguing fighting the combat appeared to be slackening and troops started an attempt to entrench themselves on some difficult ground amid loose sandhills, when an airship and an aeroplane reported that a fresh strong column of the enemy was advancing.

The Italian reserves hastily advanced but were not in time to prevent a desperate hand to hand encounter in which even the artillerymen were compelled to charge with fixed bayonets. The enemy was finally repulsed.

After the battle of Derna on the 17th September the Italians buried 1,184 bodies of the enemy which had been killed.

Reuter wires from Constantinople.—A Circular issued by the Sheikh-ul-Islam to Moslem ecclesiastics in the Armenian provinces attributed the attack on Armenians to instigators anxious

to sow enmity between Moslems and Christians. The Circular points out that the Sheriat imposes the obligation of protection and security for non-Moslems as for Moslems, and urges ecclesiastics to inculcate this with the object of prevention of further outrages.

A further cause of friction in the Balkans is the stoppage by the Turkish authorities at Salonika and Uskub of a consignment of artillery and ammunition destined for Serbia, Turkey demanding assurances as to Serbia's attitude in Balkans before releasing the consignment.

Reuter wires from Vienna.—Emperor Francis Joseph in his speech from the Throne expressed sincere sympathy with the efforts of Turkey and Italy in the direction of peace. He pointed out that Austria's suggestion for exchange of views had resulted in an unanimous wish to see tranquillity and the *status quo* maintained in the Balkans. Referring to the development of the Austro-Hungarian navy, the Emperor said it would place the fleet in a better position to satisfy the needs of the protection of economic interests.

Reuter wires from Vienna.—Count Von Berchtold, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressing the Hungarian Delegation said he welcomed private negotiations for peace between Turkey and Italy. The removal of foreign complications would facilitate the settlement of Turkey's domestic crisis. The fact that all the Cabinets had agreed to his proposals for an exchange of views on the subject had secured a valuable pledge for the prevention of a violent solution. Russia was especially earnest in her endeavours to ensure the maintenance of peace but it would be a serious mistake to regard the dangers in the Balkans as averted. Statesmen in the countries adjacent to Turkey had a heavy task to check the irresponsible elements. His information justified the assumption that the present Government at Constantinople was diligently endeavouring to provide guarantees for the reasonable requirements of the nationalities. In conclusion Count Berchtold said that the display of sheet lightning in the Balkans was in no wise reassuring and diplomacy was on the alert to stifle at the outset a possible conflagration. Austria-Hungary had great interests at stake and only when she was armed on sea and land could she look to the future with an easy mind.

The Russian Press comments on the visit of M. Sazonoff are devoted mainly to the Balkan question, the peaceful settlement of which, they say can only be obtained by the vigorous initiative of Russia and common action with Britain.

Reuter wires from Rome.—It is believed that at the fight at Zanzur nearly all the enemy's forces were engaged. The Italians faced between twelve and fifteen thousand men advancing on all sides. The enemy's losses are believed to be at least two thousand.

Reuter wires from Paris.—A telegram from Smyrna states that 850 Cretans have landed at Samos and are marching on Vathy, where there is an Ottoman garrison. An immediate attack is probable. France is sending the cruiser "Bruix" from Canea.

Reuter wires from Rome.—The Italians have occupied the oasis of Zanzur in Tripoli, after a ten hours' fierce engagement. The Italian losses were two hundred killed and wounded.

Reuter wires from Rome.—Lieutenant-General Canova has been promoted to the rank of General.

Reuter wires from Rome.—The anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome has been celebrated universally with unusual manifestations of patriotism.

Signor Colajanni, Republican Deputy, speaking at Palermo, said that he had formerly opposed war, but he now recognised the great benefits arising from it.

Replying to the congratulations of the Mayor of Rome, King Victor Emmanuel said that the overflowing energy of the country was a prelude of Roman glory.

Reuter wires from Constantinople.—The shooting of fourteen mountaineer prisoners by the Turks on the ground that they attempted to escape has led to a fresh revolt of the Malisori who are

threatening Scutari. The Porte hopes that the trouble will be rapidly allayed and is granting the same concessions to the discontented tribes as to the Northern Albanians.

No future developments are expected in connection with Count Von Berchtold's proposal which, after Austria-Hungary's explanation to Turkey and the Powers that Austria-Hungary did not contemplate a scheme of reforms, is considered closed.

Reuter wires from Belgrade:—Owing to rumors of impending war between Turkey and Serbia paralysing business, a deputation of merchants waited on the Premier when they were assured that the Government's intentions were absolutely peaceful and that there was no reason whatever for excitement. The Premier deprecated their believing sensational reports.

At Socialist meetings held in Sofia and other towns of Bulgaria demand has been made for a Balkan Federated Republic in which Turkey should be included.

Reuter wires from Constantinople:—A communication has been issued extending to all the provinces concessions recently granted to the Albanians including military service for recruits in their own districts.

Reuter wires from Smyrna:—Nine Italian warships entered the Gulf of Smyrna and searched the vessels. They withdrew in the afternoon.

Reuter wires from Constantinople:—The landing of Cretans on Samos occurred during the temporary absence of the British and French warships stationed at Samos. They were led by a Samian, named Soluhis. An engagement with the Turkish troops ensued but the result is unknown. A battalion of Turks has been despatched from Smyrna to reinforce the garrison of the island. The warships have now returned.

Apparently Russia, at the instance of Bulgaria, has been taking strong and independent action in pressing upon Turkey the urgency of effective reforms. It is noteworthy that the preamble to the communication extending to all the provinces concessions recently granted to the Albanians states that the Cabinet's decision was due to steps taken by certain Ambassadors and to the communications made by M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, to the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg. According to one Turkish account M. Sazonoff intimated to the Ambassador that unless the reforms were promptly introduced the powers would be compelled to intervene though an authoritative Russian *communiqué* denies the use of these words.

The Cabinet has conceded to the Malissori a number of concessions which go beyond those granted to the Albanians.

Reuter wired from Constantinople:—The Government has decided to hold grand manoeuvres in the Adrianople province at the beginning of October.

The resolve is viewed with apprehension by diplomatists as the nearness of the venue to the frontier may be a pretext for Bulgaria to mobilise or may endanger the position of the Bulgarian Cabinet, which is peacefully inclined.

Turkey's partial mobilization under the guise of manoeuvres has added to the almost gloomy tone of Count Von Berchtold's recent speech and has deepened the gravity with which the Balkan situation is viewed, though it is generally believed in most capitals that the efforts of the Powers will succeed in preventing a conflagration.

The Porte's orders involve the massing of four army corps around Adrianople and these will be reinforced by the whole of the second line of Redifs of the four Vilayets. The action is justified in Constantinople on the ground that the chief argument of the Bulgarian Chauvinists is that Turkey is not prepared and disorganised. The disillusionment of the Chauvinists will strengthen the interests of peace.

Austria has warned Turkey that unless the promised reforms are carried out it will become difficult for the Powers to exercise restraining influence on the Balkan States.

Reuter wires from Athens:—Owing to the Turks firing on the Greek mail steamer off Samos, the Government has made a vigorous protest to the Porte demanding an apology and punishment of offenders and compensation for damage to the ship and passengers' luggage.

Reuter wired from Constantinople:—Sharp fighting has occurred between the Turks and the insurgents on the Island of Samos. British and French cruisers have landed men to protect the Consulates and foreigners.

Reuter wired from Constantinople:—A hundred battalions of the Redifs have been called out for exercises, of which four divisions will take part in the manoeuvres in Adrianople. The remainder will replace the disbanded and time-expired troops, maintaining a total effective force in European Turkey of 300,000.

Reuter wired from Sofia:—The Government has remonstrated to the Porte in connection with Turks firing on Bulgarian outposts on the frontier.

The resignation of the Armenian Patriarch and the Lay Assembly, as the result of unpunished murders of Armenians by Kurds, has stirred the Porte to activity, and it has ordered the pursuit of the Kurds.

The only result hitherto is the ambushing of a detachment of Turkish troops by brigands near Van, in which ten Turks were killed and two wounded.

Reuter wired from Vienna:—It is stated in Vienna that Austria, backed by Russia, has warned Bulgaria that if she breaks the peace she must bear the risk and responsibility alone.

Turkey has ordered the release of the twenty car loads of ammunition, destined for Serbia, which she had caused to be detained at Uskub. Hitherto no action has been taken as regards the ammunition detained at Salonika.

Turkey has revoked the permit for forwarding Serbian war material on the ground of the unsatisfactory attitude of Serbia.

Reuter wired from Constantinople:—Rashid Pasha, Minister of Mines, who has left for Switzerland, will, it is believed, meet the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, somewhere in Italy, probably near Milan.

Replying to the delegates who urged that Austria should adopt a programme in the Balkans for the Balkan peoples, Count Von Berchtold said that the friendliest and most confidential pourparlers were in progress between the Powers with the object of finding a middle course, which would respect the susceptibilities of the Porte and simultaneously give the Ottoman Nationalities a positive reason to remain quiet. He emphasised, in conclusion, that Austro-Hungary's policy was a conservative one.

Pressure in the Balkan situation is apparently increasing the anxiety of the Porte to arrange peace with Italy. Rashid Pasha, Minister of Mines, has left Constantinople for Switzerland the bearer, it is believed, of proposals which, it is hoped, will hasten negotiations.

The Convention between Greece, Montenegro, Serbia and Bulgaria for common action is regarded as accomplished.

It is believed that the Bulgarians have asked Serbia to supply fifty thousand men and there is a report that the Serbian Reservists are being quietly called out and sent to the frontier in small batches. On the other hand, feeling in Constantinople is optimistic and the opinion is growing in diplomatic circles there that peace will be maintained.

It is stated authoritatively that Turkey has abandoned the manoeuvres in Adrianople and will substitute separate exercises in each military district. It is hoped that this will calm feeling in Bulgaria.

The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, in a long interview with the Foreign Minister, emphasised the necessity for prompt application of reforms to Macedonia in order to facilitate the pacific efforts of the Powers.

Confidence in Constantinople is reflected in the announcement that the Special Mission which is going to investigate the grievances of the Malissori leaves via Serbia and Montenegro instead of travelling by the sea as originally arranged.

Reuter wires from Rome:—The enemy attacked the Italian positions but were repulsed with heavy losses. The Italians lost three killed and seventeen wounded.

It is semi-officially reported that an Italian vessel tried to prevent the landing of the Turks at Samos but the commander of the French cruiser told him that he had no right to interfere in the affairs of Samos. Other Greek reports speak of Turkish outrages in Ephesus and Samos including the violation of Greek women.

The Serbian Government has detained eighteen car loads of Turkish ammunition at Belgrade.

A sensation has been caused at Warsaw by the sudden and unexpected mobilisation of seven army corps in Poland. It is officially described as a test mobilisation.

Reuter wires from Sofia:—It is officially stated that in view of the reports of the concentration of considerable Turkish forces in Adrianople and on the frontier, Bulgaria has been compelled to issue a mobilization order to meet eventualities.

Reuter wires from Belgrade:—A general mobilization order has been signed and the Skupstina has been summoned for an extraordinary session on October 3rd. War preparations are proceeding with feverish haste. The Police have prohibited the reporting of military movements. It is reported that the Servian Minister has already left Constantinople.

A message to the "Daily Mail" from Sofia says that the dismissal of Reservists has been postponed till October 15th. Cavalry are now entraining for the frontier and cheers of the inhabitants of Sofia.

Reuter wires from Athens:—In pursuance of the agreement with the Balkan States, the mobilisation of Greek forces by land and sea was ordered on the ground that Turkey may seek an issue from her domestic differences by a move against her neighbours.

Reuter wires from Constantinople:—As the result of the Porte insisting upon Servia giving a declaration of amity, the Servian Minister issued an ultimatum demanding the passage of war material which has been detained, or the return of the same to France within forty-eight hours.

All vessels flying the Greek flag have been recalled from Turkish waters.

Reuter wires from Vienna:—Count Von Berchtold Minister for Foreign Affairs, questioned with reference to the mobilisations in the Balkans said there was a weighty decision to be taken before ordering the mobilisation and beginning the hostilities. The Powers were striving to maintain peace.

Count Von Berchtold's statement is regarded as reassuring.

Reuter wires from Constantinople:—The Foreign Minister declares that no ultimatum has been received by Turkey from Bulgaria or from Bulgaria and Servia jointly.

Reuter wires from Constantinople:—A definite issue of peace negotiations is expected in a few days as Reshid Pasha is bearing to Switzerland Turkey's final conditions, the non-acceptance of which, it is believed, will entail the rupture of negotiations.

Montenegro has apologised for the attack on the Turkish ammunition convoy near Lake Skutari and has promised the punishment of the aggressors.

Reuter wires from Athens:—The Porte has expressed regret for the firing by the Turks on the Greek mail steamer recently and had promised that the guilty shall be punished after the matter has been investigated.

Reuter wires from Constantinople:—The British and French Naval Commanders at Samos have arranged with the insurgents for five days' truce to discuss this situation.

Reuter wires from Rome:—It is understood that the agreement between the Balkan States aims at obliging Turkey to settle the Macedonian question definitely by granting an autonomous regime with a responsible Governor of Macedonia.

Reuter wires from Cetinje:—The mobilisations at Belgrade and Sofia has aroused a warlike spirit. The King has summoned a War Council and it is expected that the Council will decide to mobilise.

Reuter wires from Constantinople:—The Chief of the General Staff who had just left the Council of Ministers stated that mobilisation had been decided upon.

Reuter wires from Athens:—The order for mobilisation of the Greek forces is greeted with enthusiasm.

Reuter wires from Constantinople:—The railways have been ordered not to accept goods destined to Bulgaria.

Montenegro has ordered mobilisation.

Reuter wires from Belgrade:—Military trains were proceeding all through the night in the direction of the frontier. Business is suspended and the employees are joining their regiments. Owners of motor-cars have been ordered immediately to surrender their cars to the military.

M. Sazonoff, Russia's Foreign Minister, has made urgent categorical representations to Sofia and Belgrade in favour of

peace. The Powers are in complete accord to prevent outbreak of hostilities. The representatives of the Powers at Constantinople are likewise enjoining on the Porte the urgent necessity for reforms.

The Turkish Cabinet has rejected the Servian ultimatum demanding the passage of war material. The latter is being detained and the Turkish Cabinet has ordered the mobilisation of practically the whole army. It was also decided to commandeer all Greek vessels in Turkish waters and use them as transports.

A semi-official article published in Sofia declares that this is the moment for the effective intervention of the Powers with a view to securing the real autonomy of Macedonia, while safeguarding the sovereignty of the Sultan.

It appears that Bulgaria tried to raise a loan in Paris first asking for twenty million francs, then fifteen, ten and finally five millions. The French Banks, on the advice of the Government, refused to make the loan.

A dangerous point in the situation is the irritation of the population concerned. The Cretan Government despite the warning of the Foreign Consuls has decided to join Greece.

The anger of the population in Constantinople is growing and the opinion is expressed that this is the time to finish with Turkey's troublesome neighbours, once and for all.

Hitherto there has been no indication of the attitude of Rumania, but the visit of the Rumanian Minister to the Porte on 1st October is regarded as most significant in Constantinople.

As regards the Balkans, Britain and Russia were acting and would continue to act in concert with the other Powers who so far hold exactly the same view. The Powers are most anxious not to make the work of the Porte more difficult by applying anything in the nature of pressure.

The Porte has promised to refer the question of commandeered ships to competent quarter. At present fifty Greek ships are bottled up in the Black Sea and a hundred in the Straits of Marmora.

Reuter wires from Sofia:—The Sublime has been summoned for the 5th inst. to sanction the declaration of Martial Law and also the expenses of mobilisation.

Reuter wires from Vienna:—The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the King of Greece to-day, who is passing through Vienna hurrying to Athens from Copenhagen. Their Majesties conferred for three-quarters of an hour.

Bulgaria and Servia have stopped all railway traffic with Turkey.

Passengers from Constantinople who travelled by the last train allowed to pass heard sharp firing at the frontier station of Mustapha Pasha.

It is announced that Bulgaria has engaged the services of a prominent English aviator. It is understood that similar commissions are being arranged.

Reuter wires from Constantinople:—The Turkish press unanimously supports the Government in the face of foreign foes and declares that the swords of heroes sharpened in glorious battles of six centuries joyfully accept the challenge.

The Powers are not relaxing in their efforts to induce the Balkan States to arrest mobilisation and to effect compromise between them and Turkey on the subject of the reforms in Macedonia.

M. Poincaré, French Premier, at the diplomatic reception in Paris, spoke in strongest terms to the representatives of the Balkan States present.

Count Von Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, conferred with the King of Greece for an hour.

Italy is also counselling moderation to the capitals of the Confederacy. The attitude of the latter is evidenced by a semi-official pronouncement at Belgrade, declaring that the Confederacy does not seek territorial extension but merely the carrying out of reforms which the Powers themselves undertook.

Meanwhile, the war fever is spreading in Turkey and people are clamouring for war. All classes are eager to contribute to war funds.

They are infuriated at the publication of despatches alleging that Moslems had been maltreated at Phillippopolis.

The Committee of Union and Progress has published a manifesto promising Government its support and whole influence.

Cabmen in Constantinople who went on strike on Sunday last have resumed work because the Fatherland is threatened.

Representatives of thirty thousand Albanians have telegraphed their readiness to fight for the Fatherland.

Greek warships stopped and took off the crowns of two Greek Steamers between the Zee and Constantinople.

Semi-official statements, published in Berlin, declare that the Powers have long considered the possibility of this outbreak and that Germany is not concerned at it as the Government is confident that the trouble will be localised.

The statements rebuke the German Bourses for their panic, which they say gives a false idea of Germany's economic position.

Router wires from Constantinople:—An order published on the 4th instant orders a general mobilization.

The trains packed with troops were leaving Belgrade all the day amid the enthusiasm of the crowds.

Router wires from Cologne:—There was a great war demonstration here during which the King and Crown Prince received an ovation. The King exhorted the people to be patient, pointing out that the mobilisation did not mean war. It was the duty of patriots to obey the King and military authorities.

Argentina has consented to the sale of four destroyers, just being completed in England. The Greek flag was hoisted on them.

Router wires from Belgrade:—The Serb inhabitants of Uskub, Kumanovo and other districts have revolted and are attacking the Turks with axes, picks and bayforks.

The French Government has requested bankers to refuse all assistance to Bulgaria or Serbia.

Router wires from Constantinople on the 4th instant:—A most enthusiastic war meeting was held here, the people interrupting the speakers and cheering the Balkan States. A demonstration was held outside the palace, the spokesmen assuring the Sultan that the people were ready to take arms. His Majesty replied that he was proud of such subjects. Volunteers are coming in thousands.

Bulgaria officially denies the reports of attacks on Turkish Frontier posts.

The difficulty of the European "steam roller" getting to work is shown by an inspired statement issued in Paris on the 3rd instant, which, though couched in re-assuring terms, declaring that the Powers are agreed with a view to pacific intervention in the Balkans, nevertheless admits that Austria has not yet notified her adhesion to the scheme, and that M. Poincaré, the Premier, seconded by the Cabinets in London and Berlin, has been striving from the first to smooth the Austro-Russian divergences, and that the reports of the progress of Bulgarian mobilisation and excitement are regarded as serious symptoms.

Regarding the Balkans the Emperor Francis Joseph is credited with summing up the situation candidly, and expressing the hope that peace is possible, as diplomats sometimes work miracles. But a telegram from Constantinople, received in Paris, states that a detachment of Bulgarian troops has invaded Turkey northward of Kocheatz.

The report that the Rumanian army has mobilised is denied. The army is merely beginning manoeuvres and the Government is watching events.

The Turkish Government is receiving reports of the persecution of Moslems at Philippopolis and elsewhere since the crisis has arisen. Over thirty Moslems have been murdered in the streets of different places. It is stated that Turkey has circularised Powers protesting against these massacres.

The steamer *Macedonia* was on the point of sailing for the Piræus when she was commandeered by the Greek Consul. Passengers and baggage were landed and the *Macedonia* proceeds to Philadelphia for a cargo of ammunition. She will then return to New York and embark reservists.

It is estimated that there are a hundred thousand subjects of the Confederacy in the United States available for service.

According to a telegram received from Constantinople, it is authoritatively stated that the Cabinet has decided to accept the last Italian proposals and that preliminaries of peace will be signed on arrival at Ouchy of a special emissary, leaving Constantinople on the 4th.

Reports from Turkish sources of the practical conclusion of peace between Turkey and Italy continue to be denied in Rome,

the semi-official *Tribuna* declaring that Italy, in view of continued Turkish tergiversation, has fixed the exact date for Turkey's acceptance or refusal of the Italian conditions. The departure from Ouchy of the two peace delegates, Signor Bertolini for Italy, and Reshid Pasha for Turkey, is believed to indicate that peace is imminent.

Router wires from Constantinople:—The Government has prohibited the export of cereals from European Turkey.

M. Sazonoff had lunch with President Fallières. Much is expected from the Paris conference with regard to the Balkans.

Router states that it is declared in the highest quarters that despite the rumours of Austro-Russian rivalry preventing collective action by the Powers, complete accord prevails among the Powers on the subject of representations which they are making to the Balkan States and at Constantinople. International conversations are now proceeding at Paris.

Router wires from Vienna:—The King of Greece received the Italian, French and Russian Ambassadors in collective audience.

The belief is expressed in many quarters that the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans would lead to immediate peace between Turkey and Italy. This would free the Turkish Fleet and facilitate Turkish operations in several directions.

Concerning the question of peace or war it is pointed out that the difference between the demand of the Confederacy for an autonomous Macedonia and Turkey's reform projects is immense and almost irreconcilable. The Powers are making strong representations to Turkey but are far from suggesting the ideas of the Confederacy.

Greek and Bulgarian grain vessels destined for various continental ports are detained by Turkey and the exporters and bankers of Rostoff have telegraphed to the Russian Premier urging that measures be taken to induce Turkey to release the ships.

Reports of the 3rd October include rumours of a Turkish attack on the Montenegrin Frontier and stoppage of Turkish aeroplanes and munitions by Serbia. It is stated that Rumania will remain neutral.

Hope is growing in Paris where M. Poincaré and M. Sazonoff are conferring, that an agreement between the Powers will shortly be reached with a view to common action in the Balkans. The nature of the intervention will be formulated when Austria whose attitude is still undefined announces her decision.

Warlike demonstrations continue in Constantinople where the crowds indulged in "Matfeking" on the 2nd instant, the British Embassy being the scene of pro-British demonstrations. The Bulgarian Legation is guarded by troops in consequence of its having been stoned.

It is stated that the Porte is protesting to the Powers against the alleged massacre of Moslems in Bulgaria.

Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister for War, has been appointed Turkish Generalissimo.

There are rumours in Constantinople that skirmishing has occurred on the frontier, notably at Djumbala and Temiroch where it is reported the Bulgarians attacked a blockhouse but were defeated after the fight lasting two and a half hours.

It is expected that the ultimatum from the Confederacy demanding autonomy for Macedonia will be delivered on October 7th.

A Republic has been proclaimed at Samos and M. Sophocle elected President. The barracks at Canes are overflowing with Militia, clamouring to be sent to Macedonia.

The war mob in Constantinople on the 6th smashed the windows of the Italian Embassy and the Greek Consulate. The mob was dispersed by gendarmes.

The railway services between western Europe and the Balkans are completely suspended, the trains not running beyond Semlin on the Austro-Serbian Frontier.

Austria has replied to the proposals, suggesting slight modifications. M. Poincaré and M. Sazonoff have accepted the suggestion, and submitted it to the other Powers. M. Sazonoff's close co-operation with M. Poincaré and the proximity of Paris have made that city the centre of negotiations from which proposals emanate, and to which replies go. It appears that Britain has made rather a point of her suggestion regarding strong Austro-Russian representations to the Balkan States, and afterwards collective action in Constantinople with a view to reforms in Macedonia.

The Vienna Press prophesies the Government's acceptance of the proposal, which, however, it guardedly describes as corresponding in the main with the Austro-Hungarian policy. The semi-official *Freidenkblatt* declares that Austria-Hungary, to whom the maintenance of the *status quo* and the preservation of peace is equally important will welcome any action likely to secure speedy success.

The Bulgarian Government submitted to Parliament a Bill providing an extraordinary army credit of seventy-two million francs. Another Bill authorises the Minister of Finance to reduce expenditure in other directions.

The prices of grain have fallen, and freights are rising sharply.

The luminance of peace between Italy and Turkey is causing uneasiness among the Balkan Confederacy, especially in Greece, where it is declared that peace is unjustifiable.

The *Tribune* hints that a prominent representative of one of the Balkan States has been to Rome endeavouring to persuade Italy that it is not in her interest to conclude peace at present. His efforts apparently met with a cool reception.

The official *Northdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that since it is clear that the Powers will localise any eventual conflict in the Balkans, Germany is very indirectly interested in the question and can calmly await the united decisions of the two Powers most concerned, namely, Austria and Russia.

Telegrams from Paris and Berlin mention that Britain is hanging back out of consideration for Turkey from the collective action of the Powers at Constantinople.

Despatches from Vienna record much activity in the Austrian army in preparation for emergencies.

Reuter wired from Constantinople—The Porte has withdrawn its troops from Samos.

Speaking at Indianapolis on the 9th instant, Mr. Aspinth said it was a long time since the International Bazaar had been so threatening. Still he had not lost all hope that the unspeakable calamity of war would be averted. The powers were co-operating carefully and loyally in the direction of peace.

Reuter wired from Nikoloff—The Greek Consul here has been instructed to prevent the departure of Greek steamers *Messorina* or *Nikolaos* and *Angora* have joined in the request of the bankers and merchants of Bostoff, who recently telegraphed to the Russian Premier urging that measures be taken to induce Turkey to release the ships.

That war between the Balkan States and Turkey is certain appears to be indicated by despatches from Constantinople declaring that the Porte is resolved to submit to nothing but armed intervention by the Powers, and to listen to no proposals for reform nor render its forces till the Confederacy demolishes.

The *Journal de Gênes* says that the arrangement of established absolute Italian sovereignty in Tripoli without Turkey formally recognising it; also the restoration of the Algerian coast to Turkey, and the liquidation of the Ottoman debt in relation to Tripoli by Italy; otherwise neither belligerent will pay in indemnity.

War preparations are proceeding most actively in Constantinople. The streets are full of reservists headed by bands hastening to join the colours. Talaat Bey and Mehmed Bey, both of them ex-Ministers, and the "Young Turks" have volunteered for the front although they have paid exemption taxes.

The Sultan in a speech to the Ambassador said God would not allow the Sultanland to be trampled upon.

It is reported that hostilities have begun on the Montenegrin frontier, the Turks repulsing the Montenegrins at Berane.

The Porte on the 4th instant summarised the Powers, stating that as it is anticipated that vigorous verbal representations by the Powers to the Confederacy had not had the desired effect, it was of opinion that the popular excitement in these States could only be subdued by forcible measures on the part of the Powers. The Ottoman people and the Army, continued the circular, were determined by years of continual agitation, and were ready to accept the least challenge. The situation, therefore, was most serious, and the Powers were too long in agreeing upon forcible measures in the Balkans, hostilities might be precipitated. The Porte urged the Powers to meet the danger without a moment's delay.

Reuter's report is well awaited in Paris, for it is expected that it will be favourable to the action on which the other Powers on British initiative have decided, namely, strong Austro-

Russian representations to the Balkan States, and afterwards collective action in Constantinople with a view to the Powers undertaking reforms in Macedonia. It is hoped that the first step will be taken at the latest, on Monday the 7th instant.

There were scenes of enthusiasm at Sofia and Belgrade at the opening of the special sessions of the *Sobranje* and the *Skupstina*, on which occasions King Ferdinand and King Peter made warlike speeches.

The steamer *Macedonia*, which was commandeered by the Greek Consul at New York has left for the Piræus with munitions and four hundred reservists on board. Another steamer followed with a thousand reservists on board, while a third will sail conveying further seven hundred reservists.

The state of siege has been proclaimed in Constantinople, where the feeling prevails that the announcement of reforms under the Vilayets Law will not pacify the Confederacy. The opinion is expressed that matters have gone too far for war to be prevented.

A local agency learns from an official source that the Porte has resolved to apply to the European Vilayets the reforms contained in the Vilayets Law elaborated in 1880 by the Ottoman Delegates in agreement with the international Eastern Rumelia Commission with a view to the carrying out of reforms provided for in Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin. The law which was thus approved by the Powers has since stumbled in departmental pigeon-holes and has never been applied.

Reuter learns that, instead of Great Britain delaying her answer to the proposals for European action in regard to the Balkans, Sir Edward Grey acted with the greatest promptitude. He only received the proposal on last Saturday and Sunday, and accepted them forthwith in conveying to M. Poincaré, the Premier, the British assent to the proposals regarding the Balkans. Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador, advised the preference of the Foreign Office for individual rather than collective representations, on the ground that the latter being unusual, had the aspect of a threat, which ought to be avoided.

The House of Commons re-assembled on the afternoon of the 7th. There was a large attendance. Sir Edward Grey replying to Mr. Bonar Law, said that at present he could only make a statement of a general character. The House was aware that a very critical state of affairs existed in the Balkans, which was causing great apprehension. The Powers were taking what steps they could to prevent a breach of the peace. They especially expressed strong disapproval of a breach of the peace. Sir Edward added that there was need for the realization of reforms in European Turkey. This was already admitted by Turkey. The application of effective reforms, said the Foreign Minister, ought to secure Turkey peaceful possession of her provinces in Europe. The difficulty was for Turkey to proceed with reforms in face of the mobilisation of the Balkan States, and at the same time to ensure the States that the reforms would be effective in securing the welfare of the Macedonians. Definite steps, he continued, were made yesterday for collective steps of the Powers to overcome the difficulties by representations to the Balkan States and Constantinople, and Britain agreed thereto, as the strongest desire was seen the Powers was to see peace preserved. He trusted that this was a guarantee that if peace were broken none of the Powers would be involved in war.

Sir Edward Grey, answering a question whether, if the present action failed, the Powers would have recourse to Hague arbitration, said he would rather not contemplate failure. If however, the action of the Powers did fail, Great Britain would do her utmost to preserve the unity of the Powers and would not make any proposal likely to impair the unity.

Austria's modification of the Powers' agreement referred to a clause in the Note to be presented to the Confederacy, the Governments declaring the determination of the Powers to maintain the territorial *status quo* in the Balkans. Austria asked for the addition of words making it clear that the Powers were determined to secure respect for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Only Great Britain's assent to the amendment remains to complete the understanding between the Powers. Action by Russia and Austria in the capitals of the Confederacy will follow immediately on receipt of Britain's reply.

Collective action by the Powers in Constantinople will take place a little later, probably in the middle of the week. Newspapers state that Britain objected to a phrase in the Note announcing the resolve of the Powers to take in hand the realization of reforms, as incompatible with Turkey's independence, and an unnecessary affront; but the outcome of the objection is not mentioned.

While diplomacy is extremely active it is difficult to follow intertwining threads of the negotiations very exactly. It seems, however, that all the Powers have agreed without difficulty in principle upon the course of action, but the form of words to be used in approaching both sides seems to have occasioned considerable telegraphing backwards and forwards between Vienna, London, and Paris. So far as can be learned everything is now settled, and the European "Steam-Roller" will begin to move to-morrow. The Balkan States are already sufficiently acquainted with the views of the Powers, for M. Sazonoff and M. Poincaré summoned representatives of those States to their presence and conferred with them for a full day. This procedure on the part of the Russian and French Ministers is described as unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy.

Great Britain's reply to the Austrian suggestion has been received. The agreement of the Powers is now complete.

The Saboraje has passed by acclamation the special military measures and other measures necessitated by mobilisation. In political circles it is declared that if the Powers can collectively guarantee real reforms in European Turkey then war will be averted.

The Court-Martial dealing with the Kuchana massacre has condemned one Muslim to death, another to penal servitude, and several others to minor terms of imprisonment.

Two collisions on the Turco-Greek frontier between guards are reported.

The English papers regard the Vilayets' Law decision as the most promising indication of a break in the clouds up to the present.

The Parliaments at Belgrade and Sofia have adopted with acclamation the addresses approving the Speeches from the Throne, and expressing confidence that the united action of the Balkan States will ensure lasting peace. The troops of the Confederacy continue to move towards the frontiers amid scenes of enthusiasm.

H. M. cruisers *Weymouth* and *Hampshire* have sailed for Greece. They will maintain neutrality in the event of war.

The Italian troops yesterday landed at Bombah, 40 miles west of Darna. The Turks offered no resistance.

The active war propaganda of the Union and Progress party is arousing apprehension. It is feared that any moderate action by Government will be regarded as weakness and will thus multiply the chances of war with the Balkan States.

Montenegro has declared war on Turkey.

The Austrian and Russian Ministers to-day delivered to the Bulgarian and other Balkan Governments the representations of the Powers in favour of peace.

Montenegro has ordered its representative in Constantinople to quit that city, and has handed his passports to the Turkish representatives in Cetinje. The Montenegrin *Charge d'Affaires* of Constantinople informed the port on the 8th that Montenegro had declared war on Turkey. There was heavy fighting on the 7th, nine battalions of Turks being opposed to Malisoria at Tuzi on the Montenegrin frontier.

Reuter states that despatches from Cetinje announcing the declaration of war have produced a profound sensation in London, where neither the Foreign Office nor any Embassy has received the news. Montenegro forestalled the action of the Powers by a few hours. The decision was evidently precipitated by the fighting on the borders of Montenegro.

Fighting is still in progress at Tuzi.

The Turkish Government is anxious to allay misinterpretations of its intentions in connection with the proposed execution of the "Vilayets' Law." It announces that there is no question of autonomy for Macedonia or the appointment of a Christian Governor-General.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has resolved to ask the Bulgarian for a supplementary credit of \$11,000,000 sterling for the purchase of locomotives, mountain guns, aeroplanes and war material.

The Foreign Office received confirmation of the outbreak of war on the afternoon of the 8th. Replying to Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, Lord Clive regretted to say that the Government had received news of fighting on the frontier as a sequel to the declaration of war.

A Belgrade message says that Parliament has voted an extra credit of two million sterling. The Russian Red Cross Society is

sending three hundred beds, seven doctors and forty-five nurses. Merchants are making large donations to war funds and the community is providing for families of soldiers.

A Cetinje message says that King Nicholas and Prince Mirko started for army headquarters at Podgoritzia amid booming of guns and pealing of bells. The Queen and Princesses and Ministers of the other members of the Confederacy bade the King and Prince farewell. They were given a frantic ovation by the crowd. Prior to his departure the King received the Austrian and Russian Ministers, who made a last vigorous effort on behalf of peace.

Constantinople news of the 8th instant says that up to 6 o'clock that evening the Bulgarian, Serbian and Greek Ministers had received no instructions, but no doubt is entertained that their Governments will follow Montenegro's lead.

Berlin news says that M. Sazonoff occupied the whole day in diplomatic conferences including interviews with the Bulgarian and Greek Ministers.

Reuter wires from London on the 10th October that a message from Podgoritzia, the Montenegrin headquarters, at 5 o'clock that evening says that King Nicholas, Prince Mirko and staff rode out early that morning to an adjacent mountain amid the cheers of the inhabitants. Punctually at 8 o'clock Captain Prince Peter, youngest son of King Nicholas, fired the first shot in war at the Turkish positions on the hills opposite, the band meanwhile playing the royal hymn. An artillery duel ensued along the whole line. In twenty-one minutes the Turks were compelled to retreat from the first position on Mount Planinitza and by noon the whole mountain was evacuated. The Montenegrin troops, covered by their guns, advanced to attack a strongly fortified mountain at Detchitch commanding the road to Soutari.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Turks landed troops on the shore of lake Scutari near the frontier. A battle ensued along an extensive front.

Crown Prince Danilo, who is Commander-in-Chief, and Prince Peter, have just returned from the battlefield to consult with King Nicholas.

The five ambassadors at Constantinople are still deliberating over the text of the communication to be addressed to the Porte.

Bulgarian peasants and soldiers attacked and drove out the garrison of the block-house at Kalova on the 7th instant.

At a meeting held at Moscow to testify sympathy with Serbia 3,000 volunteered for service.

As the German and Austrian Press has been voicing suspicions with regard to Russian mobilisation it is officially declared at St. Petersburg that the test mobilisation recently ordered has been finished and that the reservists are being disbanded.

King Nicholas in a proclamation to the people calls on Montenegrins to help their brethren who are being massacred in Old Serbia. They were assured, he said, of the sympathy of the world, and they would be assisted by Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece.

The general outbreak of war still hangs in the balance, though the news mostly points to war.

The Bulgarian Premier announces that the decision will not long be delayed, but that he has not despaired of yet attaining peace, even at the last moment.

On the arrival of the King of Greece at Athens yesterday crowds gave His Majesty an ovation. The King made a speech in which he thanked the people for their greetings. His Majesty said their calm and bearing was worthy of the Hellenic people. Afterwards M. Venizelos, the Premier, addressing the ground, said he still hoped peace would be maintained since their neighbours and friends did not desire conquest and that they themselves were indispensable to the peaceful co-existence both of the Balkan States and Turkey.

During the speeches cheers were given for war. The Premier asked for silence and repeated that he still hoped for peace.

The *Journal des Debats* regrets the announcement of France in Morocco as a view of the inevitable European war, and states the issue of the Balkan war.

Thirty French companies have been sent to the Balkan States.

Count Von Serebrenski, commanding the Russian expedition at Varna, said on the 8th that the Russian army was well equipped. "Our policy is not conquest," he said, "but we are prepared to fight for the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkans."

Prince Vahid-ud-Dia, brother of the Sultan, and Prince Abdur Rahim, nephew of the Sultan, are volunteering to go to the front in case of war.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Noel Buxton, said "we preferred an identical note to collective representations at Constantinople but agreed to the latter in deference to other Powers."

Sir Edward Grey announced that the Ambassador in Constantinople had been instructed to point out that the retention of Greek vessels was not justified by international law, and so far as the interests of British subjects were concerned, we must strictly observe all rights.

The Greek Crown Prince leaves Athens for the Thessalian frontier on Saturday.

A message from Podgoritzia states that the Montenegrins captured Detchitch to day. The Turkish commander with his officers and most of the troops surrendered. Four guns were captured.

News by the English Mail.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Rome, September 10.

For several days past an active correspondence has been going on between the Italian military authorities at Zanfur and an influential Arab leader, who stated that he wished to surrender with 400 men. When invited to come to Zanfur he refused, saying that he was afraid of the Italian guns, but he suggested that the Italians should meet him. Yesterday a regiment of infantry proceeded to meet the Arab chief, but after they had gone a few miles they were attacked by musketry fire. The Italians succeeded in withdrawing without loss. The Arabs seem now to be about to adopt a plan of treacherous guerilla warfare.

(REUTERS' CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Tuesday.

According to an official telegram, several chiefs in Anir have surrendered to the authorities, and communication between Abha and Kufuda has been re-established.

(FROM THE "LEVANT HERALD.")

The "Agence Stefani" says with reference to the reports of a basis for peace negotiation, that it is authorized to declare that these reports are absolutely false and that they can only be looked upon as regrettable manoeuvres.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Rome, August 31.

I have just been informed that the authorities here have suppressed a telegram which I sent you on August 28 informing you that the Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, had met at the Hotel Bologna in Milan the Deputy Signor Bertolini and Signor Fusinato and Commandatore Volpi, who had come from Switzerland to talk over with him the present state of the negotiations for peace with Turkey.

I can only confirm my telegram, and add that people here, including many in official and semi-official positions, are convinced that negotiations for peace are now being conducted in Switzerland between the three gentlemen whose names I have mentioned and two Turkish delegates.

Salonika, September 4.

The Ottoman Government has formally notified the Albanian chiefs that it accepts 12 of the 14 demands put forward by them. It is further reported, to impound the Cabinets of Haki Pasha and Said Pasha before the High Court, such action being the exclusive right of Parliament. The Government also rejects the demand that the military service of Albanians should be made only in Turkey in Europe, on the ground that such a concession would unavoidably provoke an agitation to gain similar treatment on the part of other nationalities and thereby create an impossible situation.

It is impossible to foresee the result of this declaration, since the Albanians were undoubtedly glad to understand that their entire programme had been accepted. A people, however, which help itself to Government arms, open prisons, and refuses to pay taxes is hardly likely to accept any concession voluntarily to agree to supply conscripts under Government conditions.

Salonika, September 4.

The Albanians having demanded from Ibrahim Pasha an explanation of the use of language reported in the European Press, he has refused them although the Albanians are willing. Turkish consuls at Salonika are exceedingly busy and the authorities have many difficulties to surmount. The situation is rapidly becoming normal. It is not likely to be a serious matter, and the Albanians are not likely to be a serious factor in the development of European peace.

Constantinople, September 5.

The Armenian Patriarch, accompanied by the Bishop of Pers and members of the Ecclesiastical Council, visited the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Ministers of War and Justice, and the Grand Vizier to-day. During his interview with Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, Mgr. Arsharuni spoke with great freedom regarding the pitiable situation of the Armenians in Kurdistan and Anatolia, and urged the Government to take immediate steps to protect their lives and property. Should the Government fail to do so, he would close the Patriarchates and hand the keys to the Government.

The Grand Vizier assured the Patriarch, who was much moved, that the necessary steps would be taken.

Nasim Pasha informed the Patriarch that the recent attacks on Armenians were due to foreign and internal intrigues, designed to embarrass the Government.

The Vall of Van has been dismissed, and the military commandant has received orders to find and arrest within 48 hours the Kurdish brigands responsible for the murders which have lately occurred there.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Sept. 10.

YESTERDAY Turkish police, accompanied by an Egyptian official, searched the Nadi el Misriyin Club at Kadikoi, which was founded and is frequented by Young Egyptians. Some 200 documents were discovered there. They next searched the house of Dr. Ahmed Foad at Kadikoi, where they discovered 84 copies of a seditious pamphlet written by Mahomed Farid Bey and other documents. Further searches were carried out in the houses of Ahmed Sultan and Yusuf Salam, both Egyptian students at the School of Medicine at Haidar Pasha, where a few papers and two photographs of Wardani, the assassin of Butros Pasha, were found. All the documents discovered will be handed over to the Egyptian authorities.

Constantinople, Sept. 12.

An official communication has been issued to the Press replying to the criticisms made regarding the extradition of Sheikh Shawish. It says:—

Egypt is an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and the prisoner, an Ottoman subject, is accused of participation in a conspiracy to murder Egyptian dignitaries. Sheikh Shawish is sent to Egypt in consequence of the legal demand of the Public Prosecutor at Alexandria, the orders of the tribunals of Egypt and Turkey being always mutually recognized and carried into execution.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

THE Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," telegraphing yesterday, says:—"Il Secolo," of Milan, and other organs of the Italian press publish reports from their correspondents in Alexandria stating that diplomatic negotiations are in progress for the transformation of Egypt into a kingdom under the protectorate of Great Britain on the termination of the Italo-Turkish War. The correspondent of the "Corriere d'Italia" there professes to state on authority that Great Britain has already secured the formal adhesion of France and also of Italy in favour of abolishing the Capitulatory regime. England, it is stated, offers Turkey an indemnity of 20 millions sterling, and proposes to retain the actual Khedive in power with the title of King of Egypt. These reports add that England's move has cleverly tickled the national pride of the Egyptians, and that it will further tend to consolidate the British military position there.

(FROM THE "LEVANT HERALD.")

THE *Iddan* says that about twenty years ago an exchange of views took place between the Sublime Porte and the Powers on the modification of certain articles of the Capitulations in the application of which difficulties often arose. The Ottoman Government had at the time prepared the documents which were to serve as a basis for the negotiations which were, however, ultimately suspended, an agreement not having been reached between the Powers. The articles it was proposed to modify related to commercial and fiscal questions.

The *Iddan* learns from a reliable source that the Sublime Porte has again taken steps in view of the modifications of the articles in question. Our contemporary adds that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has sounded the European Cabinets on the matter and has ascertained that the present moment is opportune for the opening of new negotiations.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Aug. 30.

THE *Tahrir-i Khat* (Official Journal) has just published the text of the law imposing special war taxation on the country, which

was voted by both Houses of Parliament in July. The following are its principal features. The *temettu* (professional tax) and the tax on house property are increased by 25 per cent. The military exemption tax is raised from £T. 50 to £T. 60 in the case of the Nizam (Active Army) and from £T. 30 to £T. 40 in the case of the Ikhvat (First Reserve) and Redif (Territorial Army). A tax of 4 per cent will be levied on all official salaries and pensions, and 5 per cent deducted from the travelling expenses of officials receiving from £T. 15 to £T. 80 a month. This deduction will be increased to 10 per cent in the case of officials receiving higher rates of pay. The price of salt, a Government monopoly ceded to the Public Debt Administration, is raised from 32 paras (1½d) (ordinary official price) to 43 paras per kilogramme, except in the provinces of Bagdad, Basra, Hedjaz, Mosul, Tripoli, and Benghazi, where the salt sold by the Government at a lower rate than the ordinary official price is exempted from the operation of the law. The price of the mineral salt supplied by the State from some of its salt-works is raised from 24 paras to 26 paras. The duty on manufactured "tiki" is doubled.

Except for the increase in the price of salt, which the Government may abolish whenever it thinks fit, after giving two months' notice to the vendors and other interested parties, the above increases in taxation and the new tax on official salaries will be levied for a term to be fixed by the Government, which shall not in any case exceed three years. In this connexion it may be noted that the receipts of the Ministry of Finance for the first four months of the present financial year (March 14-July 14, N.S.) show an increase of £T. 884,211 on the corresponding period in 1911.

Salonika, September 9

Suleiman Pasha, whom I saw on his return from Pristina to-day, while admitting that the present situation in Albania leaves much to be desired, is optimistic concerning the future. He feels that the lawlessness will gradually subside until normal conditions are re-established. He holds that any criticism to be of value must recognize the gravity of the situation inherited by the new Ministry, which is due to the ill-considered policy of the Young Turks. In his opinion, however, the time has now arrived when the Government must deal more firmly with the lawbreakers, and that Ibrahim Pasha should be invested with large powers in this respect. Concerning the arms looted from various depots, he expressed confidence that they would be returned by the chiefs to the mixed civil and military commission which is now visiting the various centres, and which is charged with the redistribution of the rifles according to the Government plan.

(FROM THE "EAST HERALD")

The Court Martial gave judgement in the case of Hussein Djahid Bey, ex-Deputy and proprietor of the *Tanin*, Djavid Bey, ex-Minister of Finance and Public Works, and responsible editor of the *Semue*, and Talaat Orhan Bey, ex-Deputy and responsible editor of the *Tanin*. The Commander of the First Army Corps brought an action against them for having published an article entitled "We are in need of a Government", and for having reproduced and commented on a report of the Commander of the Gendarmerie at Monastir in which it is stated that Turkish officers and soldiers had only been insulted in Albania because they were Turks.

Hussein Djahid Bey was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and Djavid Bey and Talaat Orhan Bey to twenty day's imprisonment.

The Berchtold Proposals.

The Grand Vizier's View.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, August 27.

DETAILS of the recent conversation between the Grand Vizier and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador concerning Count Berchtold's proposals became known to-day. While expressing the thanks of his Government for the friendly intentions manifested by the Dual Monarchy towards Turkey and remarking that the Austro-Hungarian proposal might be regarded, as far as the question of Ottoman internal policy was concerned, as being in partial conformity with the present Turkish Government, the Grand Vizier said that his Government could not admit foreign interference in such internal questions, and would therefore be compelled to decline to consider the proposal if it were communicated to it.

No other reply was to be expected in the present condition of the Empire and the position of the Cabinet. Even if the present Government contemplated far-reaching measures of decentralization, which

is not the case, it could not afford to give its opponents of the Committee an opportunity of accusing it of dismembering the Empire at the bidding of a foreign Power or Powers. Those who remember the thrill of rage which ran like an electric current through the Committee benches in the Chamber early in 1909 when the word "decentralization" was first heard in Parliament, or who follow the fierce campaign which the *Tanin* is now waging against an Albanian settlement, can understand the risks the Cabinet would run did it assume an attitude of expectant deference towards the proposal.

Constantinople, August 28.

The Porte has addressed instructions to its representatives in the capitals of the Powers containing the views of the Government with reference to Count Berchtold's communication to the Powers, and outlining the language that the Ottoman representatives should employ in the event of their being approached on the subject by the Governments to which they are accredited. This reply is substantially that the Porte cannot listen to proposals of the Powers affecting the internal policy of Turkey.

Statement by the Turkish Minister.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN")

THE Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs—Gabriel Effendi Noradunghian—has made the following pronouncement regarding the threatening attitude of the Balkan Governments and the proposed intervention of Europe in Macedonia on the basis of the proposal of Count Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister:—"We cannot for a moment admit the right of the Balkan Governments to interfere with our action in Macedonia. The internal affairs of Turkey are nobody's concern but ours; and just in the same way that we do not mix ourselves up in the internal affairs of any other country, we shall never permit them to interfere with our internal affairs. We are preparing a scheme of reforms for the vilayets in Europe based on complete justice and equity and respecting the rights of the population." This declaration may be placed side by side with the recent statement of the Grand Vizier that the "Porte will accept all friendly counsel, but will ignore absolutely all propositions, conceding even the semblance of the autonomy or independence of Turkish territory in Europe or Asia. The Porte will introduce reforms, but will not permit the intervention of any third party."

The "Times".

THE Buchlan meeting has come and gone, but an interested and puzzled world is not much nearer than it was before to an understanding of the latest display of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic energy. We say "not much nearer", because the Austrian Press, including the usual organ of the Balplatz, has suddenly dropped the figment that the visit of the German Chancellor to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has no particular importance of a political kind. Some sanction is now given to the belief, which Europe has insisted throughout on entertaining, that, even although the meeting of the two statesmen may have been arranged before Count Berchtold made his original proposal to the Powers, it is not intended merely to keep up the tradition of an occasional exchange of views about things in general between the two allies. It is even acknowledged that the condition of the Balkans may have occupied a prominent place in the two conversations, which took place in the very room in which Count Achrenthal and M. Isvolsky adopted the "watchword" of "a benevolent and waiting attitude" towards Turkey four years ago. The *Fremdenblatt* affirms, indeed, that nothing could well be more auspicious for Turkey than these conversations, because both statesmen are united in the endeavour to "convert the Ottoman Empire and the Balkan status quo." But our Constantinople message hardly encourages the hope that the Turks will so regard them. They seem to be under the misapprehension that, if any Power or group of Powers declines to support the Austro-Hungarian proposals, Austria-Hungary, in certain eventualities might take independent action. The warning in the *Reichspost* which we quoted the other day may perhaps be the chief foundation for their fears. It was to the effect: "our readers will remember, that, if the conversations do not lead to joint measures, Austria-Hungary will be able to decline responsibility for eventual consequences, and that she will have to pursue a policy protective of her interests alone, without further regard for foreign susceptibilities. At all events, the Turks are alarmed, and we doubt whether the more recent arguments of the Vienna newspapers will be able to reassure them."

The truth is that, if the Austro-Hungarian proposals are intended to be so innocuous as we have been told, neither too much energy has been displayed in announcing them. Even if Count Berchtold means nothing more than to establish everybody of the legitimate claims of the Dual Monarchy to

play a prominent part in the affairs of the Near East, he has acted with a vigour which seems to be superfluous. The diplomatic machinery put in motion has been of the most impressive kind. The activity exhibited has been not merely conspicuous, but well-nigh ostentatious. The effect produced upon opinion, whether designedly or not, is that the apparatus employed is altogether out of proportion to the objects professed. If there is to be no intervention in the old sense of the term, no proposal to the Porte of special reforms, and no marking out of special spheres of interest in the Balkans—nothing, in short, but “organized European encouragement” to the Turks, and organized good advice to the lesser Balkan States—why is it necessary to make such an exhibition of diplomatic agitation? We are quite ready to believe that the nervousness of thoughtful Turks has no real foundation so far as Austria-Hungary is concerned. But it is not unnatural. The Turks, as we have again and again pointed out, have grave troubles on their hands in many parts of the Empire. The *Fremdenblatt* cautiously intimates that the reports of an impending arrangement with Italy may not be unfounded, and argues that freedom from the cares of the Italian war would allow Turkey to exert her full strength in the work of internal reform. It would, of course, set both Italy and Turkey free for a variety of purposes, but even were it an accomplished fact, the Turks would still have enough grounds for anxiety left to make the idea of any sort of intervention by a Great Power particularly alarming to them. The menace from Bulgaria may have abated for the moment, but our information agrees with that of our Constantinople Correspondent and of the *Reichspost*, that it has not passed away. There can be no doubt that the Bulgarian Army and a very great part of the Bulgarian people are eager for war. If the Powers can strengthen the hands of the Government, who have deserved well of Europe by their remarkable self-control, in restraining popular passion, the “conversations” will indeed have borne good fruit. But will formal discussion by the Great Powers tend to promote this object, or any of the other good objects Count Berchtold has in view? Discussions of the kind have been known to fan such passions rather than to calm them.

A French Opinion.

The *Journal des Débats* quotes with approval the views expressed by the *Times* this morning as to the unnecessary energy shown in announcing Count Berchtold's proposals. If, it adds, the Buchlau meeting is followed by a more definite *communiqué* affirming the wish of the two Powers to maintain the principle of the *status quo* in the Balkans, a useful effort will have been made with a view to the maintenance of peace. All the Powers can pronounce in turn in favour of the *status quo* without thereby preventing the Chancelleries of Europe from studying in common the position of Turkey in accordance with Count Berchtold's desire. The *Debats* goes on to say:—

The confirmation of the *status quo* would have the effect of discouraging the unreasonable aspirations of warlike circles in Sofia and of putting an end to the slight *malaise* which the superfluous vigour, as the *Times* says, of the Austrian initiative has caused in Europe.

A Turkish View.

“A great personage in Constantinople,” whose position makes it impossible to mention him by name, has set out to a representative of the “*Times*” the views held in the Turkish capital on the subject of Count Berchtold's proposal. According to this anonymous informant (who may well be the Minister for Foreign Affairs), a section of Turkish public opinion regards Count Berchtold's action as really prompted by friendly sentiments towards the Porte. The Ottoman Government having initiated a policy of decentralization, Austria fears lest the nationalities, encouraged by the concession and supported by the neighbouring minor States, should demand more and thereby raise fresh complications. Hence Count Berchtold's admonitions to those States. Unfortunately there is another side, Count Berchtold's action deprives the Turkish Government, which has declared itself in favour of a policy of decentralization, of the benefit of its initiative, and risks the compromising of its prestige among the Moslem population. The concessions which the Government may make will seem to have been imposed by foreigners, and when one recalls the fact that it was foreign intervention which provoked the Young Turkish revolution, one cannot deny that Count Berchtold's step contains a serious element of danger.

The majority, to which the informant apparently belongs himself, is inclined to go further and ascribe to Count Berchtold something more than merely “friendly” sentiments towards the Porte. If, it is argued, such sentiments were the real reason which prompted Count Berchtold in his action, there would have been no need for him to parade them publicly. He could have communicated both his well-wishes to Turkey and his warning to the minor Balkan States privately. The Count's aim is something totally different, “it is obviously to court his Balkan *chentile*, to remind it that if from St Petersburg come good works it is from Vienna that practical results are to be expected. His aim is to check Russian prestige and to prepare the future.”—*Manchester Guardian*

The Sentence on Djavid Bey.

The result of the trial of Husein Djavid Bey, the real editor of the “*Tamir*” and its successor “*Djenin*,” and of Talaat Orkhan (who must not be mixed up with Talaat Bey, ex-Minister of the Interior) and Djavid Bey, ex-Minister of Finance, the “responsible” editors of the two papers respectively, has, as might have been expected, created a profound commotion in Young Turkish quarters. According to the “*Senin*” (the successor of the “*Tamir*” and “*Djenin*”), Djavid Bey pleaded with the Court not to condemn Djavid Bey, who really did not know what appeared in the “*Djenin*” on the solitary day of its existence, as he was away at Salonika. The Court, however, did not listen to the plea, and immediately on the pronouncement of the verdict all the three, including the ex-Minister, were incarcerated in an underground cell of the prison of the Ministry of War where they found a number of persons undergoing punishment in a state of semi-nakedness covered with vermin. Afterwards they were transferred to the central prison at Stamboul. The “*Senin*” adds that during the deliberations of the court-martial Nazim Pasha, Minister of War, summoned a member of the court, and it was immediately after the return of the officer that the sentence was pronounced.

The “*Journal des Débats*,” commenting upon this singular trial, says:—“Since the resignation of Hilmi Pasha, who tried to keep the action of the Government within legal bounds, the reprisals against the Committee of Union and Progress, against the leaders and the officials of the Young Turkish régime, have been pursued with vigour. The Cabinet of Mukhtar Pasha seems, under the influence of Kiamil Pasha and his party, to have adopted a policy with which its predecessor was so much reproached and which caused its fall. In its turn it is now imprisoning members of the Opposition who appear to it embarrassing.”

(FROM THE “TIMES” OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Sept. 16.

Djavid and Djavid Beys, who are at present lodged in the old prison at the Hippodrome, assure me that they have no complaint to make of their treatment, in fact they have better opportunities of seeing their friends and sympathizers, who are visiting them by hundreds daily, than would otherwise be the case. Their own rooms are comfortable and they are allowed to use that of the Governor of the prison, which commands an excellent view.

The Committee.

(FROM THE “TIMES” OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Sept. 5.

The decision taken by the Committee of Union and Progress Congress yesterday to participate in the elections was generally anticipated, and only 14 “stalwarts,” headed by Dr. Nazim, voted for abstention. The language used by most of the leaders appears to have been moderate.

The delegates of the Committee of Union and Progress yesterday voted by a large majority in favour of its transformation from a political secret society with a Parliamentary wing into a political party. The election of the president of the party, the executive bureau, and the secretariat takes place to-morrow.

The Congress of the Committee of Union and Progress to-day decided to accept the modifications of Articles 7 and 85 of the Constitution, by virtue of which the Sultan is empowered to dissolve Parliament in certain contingencies, and by which the Government profited to dissolve the late Parliament. It then proceeded to elect a Secretary-General, a Central Committee,

and a Central Bureau. Prince Said Halim of Egypt was first chosen Secretary-General in place of Hadji Adil Bey.

The twenty members of the Central Committee were then elected. They include three Senators—namely, Musa Kiazim, ex-Sheikh-ul-Islam, Sherief Djaffer Bey, and Suleiman Bostani Effendi, and with Musa Kiazim no less than eight ex-Ministers, the others elected being Hadji Adil, Haim Ismail Hakki Baban-sadeh, Djavid and Talat Beys, and Kimpullah and Haladjian Effendis. Hussein Kiazim, Ali Munt, and Ismail Hakki Beys are ex-Valis of Salonika, Monastir, and Van respectively, Hussein Djahid, Midhat, and Zia Beys, Abdullah Sabri, Ahmed Nassimi, Eyub Sabri, and Dr. Nazim are the remaining members. Of these Talat, Ismail Hakki, ex-Vali of Van, Zia and Midhat Beys and Abdullah Sabri were elected to constitute the Central Bureau.

The *Semra*, formerly the *Pasin*, having continued, in spite of several warnings, to attack the Albanian policy of the Government, the editor, Hussein Djahid Bey, was to-day sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the Court-martial, which also inflicted sentences of three weeks' imprisonment upon Orkhan Bey, the manager of the newspaper, and Djavid Bey, ex-Minister of Finance, whose criticisms of the authorities in recent issues of the *Tanin* and its successors it considered calculated to provoke disturbances of the public peace.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.

The new head of the Committee of Union and Progress is the Egyptian Prince Said Halim, an active, wealthy, well-educated man of middle age, who has been a strong supporter of the Committee both before and since the revolution of 1908. In that year he settled permanently in Constantinople, but, though often consulted by the Committee's leaders and nominated a senator by the Sultan, by their advice he never appeared in the political foreground till early in the present year, when the diplomatic skill with which he prevailed upon many of his wavering colleagues of the Upper House to accept the modification of Article 85 of the Constitution led to his being appointed President of the Council of State with the rank of Minister in Said Pasha's Cabinet. At the end of June he was chosen, whether by Said Pasha or by the Committee is immaterial, to represent Turkey in the preliminary *pourparlers* with the Italian delegates, Signor Volpi and Signor Fusinato, at Evian-les-Bains, but was recalled after the fall of the Committee's Ministry on July 17. His knowledge both of Europe and of European politics is believed to be greater than that of any of his predecessors, but he has had no chance of making a first-hand study of the internal problems of the empire. His future relations with his relative the Khedive afford interesting matter for speculation.

The remainder of the members of the central Committee and of the bureau are well-known. With the exception of Omar Nadji and Rahmi Beys, all the members of the old governing group have been elected or re-elected to important positions on the Committee's hierarchy, and Talat Bey is probably the dominating personality of the central bureau. Only two Christians, the Armenian Haladjian and the Syrian Suleiman Bostani, the learned translator of Homer into Arabic verse, have been elected, with one Donmeh, but there are no Jews, though the so-called Masonic lodges are well represented.

As for the further policy of the Committee, the choice of leaders made to-day would appear to indicate that the extremist element remains in the ascendant, more than half the central Committee belonging to the Left, though little or nothing is known as to the political tendencies of the Secretary-General, who is invested with considerable authority, which he may deem to exercise. Meanwhile, the central Committee has unfortunately been compelled to open its electoral campaign without a full complement of members.

The Peace Negotiations.

(FROM THE "NEAR EAST" CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, September 14.

During the last few days rumours of peace have been in the air and reports from well-informed sources indicate that the latest proposals made by Nabi Bey and Mehmed Bey, the Turkish delegates, are regarded as containing the elements of a settlement. It may be that this belief is over-optimistic, and that the Italian desire of annexation will still stand in the way of peace, but there can be no doubt that the present difficulties, both financial and political, of Turkey have rendered her statements, with the exception, perhaps, of Kiamil Pasha—who continues to utter the formula, "Peace when the Italians have conquered Turkish Africa,

but not till then"—more ready to come to terms, with their Italian opponents. The report is current, and may be well founded, that the latest Turkish proposals involve the surrender of the entire administration, civil and military, of Tripoli to the Italians, provided that the latter agree to recognize the suzerainty of the Sultan and the appointment of a "Vakil" (representative) of his Majesty by Imperial firman, who will be titular Governor-General of the country. His position will resemble that of the present Bey of Tunis if he is some ordinary Arab notable or old Turkish functionary; but if, as has been suggested, the Sheikh es-Sennusi becomes the Padishah's representative, the "Khedive of Tripoli" will have to be reckoned with by Italians as well as Turks.

Commenting on a statement that recently appeared in the *Temps*, the *Near East* says:—

The way leading to peace was revealed by the Italian Premier when he announced that by annexation was meant not that Libya became thereby an integral part of the kingdom of Italy, but that Italy proclaimed her sovereign rights over the two Turkish provinces in question. These sovereign rights, we are to infer from the alleged basis of peace, will be retained by the agreement to be ratified between Italy and Turkey, although the latter will not be called upon to record her recognition of the annexation. Libya, like Egypt and Tunis, will pass into other hands without any formal acquiescence on the part of Turkey. A second clause, it is stated, will leave to Turkey a port at one end or the other of Libya, in order that the Turkish Government may have a means of communication with the interior. Tobruk has been mentioned in this connection, but here is one of those points that in the opinion of one party or the other requires further consideration. Turkey at this stage would seem also to have expressed the desire to have a base on the Red Sea ceded to her, but Italy is understood to have demurred to the surrender of Massawah, the port indicated. For the rest the Turks' religious susceptibilities, in accordance with an undertaking that the Italian Government has always expressed its readiness to grant, will be safeguarded by the maintenance by the Sultan of a spiritual connection with his Mussulman subjects in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and the Arab population is to be won over to the Italian protectorate by "a considerable contribution ostensibly for religious and philanthropic purposes". The delimitation of the Italian zone in north Africa is to be left for friendly settlement between the two countries at a later date. No treaty is complete without a financial clause, and in the present instance Italy is prepared to make good the annual income that the Ottoman Debt receives from Tripoli and Cyrenaica. But the more important arrangements bearing on this subject are said to have been reserved for separate negotiation. A semi-official statement issued in Rome denies, it is true, the report that the Italian Government is negotiating with foreign banking groups with a view to obtaining a loan of £24,000,000 for Turkey. The fact, however, remains that financial stringency is a prominent feature in the situation in Turkey, and that the declaration of peace will be robbed of some of its advantages, if the Porte is not speedily placed in a position to obtain money for administrative purposes and in order to reorganize its finances. The Italian Government has frequently announced that it bears Turkey no ill-will, and it will not have a better opportunity of proving the truth of this declaration than by assisting the Porte in its next loan.

The "Tanzimat," the organ of the Entente Libérale, gives some interesting details as to the course of the unofficial peace negotiations between Turkey and Italy, the existence of which is now no longer denied. The initiator of the scheme seems to have been the frequently mentioned Signor Volpi, an Italian financier who had for some years past been associated with the father of the ex-Minister of Public Works, Haladjian Effendi, in the exploitation of coal mines at Heraclea. Signor Volpi came to Constantinople about three months ago, and after prolonged negotiations succeeded in inducing Said Pasha, the then Grand Vizier, to send a delegate to Switzerland, with a view to the provisional discussion of terms of peace. It was Said Halim Pasha who went on the mission, on the pretext of a cure. With him was soon associated Hussein Djahid Bey, the editor of the "Tanin" (who it will be remembered, went to Norway for his holidays), while the Italian side was represented by Count Fusinato (a former Italian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Signor Bertoni (a former Minister of Public Instruction), and also Signor Nogara. The "Tanzimat" asserts that the negotiations were already so far advanced that a provisional protocol was about to be initiated when the Sultan's Cabinet fell. The journal refused to disclose the terms which were then agreed upon. As one of

them, however, it mentions an undertaking on the part of the Italian Government to provide the Young Turkish Committee with a considerable sum of money for the maintenance at Tripoli of Young Turkish Schools, the payment of which, however, was to be effected not by the Government, but through some intermediary bank, like the Banco di Roma. The interrupted negotiations have now been resumed at Lausanne (or at Caux, as others report).

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" announces that Signor Luzzatti has now joined the Italian negotiators in Switzerland.

The War in Tripoli.

THE correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* with the Turks in Tripoli sends an account of queer pieces of luck "which sound like fairy tales, and yet are sober truth."

In the first bombardment of the Turkish camp by the big guns of the Italian navy a shell fell into a Bedouin's tent and there burst. Luckily the inmates of the tent were mostly out in the open: the man was fighting in the ranks, and the women were busy washing some twenty paces away. But the only child, a pretty little baby a few weeks old, was sleeping peacefully in its cradle, a round basket of plaited cane. Anyone who knows the destruction wrought by a large shell will have no doubts as to the fate of the tent and its small inhabitant. The stuff composing the tent was mostly burnt, and the rest of it was torn into minute fragments and in company with the furniture, also broken into atoms, was whirled far away and scattered over a large area. On the site once occupied by the tent was now to be seen only a deep hole, and round it a heap of earth burnt black by the explosion. Three or four steps from this hole lay the overturned cradle, and from beneath it came loud wailings from the Bedouin's little girl, who was quite safe and sound. Swept out of the tent by the rush of air she had been protected by the basket from the flying splinters.

The shells seem to have a vein of humour. They seldom live up to their gruesome reputation, and often their only effect is to terrify people out of their wits. In the first days of the last bombardment an Arab family gathered round the cooking-pot were amused; themselves with small witticisms over the detonation. One of the shells flying around must have heard their insulting remarks, for it suddenly plumed plump with a loud roar into the middle of the party, sent them all flying head over heels, hurled some handfuls of sand in their faces, and sent the cooking-pot in a highly dismembered condition flying away on the blast. When the party collected their senses they found the site of their pleasant dinner now occupied by a black sand-pit, and so the mockers had that day at any rate to go dinnerless and suffer the pangs of hunger, unless the excitement had robbed them of appetite.

A strange piece of mingled good and bad luck fell to the lot of a Turkish officer on the last day of the cannonade. There had been a pause of several hours in the firing and the officer had seized the opportunity to have a mid-day siesta, from which he was rudely awakened by the first shot of the second chapter in the bombardment. The shell plunged right into his tent, tore it to pieces, and scattered the fragments far and wide. He told me afterwards that the fiery heat of the explosion gave him a feeling as if his legs had been torn off or burnt. Some time elapsed before he had sufficiently recovered himself to see whether he could still move his legs. The experiment succeeded beyond his wildest hopes, and then he crept mechanically out of the chaos of debris round him and stood up on his feet. Then at last it dawned upon him that he had passed almost scatheless through the ordeal. The only injury was to the drum of one ear; but he will not lose his hearing. Two days after his adventure he showed me the trousers and shirt which he was wearing at the time. The trousers were cut to shreds and as black as coal; most of the shirt was burnt. Of his handkerchief only a blackened fragment remained. His box was smashed to smithereens, and the clothes were reduced to the condition of sieve and badly scorched. A pair of new boots were found fifty yards away, with all their uppers gone. Near them lay all that had survived of his stockings, the worked monogram of their owner. The brave man was delighted to find this relic, which he intends to take home with him to his wife. But he nourishes a bitter grudge against the Italians for disturbing his siesta so disastrously.

Ever Bay himself at the very beginning of his time at the scene of hostilities had another experience of mingled good and

bad luck. According to the halat he has of scorning cover of any shape or kind, he stood upright in the middle of a storm of shells, his face turned towards the enemy, and gave his orders. After the lapse of some time a noise to his right made him turn in that direction to see what was the matter. At that moment a splinter from a shell tore away the clasp of his sword-belt, cut his coat into ribbons, and slightly grazed his skin. Had it come a second earlier it would have buried itself in his body.

The Arrest of Sheikh Shawish.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Sept. 4

THE *Tanin* reappears to-day under the name of *Dhenn*, and enters a long protest against the action of the Government in surrendering Sheikh Shawish to the Egyptian Government "merely to oblige the English." The Sheikh, according to the *Dhenn*, is an honest Arab servant of high literary fame, who will have no difficulty in proving his innocence of the charges brought against him, but it is scandalous that the Turkish Government should show such readiness to hand over such a man to the Khedivial Government, which refused to surrender the notorious Izzet Pasha in compliance with the Turkish request.

The *Yeni Gazete*, on the other hand, describes Shawish as one of those refugees from other Moslem lands who on arriving in Turkey became *plus royalistes que le roi* in their support of the Committee of Union and Progress. Its newspaper, the *Hilal-i-Osmanieh*, which combined Egyptian Nationalism with a vigorous defence of the Committee régime, received financial support amounting to £21,500 from certain personages whose names are not made public. Shawish, adds the *Yeni Gazete*, is considered in many quarters to be a dangerous adventurer.

Sheikh Shawish has had so many apologists among his academic adherents elsewhere that it is not surprising to find the *Dhenn* taking up the cudgels on his behalf though, seeing that he is a person strongly suspected of having conspired against the vassal prince who ranks in the Turkish official hierarchy as the first of the Governors-General of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, the description of him as a good Ottoman by this newspaper seems hardly justifiable. It may also be remarked that, while no warrant for the arrest of Izzet Pasha was ever issued by the Turkish Courts, the Khedivial Government did consent to expel the Liberal journalist Mevlan Zadeh, who had ordered a bitter anti-Committee campaign from Cairo.

The documents seized at the office of the *Hilal-i-Osmanieh* and at Shawish's house have been handed over to the Egyptian authorities by the Government, which has also given orders that the monthly subsidy which its predecessor, in spite of the pro-British professions of several of its members, paid to the journal in question from funds at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, shall be discontinued immediately.

(FROM "THE NEAR EAST" CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, September 11.

The appeal lodged by Imam Wakid, Mahmoud Taher El Arabi, and Mohammed Abdel Salam against the sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment passed on them by the Assize Court for their complicity in the recent conspiracy, came before the Cassation Court on Sunday. The grounds for the appeal were: That the proceedings were not in reality public, as only the police and the Press were admitted; that the inquiry was not carried out in the period fixed by the law; and that in the judgment, the offence was not clearly proved or the case exposed in accordance with the requirements of the law. The Cassation Court, over which Yehia Pasha Ibrahim, the President of the Native Court of Appeal, presided, made short work of the case, and after hearing the Government's representative dismissed the appeal. This result was quite expected; for the grounds, raised in the "recours", were obviously untenable and only given as a matter of form.

The sensation of the week has been the arrival under police escort from Constantinople of Sheikh Abdel Aziz Shawish who had been arrested by the Turkish authorities at the request of the Egyptian Government. The Khedivial Mail S.S. "Saïdiah," by which the celebrated Extremist Nationalist was travelling, was due to arrive in Alexandria at about nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The authorities feared that some sort of demonstration would be organised, and so the most elaborate precautions had been taken, and a special detachment of police had been drawn up at the landing quay. By nine o'clock an unusually large crowd had foregathered

ed, including a very fair sprinkling of better-class Egyptians, but time went on and no "Saidieh" appeared, so gradually the people moved away. Even those whose patience had triumphed were doomed to disappointment, for when the "Saidieh" eventually steamed in and stopped at her moorings no Sheikh Shawish disembarked from her. The authorities, fearing possible trouble, had stolen a march on the crowd. The steamer stopped, as usual, in the outer harbour. Immediately Dimbashi Ingram, the head of the Alexandria Public Security, and Dimbashi Giovannini, the Chief of the Secret Police, accompanied by some police officers, went on board in a motor-launch, and took charge of the Sheikh and the documents which had been seized at his house and offices by the Turkish Government. The party then proceeded in the launch to the quarantine station at Gabbari, where the Sheikh was landed, and was conveyed in a motor-car, which had been held in readiness, to the central prison. The Sheikh was subjected to a formal interrogatory, but the inquiry proper did not commence until yesterday. The authorities evidently attach supreme importance to the case against the Extremist arch-plotter and seditionary: for Abdel Khalek Pasha Sarwat, the Procureur-General, who had sought in Cyprus a well-earned rest after the strain of the conspiracy inquiry, was urgently recalled from leave as soon as it was known that the Sheikh had been arrested. He arrived on Monday, and immediately took charge of the dossier and the inquiry.

The authorities have been quite right to insist on the Procureur-General conducting the inquiry. The documents seized by the Turkish Government are exceedingly important—they will most probably lead to more arrests at Constantinople—and they undoubtedly throw further light on past political incidents, in which the hand of the talented Sheikh has been suspected. Since Sarwat Pasha has either conducted or had to advise the Government in most of those inquiries, he is, quite apart from his ability, unquestionably the man to handle the present case and tackle the chief accused who is as astute as he is eloquent.

Meanwhile seditious posters have been raining thick on the land. On Saturday the police discovered placards affixed on the walls of the Governor's house, the Mudiria, the Wakfs' offices, and other Government buildings in Tanta. The posters were headed, "A Holy War", and were signed "La Mano Nerr." In them the populace was called upon to rise and avenge Sheikh Shawish. Similar placards were found on Monday on the principal buildings at Mansurah. The police are making great efforts to trace the authors, but although extensive searches have been made, so far they have not been successful in securing any clues. There is a theory that these posters are the work either of practical jokers or maniacs; but no matter who is responsible for them, these incidents must be regarded as serious, for they constitute, to say the least of it, a flouting of the Government before the eyes of the ignorant masses, and for that reason alone stern reprisals must be made. The three youths, who were retained in custody out of the five that were arrested at Boulogne last week, have been set free, as there was not sufficient evidence against them. The authors of the Cairo posters are, therefore, still undiscovered. In addition, Hamed El Melgoul, who was re-arrested on suspicion of having affixed the inflammatory poster close to the British Headquarters in Alexandria, has been released for a similar reason. Only four men remain in custody now, Ahmed Mukhtar, who brought the circulars over from Constantinople; Mohammed Abdel Shaffar Metwali and Hussein Effendi Ali Mortada, students—on both of whom lists containing the names of other students chosen to carry into effect the projects mentioned in the circulars, were found—and lastly Sheikh Shawish. It is expected that the inquiry and the case will very shortly be transferred to Cairo.

The Sheikh's Career.

The Sheikh is, comparatively speaking, a young man. Born in 1874, he passed through El Ashar University, and became Arabic Lecturer at Oxford. After that he was appointed Inspector in the Egyptian Ministry of Education, and in 1904 was sent as Egyptian delegate to the Oriental Congress at Algiers. About 1908 he was appointed editor of *El Leqa*, and later on, when the split in the party came, he joined the *Alam* in the same capacity on its foundation. Always an enthusiastic Nationalist, and a fluent and powerful writer, Shawish at once gave an impetus to the movement, and caused it to develop into a violent Extremist, anti-Christian and anti-English one. He is a Tunisian, but repudiated by the French authorities, as he found out to his cost, when he invoked the Capitulations as a protection against prosecution by the Egyptian Government for his seditious writings. Twice he has had to undergo imprisonment for libellous and seditious acts. The first time on August 24, 1909, when he was prosecuted for a defamatory article in the *Leqa* directed at Boutros Pasha Ghali and Fathy Pasha Zaghlul, and the second

on August 6, 1910, for the preface he wrote to the seditious book of poems written by Sheikh El Ghalyati. In January last he fled to Constantinople to escape prosecution for the breach of neutrality which he committed by organising a large convoy of arms for the Turks in Tripoli.—*The Near East*.

Mr. Blunt's Letter.

THE following letter appeared in the "Daily News" and "Manchester Guardian" of September 11th:—

Sir,—

"Two voices are there; one is of the Sea,
One of the Mountains; each a mighty voice;
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice.
They were thy chosen music, Liberty!"

All cultured Englishmen have read these majestic lines with pride. They were written a hundred and ten years ago by our great national poet, Wordsworth, at a moment when, in face of the growing despotism of Europe, England and Switzerland, the one guarded by her seas, the other by her mountains, were standing out almost alone against imperial tyranny, freedom's last traditional homes giving asylum to the weak. The poet's lament, the cause of his alarm, was lest these two should be overwhelmed with the rest and disappear, and he foresaw in such a disaster the final death of European Liberty.

I wonder what Wordsworth would have said to-day if he could have read of the demand of extradition just now being made on Switzerland by our good English Liberal Foreign Secretary that she should surrender the leader of the Egyptian National Party, who was condemned by a packed tribunal to hard labour six months ago at Cairo for a political speech made by him against his Government, and who has since found asylum at Geneva.

We are becoming hardened, doubtless, here in England to the truculent necessities of Empire indulged in by our Foreign and India Offices in their dealings with political refugees opposed to their Imperial plans. But it is surely a startling collocation of memories to find the elder sister of the two free nations thus nobly praised by Wordsworth seeking to debauch the younger to so despicable a betrayal of a third and yet younger nation's rights. Will Switzerland refuse? Or are we, indeed, to lament the end of freedom in a weary world?

"What sorrow would it be
That Mountain floods should thunder as before,
And Ocean bellow from his rocky shore,
And neither awful voice be heard by Thee!"

Can you do nothing, sir, to help us here in the way of protest?—Yours faithfully,

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

September 10th, 1912.

A French View.

COMMENTING in the "Siècle" on the reported application of the Egyptian Government to the Swiss authorities for the extradition of Mohammed Farid Bey, the leader of the Egyptian Nationalist Party, M. Jean Herbetto refuses to believe, from his personal knowledge of the man, that he could be guilty of any offence against the common law. He recalls Farid Bey's condemnation to six months' hard labour for an "inoffensive preface to a volume of verse", and declares that "the sole reproach which the authorities could level at him is that he refuses to be bought by them as others have been. But this is a crime". M. Herbetto continues, "for which it is not the custom to grant extradition." He concludes by saying: "How could the British Government, the heir to those who give hospitality to so many proscribed persons, respectable and otherwise, think of pursuing an exile with so much energy when so many other affairs demand its attention at the present moment? No; to believe that England is bent on hunting down Farid Bey is to do wrong both to the British character and British common sense. And it would also mean to forget that at the moment when the Pan-Germans assembled at Erfurt are coolly discussing a landing in Egypt, Lord Kitchener has something better to do than to read police reports and create a native panic by trying to suppress it."

The "Nation."

GREAT BRITAIN is traditionally the country of political asylum, but our Foreign Office delights to break with every tradition of freedom. The most distressing feature of the weak's foreign policy is the demand that has been made on Switzerland for the extradition of Farid Bey, the President of the Egyptian Nationalist Party, now a refugee at Geneva, who was condemned six months ago by a packed jury in Cairo for a speech attacking the Egyptian Government.

In a powerful letter to the "Daily News and Leader" Mr. W. Seaman Blunt quotes Wordsworth's great sonnet:—

"Two voices are there; one is of the Sea,
One of the Mountains; each a mighty voice,"
and continues:—

"It is surely a startling collocation of memories to find the elder sister of the two free nations, thus nobly praised by Wordsworth, seeking to debase the other to so despicable a betrayal of a third and yet younger nation's rights."

Sir E. Grey, we believe, is an ardent Wordsworthian; Mr. Blunt's letter should at least be piquant reading to him, however painful it is to British Liberals, who will, we hope, petition the Swiss Government in force not to surrender Farid Bey. Meanwhile Sheikh Shawish, another Nationalist leader, has been complacently handed over to the Egyptian police by the Turkish Government, without trial, and on an unspecified charge. The Constantinople correspondent of the "Morning Post" rightly points out that there is another side to this proceeding:—

"The Egyptian Government has hitherto refused to hand over political offenders to the Turkish Government, and before the revival of the Constitution great numbers of Young Turks took refuge in Egypt, where they were not molested."

The "Jeune Turc", of Constantinople, drives the matter home to British Liberals when it says:—

"It is not by such proceedings that we shall ever gain the sympathy of Great Britain and particularly of British public opinion. The English well know the meaning of the words "honour" and "hospitality"; they afford shelter to the revolutionaries of the entire world, and never in the history of England has any Government given up a political refugee."

Certainly, this used to be our tradition. It is reserved for a Liberal Government to destroy it.

The Suppression of the "Lewa".

THE latest of the long list of despotic acts in Egypt is the suppression of the "Lewa", Moustapha Kamel's old organ, and certainly at one time the most influential newspaper in the Arabic-speaking world. The cause of its suppression is a purely technical offence. Under the Press Law, promulgated in 1909, a newspaper must notify the Ministry of the Interior of any change of editor. By some oversight, or otherwise, the "Lewa" neglected to fulfil this condition, Mohammed el Mahdi having been made "responsible editor" without the fact being at once communicated to the proper Government official. In any country with a semblance of decent government such an omission would have been at once rectified without trouble. The number of people in England who commit such technical breaches of regulations is legion. But, of course, in Egypt the Government is quite as much a despotism as Russia, and could not forego the chance of striking at a Nationalist paper in this way. As, according to the Press Law, three "warnings" by the Ministry to a paper involve suppression, and as the "Lewa" had been twice "warned" before, this means that the journal cannot be published any more. Though, as we go to press, we learn that Ali Bey Kamel is appealing to the Mixed Courts against the suppression on the ground that it is illegal.

The "Lewa" was founded by the late Moustapha Pasha Kamel in 1899 and soon attained a position of great influence in Egypt. It circulated throughout the country, going into the smallest villages, and everywhere stimulating a national spirit amongst the people. The energy and dash of its founder permeated it, and it soon became a very formidable enemy of Lord Cromer's rule. At that time the Khedive was in friendly relations with the nationalist leader, and the "Lewa" enjoyed an unrivalled position. It is noteworthy that whilst the Cromerites and Imperialist scribblers generally had not a good word to say for Moustapha Kamel whilst he was alive, now that he is dead he has become fairly respectable and even a "worthy young man," beside whom the present Nationalist leaders are quite wicked and worthless. Just as Arabi was a mutineer and rebel until twenty-five years had passed, and then Lord Cromer discovered that he was fairly to be called a patriot. The "Lewa" has gone through many vicissitudes during the last two or three years and has been the subject of a good deal of litigation on the part of those who were financially interested in it. Recently Ali Bey Kamel, the brother of Moustapha Kamel, was legally appointed official guardian of the journal, and it was as such that he was sentenced to three months imprisonment because the "Lewa" published Farid Bey's speech last February. For some time the "Alam" has been the official organ of the Nationalist Party, but since Ali Kamel's guardianship of the "Lewa" it also was a party organ.—*Egypt.*

Persia.

News of the Week.

Reuter wired from Tehran:—News from Russian sources indicates that Salar-Ed-Dowleh, with a numerous force, is marching on Kirmanshah.

It is expected that Firman Firma's troops will take refuge in the British and Russian Consulates.

Official intimation has been received by the Persian Consul-General at Simla that Prince Firman Firma, who was touring in Kohistan when the Custem House was seized by Salar-ed-Dowleh and Yar Mahomed Khan, is proceeding with a large number of troops towards Kirmanshah, composed of Bakhtiari, Mujaheds and Armenians. It is believed that his presence at Kirmanshah, when he arrives there, will have a salutary effect in restoring order and peace.

The Governor-General of Fars, who was on a tour of inspection in the neighbourhood of Shiraz, is proceeding to Ispahan.

The Persian Consul-General has received official communication to effect that Amir Mofakhami, Governor-General of Kirman, while returning to Kirman, met a large number of Baharlu brigands with whom he had a sharp fight. About one hundred brigands were killed and a large quantity of stolen goods recovered.

According to a Moscow paper the services of a Dutch officer have been applied for by the Tehran Government to re-organise the Persian Army.

M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister, arrived at Victoria station on the 20th September and was received by the Russian Ambassador and representatives of Sir Edward Grey and the Foreign Office.

At the moment of arrival a man rushed towards the carriage flourishing a placard, and shouting "Clear out of Persia", "Down with Russia". The man was seized by detectives.

The man who made a demonstration on the arrival of M. Sazonoff has been released as a harmless crank.

M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, conferred with Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office on the 21st September. They journeyed together to Balmoral afterwards, where there was a series of conversations, to which the papers attach great importance anticipating that they will result in an amplification of the "entente," chiefly affecting Persia.

The "Times" urged the revision of the Convention relating to Persia in order to give Great Britain a freedom in the South similar to that exercised by Russia in the North.

The "Daily News" denounces the "Times" for what it describes as its impudent and cynical proposal to share the spoils. The journal says that Liberals have too long been loyal to the Government in this respect, and must insist upon the fulfilment of the agreement, making Russia's withdrawal of troops a condition of retaining British co-operation.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that however unwilling Sir Edward Grey may be to extend our responsibilities in Persia, circumstances may be too strong, and definite action must be taken to prevent complete anarchy.

The "Times", assuming that M. Sazonoff's visit to England is mainly connected with Persia, insists that freedom of action similar to that exercised by Russia in the North will become essential to us in the South. The paper says that a frank and friendly exchange of views should result in a much more precise definition of the policy of the two Powers in Persia. If the whole fabric of Persian sovereignty is not to collapse, says the "Times", each must assume more direct responsibility than hitherto for the administration of the Northern and the Southern provinces. This means revision or amplification of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Difficulties in the way are not unsurmountable if the Governments are prepared as in 1907 to subordinate contentious questions of secondary importance to the larger interests of the Powers in common.

The papers comment on the presence of Mr. Bonar Law at Balmoral. Conjectures vary, associating the visit with the desire of the King and Sir Edward Grey that the Opposition Leader should attend the final exchange of views with Mr. Sazonoff.

London papers continue to give prominence to M. Sazonoff's visit but there is a general disposition to refrain from definite comment before tangible results are available of the meeting at Balmoral which is at present the political centre of the world.

While in London M. Sazonoff interviewed the Turkish Ambassador and the Serbian and Bulgarian Ministers.

The French Press dwells upon the importance of the Balmoral Conference and hopes that the result will be a fresh proof of the stability of the Triple Entente.

Reuter wired from Teheran:—The conference between Sir Edward Grey and M. Sazonoff at Balmoral is causing general uneasiness, and the apprehensions of the Persian Government of the restoration of the ex-Shah are only partially allayed by Sir Edward Grey's oft quoted declaration that Great Britain will never recognise him.

The Persian Minister in Paris has been specially commissioned to interview the Regent who is now in Switzerland and to urge him to return to Persia.

Representatives of the various recognised parties have also telegraphed a similar request to His Highness whose attitude is uncertain.

The Cabinet has received telegrams from Tabriz demanding the restoration of the ex-Shah. It regards them as the result of conspiracy of the reactionaries to create the impression that the ex-Shah has become popular. Similar telegrams are expected from other centres.

The small force of Indian Cavalry which was stationed for some time at Isfahan has been withdrawn. The British Minister recently communicated to the Persian Government his renewed desire to withdraw the force from Shiraz as soon as Consul Smart's aggressors had been captured and punished.

Reports from Shiraz show that the forces of disorder are again making headway, the number of robberies being greatly on the increase.

Reuter is officially informed that in their conversations at Balmoral recently, M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister and Sir Edward Grey both found themselves in complete accord in desiring to work for peace and co-operating in any diplomatic action favourable thereto.

No new political agreement affecting Persia was discussed. Neither Power desires the partition of Persia. Both are careful in considering how best to assist in the strengthening of the Persian Government to enable that Government to re-establish order, secure the safety of trade routes and expedite the withdrawal of foreign troops.

With reference to the conversations between M. Sazonoff and Sir Edward Grey at Balmoral on the subject of Persia, and subsequently Lord Cromer, Reuter learns that that while Persia occupied a prominent place in the conversations, not only was the question of possible partition never discussed, but neither was there any intimation on the part of Russia to urge Great Britain to adopt a more vigorous policy there. On the contrary, the settled policy of both Governments is to do all in their power to enable the Persian Government to maintain order. This is a matter of great importance to both Powers, but it was pointed out that Russian interests even more than Britain from the continuance of disorder which does great damage to her trade.

Russia is only too ready to help Persia financially but does not desire to see money wasted. Russia wants to ensure its expansion by a Government which will see it devoted to things most needed. Russia, indeed, has no ulterior motives in Persia and troops are only despatched there when any other course is impossible.

The linking up of the Russian and Indian Railways by means of the Trans-Persian Railway was also discussed. Each Government is fully cognisant of the interests of the other. At present, however, the matter remains one rather for bankers and financiers. Consideration of the details by the Governments can be reserved for the future. Neither Government has any objection to the question becoming the subject of study, each Government being free when the question has passed this stage and the results of investigation are ripe for execution to express its own views.

As regards the report that Britain intended to despatch an exploratory Mission to Tibet, it may be stated that the question of a Mission was not discussed. Tibet was only dealt with in very general terms, and no change whatever was effected in the policy established by the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Reuter wires from Teheran:—With reference to conversations at Balmoral between the British and Russian Foreign Ministers, the Persian Foreign Minister intends to express regret to the Russian and British Ministers that Persia was not invited to take part in a conference closely affecting the interests of Persia, and to suggest the possibility of Persian participation in any negotiations arising subsequently. The British demand for concession for a railway from the Gulf to Eheramabad is under consideration by the Committee sitting at the Foreign Office.

The Russian project for a Jalta-Tabriz Railway does not appear to be making much progress, while the representatives of the Enzeli-Teheran Road Companies have been in Teheran for a fortnight endeavouring to come to terms with the Persian Government.

Treasurer General's Report.

Reuter's Teheran telegraphs that, according to a report on the financial situation Persia drawn up by the Treasurer General, the Persian Custom revenues alone would provide adequate security for

a loan of £5,000,000. He states that Persia would with this sum be enabled to pay off her floating debts and the claims of the foreign legations, and still have at her disposal for the execution of urgent reforms a balance of about £2,500,000.

The present Treasurer General, it may be remembered, is the Belgian, M. Mornard, who is generally regarded as a partisan of Russia.

The difficulty of helping Persia financially has always been explained as due to the want of security. Russia and Great Britain made a joint advance to Persia some four months ago after great difficulties from Russia, who reduced the amount from the £400,000 originally proposed to £200,000, and Persia had agreed to various demands, and Great Britain, apparently tired of waiting for Russia, independently lent a further £100,000 three weeks ago. Russia has demanded, before she will make a further advance, that Persia should give her consent to the increase of the Persian Cossack brigade under Russian officers at Tabriz, which has already been done, and that Persia should grant a concession for a railway from Jalta to Tabriz.

A British Policy in Persia.

We have now no policy in Persia; but we have helped to create a situation in Persia, and the forces which we either set in motion there, or allowed to be set in motion there, are not ceasing to work because we have ceased to think or to act. For everything that happens in Persia now, we are, with Russia, jointly responsible. There is no Persian Government, except the Russian and British Legations. We ousted Russia in dismissing Mr. Shuster and in dissolving the Mejlis. The constitution is gone, the patriots are gone, the sympathetic foreign statesmen are gone. The Persian Cabinet remains, a mere machine for registering the decrees of Russia and Great Britain. Throughout Persia there is no independent institution, except it be the sanctuary at Meke, which can voice the will of Persia. And the subjection of Persia is the most miserable of all forms of subjection. It is real but informal. The foreign masters of Persia exercise power, but acknowledge no responsibility; they claim rights, but admit no duties. Russia and Great Britain have not substituted a foreign government for a native government; they have simply denied the Persians all possibility of governing themselves. They have imposed a veto upon government, and established anarchy. Only two kinds of things may the Persian Cabinet do. It may make concessions to Russia and Great Britain, and it may accept petty loans on monstrously onerous terms from Russia and Great Britain. A country may live and even prosper under native government or under foreign government; but no country can live under such a mixture as we have assisted in thrusting upon Persia; and, in point of fact, Persia is visibly dying. The North is a Russian province, occupied by Russian soldiers, and enjoys the blessings of Russian martial law. The tribes of the South know no lordship. It is not so much that there is active lawlessness or civil war; of those there is relatively little. Nor is it that trade is impossible, for both in the North and the South trade has hardened. It is the crumbling of all authority, the disappearance of all cohesion. Persia threatens to dissolve into a chaos of molecules, unless the Powers that have reduced her to this state bethink themselves.

There are, roughly, three possible policies for this country to adopt. We can say that the utter dissolution of Persia is inevitable, and that we must act accordingly. We can say that Persia's misfortune is largely the work of Russia and ourselves, and that it lies upon the Powers to restore Persia her freedom, there is nothing to prevent the complete recovery of Persia. We can say that the disease has gone so far that some kind of surgical operation cannot be avoided, and that we should concentrate our energies on saving so much as can be saved. The first of these views would seem to be the one favored by the "Times". Put plainly, it amounts to this: Northern Persia must be recognized as a Russian province, and, in compensation, we should occupy Southern Persia. The neutral zone should remain as a nominal buffer between the Russian and the British Empires, with a nominal Persian Government, convenient for the granting of concessions in the neutral zone, such as the Russo-Indian Railway. The objections to this scheme are of the gravest kind. The fragmentary vassal Persia that would be left between the Russian and British Empires would be an entirely unreal barrier. It would have no strength of its own; it would fall at the first stroke from either of its powerful neighbors. The two Empires would, therefore, in effect, be continuous for hundreds of miles, and the whole military and strategical problem of great Britain and of India would be revolutionized. From being an "island" Power, owing to the pondering barrier of sea, or desert, or mountains, we should become doubly a Continental Power. Our energies would be facing the Russian outposts along the whole front of Southern Persia, and the Russo-Indian Railway could at any moment pour a Russian army into India from the North-west. We should be driven to maintain an army on a Continental scale, and to that the prospect of settling the fate of India by a campaign fought in Persia, in which all the advantages of supply, numbers, and base, would be on the side of Russia. The danger of India

would collapse under the strain; conscription, and conscription for foreign service, to which no foreign people is subjected, would be imposed upon the people of these islands; and at the end of it all, the safety of India and the peace of the world would be infinitely less secure than they are to-day. A strong Persia as a buffer state is an elementary necessity of British policy.

The strongest Persia would be a Persia co-extensive with its nominal boundaries. That would imply that Russia should withdraw her troops from the North. Some excellent friends of Persia think that the time has gone by when we can expect so much. Russia, in their opinion, is so firmly entrenched in the North that there is no possibility of her withdrawing. We should be slow to accept any such conclusion. The Russian Government has formally pledged itself to withdraw from Northern Persia, and that pledge is worth precisely as much as the British Government insists upon making it worth. It has to be proved that if the British Government cannot assert its rights with regard to this matter, it can assert its rights with regard to any other matter in Persia, and that it is easier to rescue a half of Persia from Russia than the whole. But if it be assumed that Northern Persia must be written off as lost, as a bribe thrown to Russia for the salvation of the rest of Persia, then the course of British Policy is clear. We must not occupy Southern Persia; that is no compensation, it is simply a terrible burden. Territorially, Southern Persia in British possession is of no value to us; strategically, it would thrust upon us all the military burdens of a Continental Power. Our interest is, first, to keep Southern Persia out of the hands of Russia, and, secondly, to keep it in the hands of a strong neutral State. Southern Persia, together with the whole of Persia outside the Russian sphere of interest, and so much of Northern Persia as is not in Russian occupation, should be made into a strong independent Persian State. There need be no difficulty in effecting this and it would cost this country nothing. All that is necessary would be for Russia and Great Britain to withdraw their veto from Persian affairs. They would not need even to advance money. The Anglo-Russian veto upon independent loans to Persia has been the chief cause of Persia's financial difficulties, and were that veto withdrawn Persia could raise the money she needs for her regeneration. It is vital to such a scheme that the projected Russo-Indian Railway should be abandoned, at any rate, for a period of years. A strong, prosperous Persia might conceivably have such a railway with economy, and under the control of such a State it might be shorn of many of its perils to India; but imposed upon a weak and broken Persia, the Russo-Iranian Railway would render Persia financially impossible, and would be as fatal to Persian sovereignty throughout the region it traversed as the Manchurian Railway has proved to Chinese sovereignty. It cannot be said that there is anything agreed or unagreed about this scheme. It allows Russia a substantial price; it reconstitutes a marred but nevertheless important Persia; it calls into being once more a real buffer State between the Russian and British Empires, and it requires from Sir Edward Grey nothing but an exercise of will which if it be determined Russia has not the force to resist. There are sufficient signs that the strength—naval, military, and diplomatic—of Russian authority is all facade, and a threat on our part to co-operate with Germany against her in Asia and the Near East would infuse into Russian statement some glimmering of loyalty to treaty obligations.

The Nation.

The End of Persia.

(From Our London Correspondent.)

London, Sept. 13.

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, the appointment of M. Kozell as second M. Poklewski-Kozell as Russian Minister in Persia is regarded as symptomatic of the slow but certain transformation of the Russian attitude towards Persian affairs. Due to the disillusion produced by the pseudo-constitutional regime and the "Basmachi" propaganda in Teheran and Herat. The *Nord-Deutsche* declares that it is high time to abandon the constitutional farce and establish a strong central authority friendly towards Russia and England. This organ does not hesitate to say that Russia has been all too subservient in carrying out Persian experiments, the failure of which is manifest. On the other hand, Mr. George Douglas Turner, who has just returned from Persia, declares that the Russians in that country "will make the best of a bad job. They will not let Persia go, but they will not let Persia have an independence of anything like the kind that she is getting now. They will not let Persia have an independence of anything like the kind that she is getting now."

Persia were a Russian province, and that her policy is to keep Persia in its present unsettled condition, and herself free of responsibility for its government. Many leading commercial men in the country, adds Mr. Turner, believe that this state of things will go on until Persia is squeezed dry. "There are all kinds of people wandering about Northern Persia trying to get concessions for gold mines and oil wells and copper mines. I myself was suspected of having designs in this direction. At present the Russians practically occupy the whole of Northern Persia—Tabriz, Enzeli, Resht, Kazvin, Azerbaijan, and Meshed. They have forces all the way down to Hamadan, which they threaten to occupy, and I heard there that they were proposing to proceed to Kermanshah, a town near the border towards Bagdad. They have a very large force also at Khoi on the Turkish frontier. The Persians are powerless, and recognise that their only hope lies in some action on the part of Great Britain. With the exception of the few Persians who are actually employed in Russian Consulates and elsewhere by Russians, there is not a Persian who does not absolutely loathe and despise the Russians. To quote the exact words of a British resident whose opinion, if I were at liberty to mention his name, would carry great weight, the Russian policy of terrorising the population has raised up a permanent barrier of hatred and distrust. The Russians will very soon have in Northern Persia as many soldiers as we have British troops in India. If that is not occupation, it is difficult to say what it is. And the Persian army is now practically non-existent."—*The Manchester Guardian*.

Persia.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE NATION".

SIR,—I have often been struck by the fact that there are thousands of people who think exactly as you do in regard to Persia and other questions, but that there is so much atmosphere between them that they never seem to materialise. In your current edition, there are three gentlemen who write from different parts of the country, but who are yet in hearty accord with you in regard to Persia. One of them suggests a Committee, with Professor Browne at the head of it. Another thinks the Almighty may be about to visit England with His displeasure, and hints that in the Foreign Office there appears to be no copy of the Bible. A third cannot read Mr. Shuster's book "without a feeling of shame and indignation at the part which England has been made to play."

He adds that many Liberals would gladly welcome any step in the direction of a strong Persia.

All this is good—but it indicates a beginning of shame in the national mind.

But is there anything we can do? We can, of course, purchase (I do not say "buy" in such a connection) a Bible, mark it at some passage to be delivered on later—say, the defeat of Chedokhor—deliver it to Sir Edward Grey, and despatch it to the Foreign Office, leaving to the recipient the charge of paying the messenger boy. This might earn the wrath of the Almighty; but I am not sure it would assist Persia.

There may be Liberals who cannot read Mr. Shuster's book without a feeling of shame and indignation but I doubt whether their shame and indignation makes as enduring an effect upon their moral and political organisation as would, say, a prolonged abstinence from meat, or a Liberal (although shamefaced and indignant), and it is a Liberal Government that is responsible for the present state of affairs in Persia. One wonders how far their shame and indignation would lead them.

If they could be stirred up to show their shame and indignation by any active measure, either by heckling Sir Edward Grey when he speaks in public, or by abstaining from voting for any candidates not pledged to a more equitable position in regard to the Persian question, much might be achieved.

If not, they had better allow their shame and indignation to remain in their blood, even at the risk of a spontaneous eruption of moral principles. Let us have the Committee, and at once, with not only the names mentioned by your correspondent, but those of every section of advanced thought. You have done your share, and it is for the Committee to do the rest.

At present the public is in leading strings to Sir Edward Grey who is dominated by his overpowering fear of Germany.

As I heard Mr. Morgan Shuster say at Waterloo Station, when I was bidding him good-bye, and a lady passed leading a dog, "There is nothing I despise so much as toting round a dog on a rope."—Yours faithfully,

R. B. CURRIE GIBSON.

September 2nd, 1912.

HAVE YOU READ?

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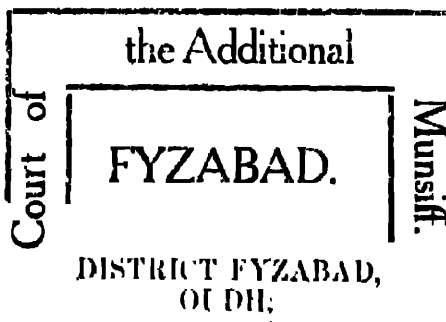
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Ruth Suran

Vizant

Plaintiff

Defendant.

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WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs 52 As 12.

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Vol. 4. Single Copy
No. 12: 13 Annas 4.

Delhi: Saturday, October 19, 1912.

Annual Subscription
Indian Rs. 12. Foreign £ 1.

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The Week.

Home Rule.

SPEAKING at Ladybank on the 5th instant Mr. Asquith said he would remind the Tories of the mistake they made in regard to the Budget of 1909. They were now on the verge of a capital mistake, and he would warn them again. It was needless to say he referred to Ulster. Neither he nor his colleagues ever underrated the importance, the very essence, but respectfully, of the motives inspiring the rank and file of those opposing Home Rule. Their apprehensions, however, were ill-founded. The safeguards were adequate and ample. The Unionists' claim was the negation of the root and principle of democratic Government. The Unionists to obey laws and to obey laws was not the monopoly of Ulster Protestants. If the long cherished aspirations of the rank and file of Irishmen were not granted, they might turn and say, "We will take the law into our own hands." Mr. Asquith finally reiterated that it was the Government's intention to place Home Rule on the Statute Book.

The House of Commons was crowded when Mr. Asquith moved the Guillotine Resolution allotting 32 days for the passage of the Home Rule Bill through the Commons. He said the object of the Government was not only to pass the Bill in the present Parliament (Cheers and Counter-cheers), but to pass it with provisions so carefully criticised and revised as to make it a really workable measure. The time available was ample and generous. The object of the Opposition was to destroy not to amend the Bill. Without the Guillotine, they would consume time and prevent the Bill passing and becoming law.

Mr. Bonar Law, moving his amendment to Mr. Asquith's motion, said the Government was compelled to pass a measure which they knew was never approved by the people. Referring to Ulster, he said he fully recognised his responsibility in the matter. They were told that this was an adoption of lawlessness, but there must be a limit somewhere. People in resisting James II. and Robespierre resisted Constitutional authorities. The Government knew that the sense of injustice under which the people of Ulster were suffering was such that outbreaks were possible which would mean massacres. They had only been restrained by the wise leadership of Sir Edward Carson (Prolonged Liberal Laughter), and by the belief that there must be an appeal to the people.

Mr. Bonar Law affirmed that Ulster at present was like a powder magazine. He asked: Had the Government no sense of responsibility? If the Government meant, without an election, to carry Home Rule at the point of bayonet, then Heaven help them. If not, as he believed was the case, then the Government was a body of Misadventurers. They were incurring a terrible responsibility. If bloodshed came, then the blood guiltiness would be theirs. (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Lloyd George asked whether Mr. Bonar Law meant massacres of Protestants or Catholics. He commented upon the statement of Mr. Bonar Law that he would support Ulster in any action it took, as a remarkable doctrine for a Constitutional party.

Mr. Bonar Law here interposed that what he said was that if the Government attempted, without first appealing to the country, to impose the Bill on Ulster by force, he would support Ulster to any length in resisting the attempt. He did not reply to the query about massacres.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said that the bye-elections were not fought on Home Rule. The Times, immediately after the signing of the Covenant, declared that the next election would be fought on the Insurance Act, yet the country was supposed to be seething with wrath against the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Bonar Law's amendment was rejected by 323 votes to 232, and the debate was adjourned.

Instead of violence, which was anticipated in the House of Commons on the night of the 10th October, the debate was punctuated by laughter and cheers, and a cross-fire of personalities. Sir Edward Carson explained that though he loathed the Bill, he, and his friends, would not lose their temper, preferring to remain in full force.

rather than be expelled from the House. Referring to Ministerial laughter, he said he would not envy any man who went to Belfast to laugh at them. He had been waiting to hear about his lawlessness, about the necessity for prosecuting him and all that ridiculous rot, but the Government was afraid.

Mr. Churchill, who followed, was interrupted by Sir Edward Carson taunting him with change of convictions. Mr. Churchill reminded Sir Edward Carson that he was formerly a member of the National Liberal Club.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King asked whether the speeches of certain Privy Councillors, also the Covenant, signed at Belfast, would be referred to the law officers of the Crown, so that the latter might report whether they constituted a breach of the Oath of Allegiance. Mr. Asquith replied that he was aware of the speeches, and the matter was being considered. (Liberal cheers).

The House of Commons, by 203 votes to 100, has adopted a resolution applying the guillotine to the Home Rule debate.

The House also, by 197 votes to 92, adopted a motion to suspend the eleven o'clock rule and the five o'clock rule on Fridays for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Roosevelt.

A TELEGRAM from Milwaukee stated that Mr. Roosevelt had been shot by a Socialist in the street near his hotel. The wound is not serious. A later telegram from Milwaukee stated that Mr. Roosevelt was not hurt. He was proceeding to address a meeting when the outrage occurred, and the crowd in the street was with difficulty restrained from lynching the assailant, whom the police seized. Mr. Roosevelt asked the man might be brought before him, and he then asked why the man had fired the shot. No reply was given. Mr. Roosevelt afterwards addressed the meeting.

It appears that Mr. Roosevelt was shot, but would not allow the doctors to examine him. He went to the meeting and spoke for over an hour, though weak from loss of blood. He was then examined, and, though there was no immediate danger, he was removed to an emergency hospital where six doctors were unable to locate the bullet which is in the breast. They have decided to take an X-rays photograph.

Afghanistan.

News from the frontier confirms the report that a fresh trouble has arisen in the Khost Valley. The local tribesmen after their rebellion in the summer secured such lenient terms from the Amir that they are not inclined now to obey the orders of the Afghan officials. Gangs of outlaws, too, who were kept at a distance from the Indo-Afghan border, have swarmed back into Khost. General lawlessness undoubtedly prevails at present, and no measure have been taken to suppress it. The officials, according to custom, are waiting for orders from Kabul.

It is reported that the tribesmen of Tagao in Kohistan are in rebellion and have attacked the Afghan posts on the Lashman Road. A strong force of troops is being sent against them.

In connection with the restlessness reported among the Afridis, owing to the report circulated by Mullah Said Akbar that work was to be resumed on the Jamrud-Lal Shilan Railway, other rumours have become current that the line is to be built up to Khyber direct from Jamrud to Landi Kotal. These have been traced to Afghan sources. It need scarcely be said that there is not a word of truth in either of these reports.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province will reach Peshawar shortly and will then summon the Afridi Jirgah. They will be told, it is understood, that they are being misled by mischief-making persons and they will be shrewd enough, it is expected, to understand that the falsehoods have been circulated with a purpose.

Tropical Medicine.

PARVAM intimation has been received by last mail that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's scheme for a School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta. During the past two years references have been made from time to time to this project, and in the course of the last Budget discussion Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis in his memorandum pointed out that the Budget grant is intended to cover the construction of laboratories and research rooms for this School, which will be worked in connection with the Calcutta Medical College, and which will be open to all qualified practitioners for post-graduate study. The Government of India has also agreed to meet the recurring charges for the additional teaching staff in connection with this School. It is hoped that the Calcutta

University will institute a diploma in Tropical Medicine similar to those granted at Liverpool and Greenwich. This School in Calcutta will be the first institution of its kind in India.

The New Provinces.

THE Secretary of State has approved the general proposals of the Government of India for the amendment of the regulations and schedules relating to the Imperial Legislative Council so far as concerns the representation of the reconstituted Provinces of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa; and draft regulations and schedules giving effect to these proposals have been forwarded for his approval, which will be published as soon as his sanction is received. The representations of the three new Provinces will in future be as follows:—

Returned by the non-official members of the Provincial Legislative Council, 2 members; by the Bengal landholders, 1 member; by the Bengal Mahomedans, 1 member at every election and one additional member at alternative elections, commencing from the third election to be held under the system inaugurated by the Indian Councils Act, 1909; (at the elections at which Mohomedans in Bengal return only one member, the Mohomedan landholders of the United Provinces will return an additional member); by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1 member.

Bihar and Orissa—Returned by the non-official members of the Provincial Legislative Council, one member; by landholders; one member; and by Mohomedans, one member.

Assam—Returned by the non-official members of the Provincial Legislative Council, which will be constituted, one member.

In addition to the above, each of the three Provinces will have one nominated official representative on the Imperial Council.

The Domiciled Community.

THE following *communiqué* has been issued by the Education Department:—The recent Conference on the education of the domiciled community held at Simla and presided over by Sir Harcourt Butler expressed their opinion that the state of the poorer members of the domiciled community in Calcutta and Madras calls for specially urgent attention. After consultation with the Local Governments concerned the Government of India have made special recurring grants of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 80,000 per annum to the Governments of Bengal and Madras, respectively, for extending education among the poorer classes of the domiciled community in those two cities.

The Hindu University.

PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA addressed a large and representative meeting of Hindus at Lahore. Har-kushenlal presided. Referring to the Government *communiqué*, the speaker announced the decision of the Committee to make the best of a bad job and proceed with the scheme. There would be fifteen colleges under the University for different departments of knowledge.

Lala Lajpat Rai suggested "Hindu University" or "Kashi University" as a suitable name. He hoped the University would direct its energies towards the solution of the bread problem.

The New Delhi.

AT a meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee, held in the Town Hall, Delhi, on the 8th October the Chairman, Major Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, in an introductory speech, said that the recent changes as regards the status of Delhi meant that before long the Civil Lines would have to have their own Municipal Committee, as the Civil Lines did not pay their full share of taxes, and when the Government of India came to Delhi they would not be satisfied with the sanitation and lighting of that part of the city. Possibly in course of time Delhi would have a large Corporation. Many parts of the city needed improving, and an Improvement Trust would have to be formed like that in Bombay. He was glad to announce that the members of the Delhi Municipal Committee were all to receive the Durbar medal.

The Public Service Commission.

REPLYING to Sir John Ross in the House of Commons, Mr. Harold Baker, on behalf of Mr. Montagu, enumerated the conditions of pay, pension, etc., of the Educational Service in India. Lord Crowe, he said, fully realised the importance of attracting the best class of recruits. There was no reason to suppose that the Educational Service was regarded as an inferior branch of the public service, but the examination of the conditions of the service was covered by terms of reference of the Royal Commission recently appointed.

Replying to Sir John Ross, Mr. Asquith said that the Government intended to retain Mr. Ramsey MacDonald on the Indian Services Commission. Sir John Ross asked, "Are you not aware

that the Indian Civil Service regards this as a peculiarly unjustifiable and provocative appointment?" No answer was given.

Oriental Languages.

IN THE House of Lords, Lord Haldane moved the second reading of the Oriental Languages Bill. He dwelt on the importance of teaching Oriental languages in view of our extensive relations with the Eastern Hemisphere. In Germany, with much less extensive relationship, the State spent ten thousand sterling yearly under this head, and France spent seven thousand. We spent almost nothing, while what we did spend gave very little result.

Lord Curzon said that the existing provision for teaching Oriental languages was almost a scandal. He thanked the Government for the very liberal view it had taken of its responsibilities in this matter, and especially Lord Haldane.

The Bill was read a second time.

Technical Education

THE GOVERNMENT of India have forwarded the report by Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson on the technical education enquiry, with a covering letter. The Government of India write:—Much has been written and said about technical education in India, and many experiments have been made. It seemed to the Government of India that the time had come to endeavour to connect educational institutions closely with business firms, railways and other employers of labour, to enquire how the former can better meet the requirements of the latter, and to point out the way to further the employment of Indians in them. For this enquiry Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson were selected as having special practical experience of the subject. They have conducted the enquiry with evident care in the leading industrial centres of India. The Government of Burma agreed that no special enquiry was needed in that province, and they have submitted an extremely interesting and valuable report from which the Government of India have little doubt that much good will result in the future. One of the features of the report is recorded in Part 2 of the interviews with employers of labour. This is, perhaps, the most useful contribution yet recorded on the subject of technical education in India, representing as it does the matured experience of practical men of business. The Government of India desire to thank the gentlemen whose opinions have been incorporated in Part 2 for the assistance which they have given in this enquiry and for their frank expression of their experience and opinion. To those many who are ready to trust in future by taking appropriate steps special thanks are due. The Government-General in Council is disposed to agree with the conclusion (Paragraph 15 of the report) that the general result of the enquiry except for the present in the high grade is very favourable. There again in India, as there have been elsewhere, difficulties to be overcome, but on the whole, and seeing how young technical education in India still is, there seems good reason to hope that with patience they will be surmounted. The great need which the report emphasises is to make education more practical, not only in technical schools, but also in primary and secondary schools.

The Government of India further write:—You will be separately addressed regarding proposals as to State technical scholarships when the recommendations of the Committee now considering the subject are received.

Sanitation in India.

COLONEL KERR, sometime Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, and Professor Simpson, in letters to the *Times*, contrast the remarkable results of sanitation as shown by the low mortality among Indian soldiers and convicts, with the excessive sickness and mortality still prevailing among civilians.

They urge the establishment of an organisation effectively administered by an executive sanitary service. They severely criticise the Government of India's scheme under which the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, instead of becoming the representative head of the Sanitary Service, is thrust into a subordinate position under the head of Medical Service. They controvert the plea that the Medical cannot be divorced from the Sanitary Service, pointing out that since 1868, the principle of placing the Presidency Commissioner directly under the Government he serves was practised by the Government of India's own orders. The obstacle that the younger bacteriologists desire closer connection with hospitals can be met by the issue of departmental orders in the provinces, while the difficulty arising from the arduous life of the Sanitary Commissioners, under a Local Government, can be removed by better terms offered to men devoting their life to sanitation.

Jim's Prayers.

A Meeting of the members of the Anjuman Hidayet-ul-Islam was held at Agra on the 28th September, 1912, in the Kuti Masjid. It was resolved that the members of the Anjuman pray the Government to grant half day's leave on Fridays for Jim's prayer and that a copy of the resolution should be sent to the Government of India and the Press.

TETE À TETE



DELHI is the palimpsest on which succeeding generations of inhabitants and invaders, Captains and Kings have written the chronicle of their lives and notes, their conquests and governance. Our Postess referred last week in her beautiful verse

addressed to this "unaging priestess of high mysteries" to

"The silent tragedy of ancient times,"

"The woe of many a vanquished race,"

and a candid friend who writes over the pen-name of "Dirbal" in today's issue warns us against the Spirit of the Tomb. Much of the "gorgeous legend" of ancient times is to-day illegible, and ere this we have appealed to Government to spare the decaying past when bubbling up the future in the Imperial Enclave. But there is one tragedy of recent times of which the legend is better forgotten than remembered. If an officer of Government residing in the temporary quarters now being erected in the Civil Lines approaches the town where the Indian population resides, the first sight that greets him is the shot-riddled Kashmir Gate which bring back memories that should fade and disappear rather than be revived. The Indian Mutiny has not yet produced its historian, for the accounts hitherto published breathe passion and partisanship on every page and cannot be trusted. The revenge of the British Lion on the Bengal Tiger, which Tenniel depicted in one of the earliest cartoons of *Punch*, was so fierce that no Indian could venture to contradict the most exaggerated account and baseless fabrication of some of the English chroniclers of the Mutiny Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, then a Government servant, was, however, intrepid enough to risk telling the truth about the "Causes of the Indian Revolt," and although he had to suffer a while for his courage and veracity, Sir Cecil Beaton, the then Foreign Secretary, was pacified when he learnt that the pamphlet was never published in India, 498 out of 500 copies having been sent to England, and, of the remainder: two, one being sent to the Government of India and the other remaining with the author. But even Sir Syed could risk this only because he had saved the lives of many Englishmen and Englishwomen at serious personal risk, and had carried on the work of his office, even when the English officials had left the headquarters of the District, as if nothing unusual had happened. We shall not go into the merits and defects of the various histories of the Mutiny that have been published, but would only say here that it was not only the English that suffered the horrors of the Mutiny. Many times more Indians fell victims to the passions of the rebels than Europeans, and many times more Indians fought for the Europeans than the Europeans themselves. But while the English have a distinguished roll of heroes who owe their fame to the courage displayed during the Mutiny, the names of their Indian comrades are forgotten, and the invaluable assistance they rendered during that terrible crisis to the English in India is now generally an ineffective recommendation when an equally qualified grandson of a mildewed Mutiny comrade of the English is competing for a Naib Tahsilidarship with the son of a newly minted Khan Bahadur. Be that as it may, our object in writing on the subject is not so much to show to the Government the wounds of Mutiny veterans among the Indians as to draw its attention to the undesirability of keeping open the wound of the Indian Mutiny itself. We have no doubt that the officers of Government will soon prepare an elaborate programme for the State Entry on the 28th December next, and rehearsals of the procession are already taking place. Even if Lord Hardinge strove after effect—which we do not believe—the suggestion that we offer would appeal to him. But a Viceroy who desires to make his term of office one that would be memorable for the hatchets it has buried is not unlikely to find in our proposal the best symbol of his purpose and intention. We would

recommend to His Excellency that the first official act that he should perform after taking over the charge India's historic Capital should be the demolition of the Kashmir Gate and its reconstruction as a monument of the desire of Great Britain to bury the carrion of the dead and dread past and of the resolve of the Government to trust that it may itself be trusted. We repeat the stately phrase and splendid thought of our Poet who said "All Hail" to Delhi in our first issue published from the new-old Capital.

"Durst from her ashes, when the phoenix dies,
"Her form revived, more bounteous than the last.
"So from the relics of thy storied past
"Again, O Time enthroned Queen arise,
"Robed in the light that glows the western skies,
"More proudly fair, more glorious than thou wast;
"Freel from the gloom of years that overcast
"And hid thy visage from expectant eyes."

Let His Excellency ride back from the Darbar Hall, where he takes over charge of Delhi from the Hon. Sir Louis Dane, to the Kashmir Gate, and lay the first axe with his own hands to that grim memorial of "old, unhappy, far-off things," and immediately afterwards lay the foundation-stone of a new Arch of Triumph, the triumph of civil and calm state-manship and of charity, hope and faith, over prejudices that blind and passions that lead astray. We trust with our Poet that

"Not all in vain
"We voice the yearnings of a people's heart!"

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla the Hon. the Home Member, in replying to an interpellation by the Hon. Mr Ghuznavi—in whose renewed activity after his recovery from serious and prolonged illness his friends

Jum'a Prayers.

and constituents would rejoice—regarding official permission to Moslem public servants for afternoon prayers on Fridays, seemed to be unaware of any widespread demand for such permission existed. We do not know if the Moslem Press in this country—both English and vernacular—is at all a medium of sufficient importance for information from which to ascertain public feeling on the subject. As a matter of fact, the question was, only a short time ago, pressed for consideration on the attention of the Government with considerable force and earnestness by almost every paper of note in Moslem India. We ourselves dealt with the grievance in an editorial paragraph when it was suggested to petition the Government on the occasion of the King's visit. Perhaps the Hon. the Home Member only meant to say that the grievance had not been brought to the notice of the Government through regular representations by responsible Moslem bodies. If that is so, we hope the Moslem Anjuman and Associations will take the hint and take prompt measures to inform the Government what they really feel in the matter. We trust the Moslem League and its branches throughout the country have a correct idea of their duty in this connection. It is rather sad to reflect that they should stand in need of reminders from Government in matters of this kind. We may also remind the Hon. the Home member that the great leader of the Mussalmans, Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, at one time resigned Government service simply on account of difficulties about permission to leave office for Zuhur prayers. Every Mussalman may not be a Viqar-ul-Mulk; but every Mussalman should be, as every Mussalman feels something of what Viqar-ul-Mulk felt when he resigned.

A REMARKABLE memorial signed by about one hundred and thirty most influential and leading Moslem inhabitants of the Sub-Division of Barh in the Patna District has been sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and

A Behar Memorial.

Orissa through the District Magistrate of Patna. Amongst the signatories to the memorial there are eleven Barristers and Pleaders, besides a large number of important land-holders some of whom are title-holders and Honorary Magistrates. It is manifest, in view of the very respectable position of many of the memorialists, that the memorial deals with a subject that has aroused deep and widespread feeling in the locality. It is necessary, before making any comments of our own, to briefly summarise the contents of the memorial and joint prayer that the Mussalmans of the Barh Sub-Division have addressed to Sir Charles Bayley. After briefly recalling the "unpleasant experience" of last year's Bazar 'Id, when, for want of timely precautions, which the police ought to have taken, the Hindu population became "actually offensive to the Moslems with the result that in some places sacrifice of cows was actually stopped", the memorialists proceed to pray for assurance that no such interference with their religious ceremonies will be tolerated by the authorities this year. What actually happened last year is briefly set forth in the memorial. It appears that an organised effort was made by the Hindus to overawe the Mussalmans and stop them by violence, if

necessary, from sacrificing cows. The Hindu mob in some places became so aggressive and threatening that "the police openly ordered the stoppage of the sacrifice and admitted that they were unable to afford protection to the Mussalmans". The organised terrorism of the mob, particularly in the village of Yousufpur, rendered the authorities comparatively helpless. Several respectable Moslem families stood in the greatest need of help to escape violence. The Sub-Divisional Officer "was very anxious to see that those who had been sacrificing the cow on all previous occasions should do the same on the occasion in question; and in order to do that he himself stood talking to the mob and asked some of the Mohammedans to sacrifice the cows inside their houses as usual, which was done without the knowledge of the mob." But when on the following day the Hindus learnt that the sacrifice had taken place, they broke into lawlessness and destroyed standing crops in some of the fields belonging to the Mussalmans. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, but no proceedings seem to have been taken against the incendiaries. The mob continued defiant and insisted on the Mussalmans executing a pledge in writing that they would not sacrifice cows the following year. The Mussalmans were naturally opposed to giving any undertaking of the kind. "But the Inspector of Police asked the Mussalmans to yield to the clamour of the mob in order to avoid the danger." Some of the Moslems of Yousufpur, on the advice of the police officers, were led to give a written agreement to that effect. No one, however, can consider any such agreement binding, and the memorialists submit that "if the action of the Mohammedans, namely, signing the said agreement on the advice of the Police Inspector in order to avoid danger owing to the inefficiency of the police, is sought to be converted into any kind of admission or confession as to having no right to perform the religious ceremony, it is apparent that the Mohammedans of the locality will have a legitimate ground for resentment." After calling attention to the attitude of the local police which was suspected by many of the memorialists to have been "in sympathy with the movement of the Hindus", inasmuch as "most of the police officers at the time were Hindus themselves," the memorialists proceed to say that they had been accustomed to perform their solemn religious rites so peacefully "that the last year's outburst of fanaticism throughout the above-named villages was regarded by them as something like a mystery and inexplicable incident." Indeed, one cannot help searching for some very strong and compelling reasons to adequately explain the extraordinarily provocative and militant conduct of the Hindu mob. "It can not be urged that the opposition of the Hindus to the sacrifice of cows arises from the least religious consideration, for had it been so some opposition should have been shown to the sacrifice of cows in slaughter-houses and other places and to exposing beef for sale in streets and bazars in all towns and villages. There can, therefore, be no two conclusions as to the real motive of the Hindu opposition to cow-killing. The question has long since assumed political significance; and inasmuch as the motive is not religious, Your Honour's humble memorialists beg to state that such an opposition, though shown in the name of religion, should not be permitted to flourish on each Bazar 'Id day to the cruel molestation of the Mohammedans who are as much entitled to the gracious protection of Your Honour's Government as any other section of the population." The memorialists assert that an independent local enquiry would convince the Government that the Mussalmans were in no way offensive to the Hindu susceptibilities "and yet they were made the victims of a sudden outburst of fanaticism" which they believe to have emanated from the local Marwari quarters, "which are connected with the Calcutta Marwaris whose fanaticism had brought about the Bara Pagar riot in 1910." This remarkable memorial has been inspired by purely defensive motives and by the sole desire of the Mussalmans to make sure of perfect freedom and safety in the due performance of their religious duties. It needs no comments of ours to emphasise the perfectly legitimate and reasonable grounds on which the memorial is based. The question is of sufficient importance and seriousness to engage the attention of the Provincial Government. We trust Sir Charles Bayley understands the character of the campaign that the anti-cow-killing politicians and demagogues have been strenuously organising in this country. The movement is clearly becoming political; and in several places it has led to virulent outbreaks of anti-Moslem feeling. The Mohammedans are as much entitled to religious freedom as any other Indian community. The Hindus seem to stand in need of being reminded that cows will never come to be slaughtered as the result of terrorism exercised by political fanatics. We shall await Sir Charles Bayley's reply to the memorialists with deep interest.

No doubt a large section of the people of Delhi will be grieved by the change which came into force on the 1st of October, turned Delhi into the Capital of the British Empire in India and created a full-blown Province out of the unpromising materials of a Tabul and a Thaha. The really poor according to Charles Lamb, namely the poor dependents of

The Penalty of Greatness.

rich ancestors, who had already been put to many a shift to keep up the decencies of life and to respect the claims of a splendid past on a sordid present, would certainly become still more miserable when the light is turned on their shabby gentility by the presence in their midst of the Viceroy and his administrative satellites. But the world is too matter-of-fact and go-ahead now-a-days to bestow even a passing thought on these have-beens and might-have-beens and we are likely to be laughed at and scorned for being dilettante and reactionary even for reminding the world of their existence. Let us then be up-to-date and assertive, in accordance with the fashion of to-day, and talk democracy and franchise. When the recent administrative changes were announced on the 12th of December last, the transfer of the Capital came in such excellent company that we were prepared for little short of Home Rule for the Imperial Enclave. That would have been an appropriate accompaniment to the Radicalism shown in the unqualified surrender of the Bureau to the House Deimos in the matter of the Partition of Bengal. Being sure of some such "boon" we kept our soul in patience and decided to wait and see. The 18th of September and the 1st of October both came and have gone away. Neither the Act rushed through the last session of the first reformed Council, nor the many notifications issued by the Government of India in pursuance of that Act have ushered in the democratic millennium in Delhi. It is true that the necessary notifications were not all issued in time; but such as were issued early enough have provided for some of the minutest details of administration. In spite of this, the Government that has shown an abnormally keen interest in assigning Delhi to its proper place in the matter of reformatories, and has not neglected even the care of Delhi lunatics, has wholly ignored the question of Delhi franchise. The happy hunting ground of Khan Bahadurs and Rai Bahis, Delhi may not have cared very much for the privilege of voting in Council elections, and the bulk of its population may be as ignorant as the groom who, on being asked by his suffragette mistress, during a General Election in England, whether he intended to exercise the franchise, quivered in return, "Which horse be that ma'am?". But that is no reason why the enlightened few who have always valued the right of voting and their eligibility for election to the Imperial and Provincial Councils should be disfranchised simply because the eight Patriot Kings of Simla are benevolently determined to hibernate in Delhi instead of Calcutta. There is nothing to indicate that the Government ever considered this aspect of the new changes, and as the camp followers of the Grand Army of administrators, we, who have changed our spots along with theirs, are as much concerned at the loss of the franchise we enjoyed in Calcutta as at the grave disability shared with us by every resident of Delhi. If, as we think, this is one of the unconsidered trifles which was too small for the attention of a Government that looks after Delhi's juvenile criminals and lunatics, may we expect that the new Chief Commissioner who is, we are happy to say, most anxious to retain for Delhi all the rights and privileges enjoyed by it before the changes, in addition to the ancient rights which must be revived in view of its becoming the "Capital of the Empire," would take up the question and bring it to the notice of the Government of India before the Cardinal Regulations are finally revised? Delhi was certainly born great; but the suspended animation of the last century robbed it of all that greatness, and to-day, even if it has not achieved greatness but has only greatness thrust upon it, the penalty of this new greatness would be too great if the people of Delhi are wholly disfranchised. We are not unmindful of the difficulties of the situation. The toy Province of a Thana and a Tahsil may not at present be given a separate seat for election to the Imperial Council, and we cannot conceive of a Provincial Legislature for Delhi consisting of a small fraction of an Hon. Member if numerical proportion is to be maintained. But we have a suggestion to meet the situation, and in view of the fact that the rulers of Delhi will not belong to any single Province but hold sway over all the Provinces, our suggestion is, we think, quite appropriate. It is this. Let each qualified resident of Delhi declare before the elections to the Provincial and Imperial Councils in what Province outside Delhi he would elect to exercise his franchise, and after this declaration he should be considered a qualified voter in that Province. Many qualified men from other Provinces would now begin to reside in Delhi simply because it is the Imperial Capital and should not on that account be disfranchised. Many of its old residents would have a vote in neighbouring Provinces in virtue of possessing property or paying taxes and having a domicile in the neighbouring area now placed just outside the Imperial Enclave. Only a small proportion of the qualified old residents of Delhi would have to exercise franchise in a Province with which they have now no connection, and they would for the most part elect to vote in the Punjab or the United Provinces. Those who select the Punjab would simply keep up their

connection with the Province to which they belonged hitherto and with which they have still judicial relationship. The number of those who select the U. P. or some other Province, would be too small to influence the results of the elections in that province, and the only objection that could be raised against such an arrangement would be merely the technical one that this would be an exception to the general rule of residential qualification. But if all India is the province of the rulers of Delhi, should not the citizens of Delhi claim it as such for purposes of franchise? Of course, in the last resort Government could nominate a member from among the qualified residents of Delhi. But Lord Morley, as Secretary of State, has already condemned the system of nomination severely enough, and Delhi, which had for too long been yoked to the Punjab, against her will would no longer like to share the glory of nomination with the land of the Five Rivers and many more Khan Bahadurs. If Delhi cannot have Home Rule, let it at least be spared the Home Department Rule in the matter of Council elections.

Delhi has many needs, and we have no doubt that the Chief Commissioner and his subordinate officials are noting its many requirements and preparing a regular programme for their satisfaction in course of time. But in the midst of official

A Social Club for Delhi.

Acts and Notifications overworked Government officials are apt to forget what we may call demi-official duties, the most important of which, as all past experience has shown, is the promotion of social intercourse between officials and non-officials. The political education of India has been very rapid—in fact too rapid to be always attended with happy results—but in spite of all that the bulk of Indian population has no knowledge of political institutions and political ideals. On the other hand, India has known for many centuries the institution of Caste, and neither Islam nor Christianity have yet succeeded in entirely rooting out this evil growth from the soil of India. People to whom Councils and Corporations are unknown, who cannot distinguish the Jury from the Judge, and to whom the liberty of the Press and, in fact, the Press itself are enigmas, have, however, evolved a more elaborate organisation of social hierarchy than the one known to Burke and DeBrett. If Legislative Councils are enlarged or narrowed, and the Press Act and Seditious Meetings Act passed or repealed, the tempestuous waves in the storm-centre of Indian politics fail to create even a ripple on the placid surface of the waters on the monotonous coast of the ryot's life. But if the village harbor interludes with the village tanner, the news spreads over an entire Tahsil and makes the old men shake their heads mysteriously. Was it not partly a question of Caste which kindled the Sepoy Mutiny conflagration? To-day a little of caste fat may not create a revolution, for the exclusiveness of the Indian castes is not as rigid as it was before. But the pride of place has hardly diminished, and if a high caste Hindu is treated as one of an inferior caste or one of the *Ashraf* among the Mussalmans addressed as one of the *Ayats*, whatever the patent results, it is bound to add to the latent ill-feeling. Now it is undeniable that the European officials have added one more, and perhaps the most rigid, to the many existing castes of India, and as in the view of this caste the Brahmins are generally hardly any better than the Sudras, if not the Panchamas, and the Syed is no more worthy of consideration than the *Jolaha*, there is no caste in India that does not know this and resent it. The ultra-loyalist, who would sell a nation and betray his own brother for a little personal gain, thanks the Sahib to his face for the kick that he gets as often as the sixpence, but has not yet lost all feeling of resentment. The worm may not turn, but it feels. If one of this class has the good fortune to touch the finger tips of the Deputy Commissioner a whole family is pleased for three months. That being the case in the lowliest of the low, we may be sure the men of highly strung spirits and long pedigrees feel these things all the more. It is true that a government would last only as long as it is just and good; but it is equally true that a government which is as popular as it is just and good would last longer, and, what is more, would find the appointed period of its existence a fairly pleasant time. The great defect of the British Government in India is that it is not, and has not always a right to be, as popular as it is just and good, and more than half its worries are the results of the *not-me-tangere* attitude of its officials. The British have relaxed for men of their own colour in their "camp life" in the East many a rigid rule of social existence insisted upon in Belgravia and Mayfair. But until very recently they would rather have concealed a Council fire in lians than a Club. Nevertheless, the Club, even more than the Council, is needed to make the governance of India good and just as well as easy and pleasant. In Bengal, when the Government of India have migrated to Delhi with no very heavy heart, the Calcutta Club, half of whose members are English and half Indian, has done at least as much to ease the political situation as the reform of the Councils.

Set here in Delhi, which has ancient traditions of extreme sociability, if we cannot have a Council like the one that sat in Belvedere, let us at least have a Club on the lines of the one housed in Russell Street. We look forward with great hopes to the time when the Hon. Mr. Hailoy would transplant in Delhi in the shape of an institution the social traditions of the Department of which he and Sir James Meeson were until recently such distinguished members, and of which the Mon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, whom we welcome back to India, is still the distinguished head.

We publish elsewhere a review of our work in Calcutta which a candid friend has sent to us at our urgent and repeated requests, and we may assure the writer as well as our readers that his candour has not cost him our

An Obituary of the Living.

friendship. It is not given to all in this world to read their obituary notices, although many of us must feel as the Irishman said when he said at the funeral of a friend, "I wish Pat was alive to see such a grand funeral." "Birbal" has, however, done for us what Pat's friend could not arrange and has sent us the obituary of one who is not only alive but evidently kicking as well. Our *Ille jacet*, like the majority of tombstones, is far too flattering to be true, though we feel ashamed of referring to Truth after "Birbal" has asked the world again the well-known question of Pilate. If a journalist by profession may not seek that retiring virtue which lives deep down in a well even in an age in which a well-known authoress, who is never tired of lecturing on the virtues of modesty, resides, so to speak, under a glass case, may the critic, and especially a candid friend, bring that hidden pearl to the surface? As "Birbal" has said, each has his own brand of Truth, and after all it is not so much a question of which brand is the best as whether the brand that is sold in the brand that is advertised in the market-place. Speaking for ourselves through the mouth of William Morris, we have never claimed that we are the sole agents for circulating God's own truth. All that we have claimed is that we have a brand of it and are not inclined to keep it altogether for home consumption while retailing to others "the nearest approach". It is, however, very disconcerting to find that our friendly critic was soon assured that we were only infringing an old patent in retailing a colourable imitation of our contemporaries' brand of Truth. May we say in short self-defence that we never wished to flatter at least our Bengal contemporaries so sincerely? "Birbal" credits us with having contributed our mite to the confusion of public opinion in Bengal, and if we have succeeded in doing that we are paid ten-fold for our labour. For we know that in Bengal public opinion—that is, opinion which is offered before the public as distinguished from opinion never disclosed—has always had a tendency of being unreasonably uniform. For instance, we should have liked to see a Bengali contemporary of ours rejoicing in the Partition if for nothing else than sheer unreasonableness and to divide the honors with us for rebellious originality. "Birbal" is right when he hopes that we appreciate the compliment embodied in the remark that our brand of Truth was at times apt to be provocative of feelings other than mirth, for it is as often necessary for one man's worth that another should be outraged as it is customary for one man to laugh before another can feel heartily sick. But we may say for ourselves, what "Birbal" has neither said nor denied, that our mirth was never provoked by our malice. Moreover, we have never aimed at more than piercing the cuticle, though some pschyderms in Bengal more than once dived the point of our lance. We have always disdained the clumsy sledge-hammer that may create resentment in the victim but never the feeling of shame. It is true that our truths have been purely honey and syrup to those down whose throats they were poured but have occasionally had a dash of gall and worm-wood. But if it is a mistake to confound Truth with bitterness, is it any better to confound it with *Shandash* and *Roshogollas*? Bengal has increased her adipose too long on such delicacies and if a fatty degeneration of the heart is to be prevented Bengal must follow our regimen and live on the spare diet of a diabetic. Truth is the best anti-fat and more have lived on it to ripe old age than died of it prematurely. Our candid friend is by no means a latitudinarian when he makes one's views on the Partition the sole criterion of Truth, and at this rate we fear he is only too right when he says that it is much more difficult to particularise the universal than to universalise the particular. The latter has been far too easy as "Birbal" proves in his own person by taking the Bengalees' view of the Partition to be the universal standard of the right spirit. As for the Partition itself, need we discuss the *cham jugs* which has rewarded the persistence of Bengal, though obviously with a set-off which rightly characterises the battle as lost and won. Our friend has unconsciously misrepresented us in writing that we have been fond of saying "What is the use of crying for unity when there is none." What we said only too often is, "What is the use of blabbing of unity when there is none." Surely there is a large and Buffer State between the two points of view.

We agree with the ideal of Bengal if unity is that ideal. But when it comes to examining the real, we have no desire to imitate the ostrich and ignore disunion. It is true that because there is no unity the cry for it is all the more human and rational. But if there is disunion that is all the more reason why it should be owned up, for nothing perpetuates a malady more than shamming good health. Things must be much worse than we ourselves thought when "Birbal," a Radical and a Home Ruler, is forced to go for an analogy to the Unionists in England in defence of the Anti-Partition movement. If it is true that there would have been no Unionists in England had there been no Separatists in Ireland, it is truer still that there would have been no Separatists in Ireland if there had been no Unionists in England.

"Ay badi-sabab in hand aurada-i-tust."

(O breeze, all this has been brought by thee.)

We for our part have as profound a faith in to-morrow and believe as strongly as "Birbal" in Macbeth's dictum that "all our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusty death". But surely it is something more than a superficial acquaintance with to-day that makes us halt instead of rushing to join the Unionists of Bengal, unless Bengal's brand of truth has left the privacy of the well and come, in spite of much effort at secrecy, to the surface. It is certainly not highly commendable to turn a fraction into a faction; but in our young days we were told to learn by heart the axiom of Euclid that the whole is greater than the part; and the little knowledge of arithmetic that we still possess disinclines us to give to a fraction the false proportion of an integer. Although we doubt that man lives by bread alone, we are prepared to agree with "Birbal," that the real fight between the different communities in India will not be over faith but over bread. However, our complaint is not that the doctors of to-day practice an Indian version of Christian Science and offer to heal the patient with incantations. We complain that the Kabirajes of Bengal have refused to offer to more than one long suffering community even the quack's remedy, a bread pill. But all this, dear "Birbal," is the merest chaff and not the grain, for we believe with you that the salvation of us all lies in the types of education which we may evolve out of our own experience of centuries and our God-given instinct at Benares and at Aligarh, and not in playing the sedulous ape. The Mussalmans have certainly discovered, as you say, the mistake of putting their faith in chalice; but between ourselves, those for whom the italics were meant believed as little in our faith as in your infidelity.

We have learnt with the greatest pleasure that Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, B. A., M. D. (Edin.), M. S. (Edin.), M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. B. C. P. (Lond) of Delhi intends to organise a Red Crescent Mission in India

and go to Turkey with the necessary equipment for the relief of the Ottoman sick and wounded in the Balkan war. Those who knew Dr. Ansari's great ability as physician and surgeon will hail the idea of a relief Mission under his direction with delight. Before coming to India and settling down for practice in Delhi, Dr. Ansari had achieved considerable professional success in England. He was for some time resident house surgeon in the Charing Cross Hospital, London, as well as medical officer in the Locke Hospital. The work of training men for service in a field hospital requires considerable labour, and much preparation will have to be gone through before the Red Crescent Mission is efficiently equipped. Those who desire to volunteer their services as surgeons or nurses or for other duties in connection with the Mission should communicate with us as soon as possible. It is necessary that the men who may be selected to form the Mission should get their lessons in the First Aid under Dr. Ansari for some time before the Mission starts for Turkey. We hope there will be many Moslems in India who would be willing to follow Dr. Ansari's splendid example and bear their own expenses in order to be of some real service to those who are fighting for freedom and faith.

TURKISH RELIEF FUND.

M. Nawab Ali, Esq., Barabanki.	...	10	0	0
M. Abrar Ahmad Khan, Esq., Patiala,	...	2	0	0
on behalf of a friend.	...	2	0	0
Through M. Ata Elahi, Esq., Noakhali,	...	2	0	0
A. Haq, Esq.	...	1	0	0
N A Akbar Khan, Esq., Zigon	...	1	0	0
Through M. Abdul Wahab, Esq., Banal.	...	158	2	0
Mus-ulmans of the place.	...	5	0	0
Kayyum Pasha Scheb., Etawa.	...	2	18	0
Bashir Ahmad, Esq., Hamirpur.	...	25	0	0
Sheikh Husna, Esq., Seoni.	...	50	0	0
Sheikh Zikrur Rahman, Esq., Delhi.	...	5	0	0
M. Elias, Esq., Khairpur.	...	210	15	0

Amen received during the week.
Amount previously acknowledged.

210 15 0
25,872 8 0

Total Rs. 26,082 7 0

The Comrade.

The Blackmail.

PEACE is concluded and war is declared by Turkey both at the same time. Such a peace, and such a war! There is excitement enough in the Moslem population of India and we have no desire to add to it. But it is nothing but the bare truth, as the *Times of India* says, that the Balkan States are edifying a world which has always considered—or pretended to consider—Islam and fanaticism as synonyms, “by raising a Jihad against Islam.” Whatever the result of this Christian Jihad may be, Italy has achieved through it what she could never have done through her own military prowess. The blaze in the Balkans was Italy's opportunity and the successors of Nero must now be fiddling contentedly in Rome.

It is idle to explain in detail the manner in which Italy has carried out her second Imperialist attempt, for her action and inaction during a whole year are far more eloquent than any words of ours could be. That never-failing “friend of the Mussalmans,” the *Pioneer*, has, however, found half dozen reasons not only to justify the ways of Italy to the Tripolitans but also to explain why she could not be more successful than she has been during her twelve month's playing at soldiering. “The Italians suffered from want of experience.” “They could only find a very limited market for purchasing camels.” “Their bitter experiences in their war with Abyssinia disinclined them to rash movements.” *Et cetera*. And after explaining all this, which “cowardice” could have explained in a single word, the “Thunderer” of Allahabad assures the world that “their object was to cut off the Arabs' sources of supplies and so starve them into surrender,” and that “three of the four routes from Tunis had been cut” when the conclusion of peace cut short the long thread of Italian triumphs. In reviewing a war it is, however, unusual, to say the least of it, to abstain from all reference to battles and engagements, and the *Pioneer* is not yet thick-skinned enough to jump over all such references. But what are the battles won by Italy and which the fields that have owned Italian commanders as victors? All that the *Pioneer* in its wide search could discover is that “at Benghazi six battalions and two batteries were landed in six hours despite the determined opposition of 2,000 Turks,” that “at Rhodes 8,000 men were disembarked in two hours”—though here even the *Pioneer* has to admit that the operation was unopposed—and that “at Bu Saeifa 10,000 men, including cavalry and artillery, were landed with all their stores in the course of a day despite repeated attacks of Arabs.” The net result is that the *Pioneer* has set its seal on the reputation of the Italians by saying that they “understand military bandobast.” “As for actual fighting”—well, the less said the better. The *Pioneer* cannot find anything better to say than that “one has heard conflicting accounts from Tripoli.” Says our great contemporary:—

Reports issued at Rome describe magnificent feats with the bayonet against antagonists who undoubtedly excel in hand-to-hand fighting. Correspondents with the Turks and Arabs, on the other hand, have made disparaging remarks about the Italian rank and file. But the fact remains that whenever fighting has taken place the Italians have always achieved their object, whether it was attack or defence. In Rhodes some very pretty tactics, brought about the surrender of the Turkish garrison which had retired to a fortress in the mountains of the interior.

After praising the Italian Navy, which “has of course found no antagonist worthy of itself,” and which “displayed great dash and bravery in the two attacks upon the Dardanelles,” the *Pioneer* sums up in the most approved judicial manner of Allahabad that “on the whole Italy emerges from the war with a reputation much higher than when she went into it.” When such is the verdict of our contemporary about bare facts, what could we expect about the motives and the morality of Italy except the following essence of cynicism? “Her political morality may be impugned, but at least it is not worse than that of many another nation has been when it has found vital interests at stake. Italy's position in Europe is extraordinarily difficult, and she conceived herself to be in the grip of a necessity which knows no law.”

Surely the apologist is worthy both of the apology and of the nation that sorely needed it. All that the *Pioneer* could find to praise in Italy's soldiering was confined to what Rome would call “the first phase” of the war, in other words, the landing of Italian troops a year ago when, appealed to by the Consuls of Europe in the name of humanity, the Turkish Commander refused to oppose the Italian landing. Italy stood to-day in the midst of military success where she was in October, 1911, although in the matter of military reputation she had sunk much lower than the low-water mark of Adowa sixteen years ago. The *Pioneer* has nothing but benedictions to offer Italy at the conclu-

sion of peace and say: “She has now to justify herself as a ruler of a colony with considerable opportunities of development, and even those who blamed Italy for her attack upon the Porte will hope that she will succeed in administering the Tripolitaine with greater success than the Turks were able to achieve.” But just as it was not the military prowess of the Italians that forced the Turks to withdraw from Tripoli, so, too, it would not be the prospect of a kindly rule over the Arabs of Libya that would induce the Concert of Europe to rejoice in her unearned success.

A combination of circumstances rare in the annals of any nation have thrust a success on Italy. King Nicholas, the ruler of Montenegro, is the father-in-law, and King Peter of Serbia is married to a sister-in-law of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and, as the *Pioneer* shrewdly suggests, “there is some excuse for tracing to the influence of these royal relationships the Balkans outbreaks that have so completely diverted Turkey's attention to her possessions in Europe.” “Italy's chances,” wrote the *Times of India* only a week ago, “of emerging from her Tripolitan adventure without having to pay an indemnity to Turkey are increased if Turkey is involved in another war, and it is therefore to her interests that the smouldering Balkans should burst into flame. Nor does a study of Italy's recent actions,” continued our contemporary, “lead one to suppose her incapable of surreptitiously urging Turkey's enemies on to war.” In addition to this undercurrent, there was another of no less force and velocity. The Berch-told proposals excited the suspicions of Turkey, and if there was to be a blaze in the Balkans, it was necessary to check the forward movement of Austria towards the Sanjak of Novi Bazar by having Italy ready to claim the “Italia Irridenta” in the rear. If, therefore, Italy has hastened the outbreak of the war in the Balkans, Austria as well as the Balkan States has hastened the conclusion of peace in Tripoli. But if war was to break out in the Balkans and Greece was to join the Confederacy, it was necessary that the Turkish fleet, although too small to meet Italy, should be set free by the conclusion of peace to destroy the fleet of Greece.

The peace, therefore, that has been concluded—for little doubt is left that it is now a settled fact—has not been brought about by the war in Tripoli. It is nothing less than blackmail levied by the brigands of Southern Europe. They had to be bought off in order to free the Turk for what looks like his final struggle in Europe, and our only fear is that, as happens only too often when the intending blackmailer is once rewarded with success, they may return to so easy a pursuit again.

As for the amount of the blackmail, it could under no circumstances have been a trifle when there was no third alternative between Turkish sovereignty over Tripoli and Italian. It is true that Turkey has not ceded Tripoli to Italy; but the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Libya is a circumstance that no Mussalman could contemplate without utmost grief. The Arabs of Tripoli are no longer the undisciplined though brave rabble of the desert. A year's campaigning has taught them what no military academy could have done, and the discipline taught by the daily presence of a cruel enemy in their country cannot easily be unlearned. For more than a year they have been familiarized with the ideal of self-sacrifice and the subordination of individual opinion to the will of the community, and this not by any elaborate long-drawn exergues, but by the infectious example of their own comrades. It was Arabs like themselves that kept France busy for thirty years in Algeria, and it is once more the Arabs that are giving to France another kind of occupation in Morocco than she had expected. But there are two questions which need an answer, and subsequent events alone could provide that answer. One is whether the Arabs can rely on their own resources in the matter of supplies without the aid of the Turkish Exchequer. The other is whether Tripoli has yet discovered in her *mujahideen* an Abdul Qadir such as the sister country of Algeria produced to meet the situation. As regards the first question, we are not hopeless of the right answer, for the Arab needs little to maintain him in his native health and strength. Nor do we despair of the right solution of the second problem, for even if Tripoli has no Abdul Qadir of her own, there is nothing to prevent Enver Bey from commanding the forces of an autonomous Libya. If Lieutenant Montagn could give up his commission in the army of his country so can Enver Bey. A Republic in the Tripolitaine with the Sheikh of the Sennoussia as its President, and Enver Bey as its Commander-in-Chief and War Minister is not beyond the pale of practical politics. But the trained soldiers of Turkey provided a much needed stiffening to the mujahids of the desert, and time alone can show whether, in spite of the loss of that important element, the Arabs can hold at bay the “glorious heroes” of that laughing-stock among the nations, Imperialist Italy.

Needless to say we attach little importance to the “concessions” to Turkey. If the Sultan can be the Caliph in India which has been

conquered by the British, it did not need the hand and seal of Italy to legalise the spiritual predominance of the Sultan in unconquered Tripoli. As regards the return of the *Ægean* islands, their rendition would please some of the Chancellories of Europe ever more than Turkey, for they do not return to her free from encumbrances. The Christian rebels who acclaimed Italy as a deliverer are not likely to become more loyal to a Muslim ruler simply because they escape the well-earned punishment of the disloyal. Moreover, what Italy could do in 1912 she or some other Power with a stronger fleet than Turkey's could do equally well in 1918. The real guerners are Austria and the Entente Powers who cannot tolerate Italy's gate-keeping of the *Ægean*. But what has really been a useful "concession" to Turkey is the absence of any price paid by Italy for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Tripoli, for all the world over Islam would have disowned Turkey if she had thus sold the land that stood by her and fought in the cause of Allah and His Prophet. Italy has been spared a few millions and Turkey the loss of honour that not millions could buy.

Frankly, we are not sure that the peace purchased by Turkey would confer on her a certain and assured benefit, for, as we have said, the blackmailer generally returns to his nefarious pursuits with all the greater confidence if he has once succeeded. But, unlike ethics, politics is one long second best, and we pray that Turkey's choice may have fallen on the second best if the absolutely best was for the moment out of her reach.

"Master of the land; Thou givest the land to whom Thou wiltest and snatchest away the land from whom Thou wiltest; Thou exaltest whom Thou likest and degrades whom Thou likest; in Thy hands is good. Verily Thou hast potency over all. Thou mergest night into day and mergest day into night; and bringest the living out of the dead and bringest the dead out of the living and feedest whom Thou likest without a reckoning".

The Beginning of the Struggle.

It is some relief to see Turkey seeking out of the vague, perilous uncertainties and chaos of a lingering crisis a direct issue in honest and open battle. The European "Concert" has, despite a loud flourish of trumpets in Paris and Vienna, proved an utterly futile and harassing bogey. The "Confederacy" flung back its joint remonstrance with tall and defiant words. The "Concert" is sinking back into the vasty deep from which it was summoned, with its familiar awan song of a "European Conference". Meanwhile the "Confederacy" had issued a ukase, of its own Imperial will, ordering the Porte to introduce "reforms in Macedonia in the spirit of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin under the control of the Powers and the Balkan States and, as pledge of assent, to immediately demobilise the Turkish army." The touching regard for "treaties" suddenly developed by the very States whose one delight has been to tear to shreds every parchment of diplomatic sanctity, is, indeed, a sight for the gods. The invocation of the Treaty of Berlin at this moment—when the lid has been taken off the Inferno and the hissing demons of greed, bigotry and relentless hate are trooping forth to a frantic war dance—can only add a new and lurid element of farce to the petty pharisaism of the time. The "Confederacy" has staged its melodrama with care—much greater care, indeed, than a gang of desperadoes could have the art to exercise. It created its chance and selected its moment. The "morality" of the cause had been invented long before the Treaty of Berlin had set up a cry for the protection of "Christian nationalities". The "morality" only required a little heating-up at present, which the "Confederacy" cheerfully supplied with an extreme nicety of method. The conscience of Europe was consequently roused to a white-heat when the liberty-mongers of the "Confederacy" asserted the "Macedonian Question" with heroics and drew the attention of the scandalised Europe to the hapless and pathetic lot of the Christians by the slaughter of Muslim inhabitants. The Turk would not reform. Europe had too long neglected its duty—the misery and woe of the Christian races under the Turkish yoke must cease. The "cause" was baptised for the hundredth time with blood and the European diplomacy had another of its sublime moments when it got the coveted freedom to talk "morality" and "liberty" once more at the expense of the Turk. The Treaty of Berlin was taken out of its pigeon-hole with reverent faith, but the mutilated skeleton would not move. However, the "Confederacy"—the holy League of Christian States to end "a godless pandemonium" by another crusade—took the skeleton up and flung it in the face of the Porta. No diplomatic answer was expected to this challenge, nor was it considered worth any such answer. The Turkish armies have moved in response to the summons to decide the issue on the field of battle.

The declaration of war by Turkey was the only way to ending the intolerable stupa of a hopeless situation. The insolent "note" of the "Confederacy" had rendered war inevitable. It would have been inconsistent with the honour and dignity of a great State to ignore it or refrain from calling its authors to account. It was a calculated move and war, in fact, an ultimatum to ignominious surrender or war. Turkey had no other choice left to her in self-defence; and the grim

struggle on which she is now embarking is the last device to meet foreign aggression—the only course left open to a nation determined to live with honour.

It is needless to trace the elements of the present struggle through the baffling mazes of diplomacy. For purposes of a rough calculation it is enough to remember that the Russian and Austrian ambitions furnish the main lever to every important crisis in the Balkans. Both Austria and Russia have a fundamental rivalry of aim in their designs on Turkey in Europe. And it is because they prefer a waiting policy at this stage and dread any violent solution which might defeat their own ultimate purposes, that they piously proclaim their resolve to maintain the *status quo* and territorial integrity in the Balkans. The efforts of the Austrian Foreign Minister to organise a joint European action were mainly inspired by the fear lest Russia should try to reap exclusive advantage out of the situation by employing her Bulgarian and Serbian catspaws. Russia, on the other hand, became apprehensive of Austrian moves and loudly talked of "peace" and *status quo*. And while the Austrian and Russian diplomacy supported by their respective friends and allies had been engaged in veiled manoeuvring against each other, the Balkan "Confederacy" rushed forth in a sudden access of valour to strike a blow on its own account. Diplomacy has failed and the long-dreaded struggle for mastery in the Balkans has begun. Russia is uttering brave words and Austria is professing to be stoically calm. The Muscovite has declared his army to be fit for any emergency. The Austrian Foreign Minister would wait unconcernedly till the struggle is over, when he will know how to defend his country's interests. And herein lies the crux of the situation. The "Confederacy" and Turkey would be allowed to wage war to the finish, and when one of the combatants would have been completely beaten and both exhausted the honest brokers would step in and insist on rearranging the Balkan world according to their own notions of equity and justice. Defeated, Turkey would stand to lose all. Victorious, she would be permitted to gain little. And yet, if ever Turkey had to fight a war to the finish it is to-day.

It is unnecessary to speculate about the military issue of the struggle, or try to forecast its probable course and results. It is very largely a question of military efficiency and material equipment. The Turkish army—thanks to the superhuman energy and devotion of that great soldier, Mahmud Shevket Pasha—lacks nothing in organisation and discipline and is ready to the last button. Its war strength consists of about 1,200,000 trained men armed with the latest rifles and equipped with up-to-date artillery. The combined forces of the "Confederacy", including reserves and militia, come up 900,000. The balance in numbers lies with Turks. The Turkish generals, however, will have a formidable task in organising an extensive line of defence. The strategic advantage lies with the enemy in as much as three separate and independent armies would move out of the Bulgarian, Serbian and Greek frontiers to deliver attacks on Turkish positions. The Turkish plan of campaign would have to be devised on three separate lines, while it would have to be mobile enough to admit of a rapid concentration of strength along the main routes of advance of the opposing armies. The defensive plan of campaign would materially differ in strategy from the offensive, if the Turkish generals succeed in pushing their armies into enemy's territories. That question, however, is for the generals to decide. Obviously enough, the main struggle will be against Bulgaria and the issue of the war will hinge on the outcome of that struggle. Greece, though covering a Turkish flank, would not prove a formidable adversary, and a capable Turkish general would be able to hold the Greek army in check without much difficulty. The Serbian army will, of course, co-operate with the Bulgarians and will bear the full brunt of attack or defence in deciding the issue. The Montenegrin activity may be harassing for a time, but it would be inconsiderable in results and would not materially affect the course of the war. There are only about 40,000 men in the whole of Montenegro capable of bearing arms. They are indifferently equipped and imperfectly trained. Their reported successes against small Turkish garrisons on the frontier should not be dignified into great military events. The dispositions of the Turkish forces are being carried out with a view to defend the most strategic points; and no Turkish general would have the folly to move up a whole army against the Montenegrins just when his entire effort and skill should be concentrated on a plan to meet a Serbo-Bulgarian invasion. The Montenegrin attack is, in fact, the first move in the plan of Serbo-Bulgarian campaign. It was designed to draw away a large part of the Turkish forces to the north-western frontier, that the danger of Macedonia might be weakened.

The real and decisive fight of Turkey will, therefore, be against Bulgaria and Serbia combined. We need not anticipate the chances of the fight. It is enough to remember that the hour has come for Turkey to prove that she is still a great Power, worthy of the great Ottomans who founded it with their valour and their blood. It is also an hour of her trial. She represents not only right and justice, but also the traditions and ideals of a faith against which her enemies have committed

wage a wicked and ruthless war of revenge. Her victory would not only save her from extinction but also win freedom and life for a cause that is righteous and Divine. Her death would deprive that cause of its bravest and well-tryed champion. The Caliph expects his soldiers to fight with the courage of their ancestors. Islam no less expects them to do their duty. "Evangelist" J. M. Comer, in a lecture at the Theatre Royal, is reported to have "quoted chapter and verse from Deuteronomy, St. John, Daniel and Revelation which went to show that when Turkey was moved out of Europe that would be the beginning of the Kingdom of God." Perhaps "the everlasting reign of Christ", the vision of which inspired the grim "Evangelist", is the Divine gift reserved for Europe. Be that as it may, there exist, according to varying beliefs, several other "Kingdoms of God" on this planet, and one wonders if the new "Evangelist" has declared a war of extermination upon them all. The "Kingdom of God" of which the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee has borne the tidings, may herald a better dispensation for the Balkan people, but the Turk has his "Kingdom of God" to maintain and it is the duty of all those who share his "vision of truth" and worship the same God to help him in his single-handed struggle against Pan-Christian fanaticism. We have often heard the Moslem's talk of the deep spiritual unity of Islam and its world-wide mission. Now is the time for every Moslem to prove that he knows how to sacrifice his ease, comfort, wealth and life, if need be, when a great blow is being aimed at the freedom of a Moslem people and the moral and secular prestige of Islam. The "Confederacy" has warned on Turkey out of a pure tribal lust of plunder and to usurge the bigotry of the priest. Even its prospects of gains are chimerical. As the *Standard* said a few days ago, none of the States could adventure upon a war with a light heart, if only because of the grave financial embarrassment it would involve, not to mention the risk of military disaster. Even Bulgaria cannot be too confident of victory, and neither Serbia nor Greece can face without a shudder the prospects of a Moslem invasion. Moreover, all the combatants would be only too well aware that they would probably fight in vain, for there are mighty jaws stretched out for any bone that might be dropped by Turkey before it could be safely conveyed to any Balkan kennel. The war is, therefore, a war of wanton brigandage tempered by savage fanaticism. The lovers of right, justice and freedom, who are said to abound in the world of Islam, have got to decide if their ideals are at all worth their lives—if not more precious.

The "Comrade": A Review.

MY DEAR "COMRADE,"

I am really sorry to hear that you are leaving Calcutta for good, and going to establish yourself at Delhi. I never suspected that the transfer of the "Comrade" formed a part of the recent administrative changes. I am sorry, because you contributed your share to the confusion of public opinion in Bengal, and that with an amount of liveliness rare in Indian journalism, which I at any rate shall miss. So far as you are concerned, I am not sure that the proposed transplantation will conduce to your future growth. There is such a thing as a spirit of the ruins, which peacefully reigns over fallen greatness, and if disturbed, takes its revenge on meddling humanity by poisoning their souls. You are nothing if not up-to-date, and any attempt at ante-dating your character can only result in premature senility. I only hope that you will be able to resist the subtle and all pervading charm of the dead and buried past, and preserve your impulsiveness in the midst of the Tombs of Delhi.

You have asked me to write your obituary notice, which I do with the greatest pleasure, because years is only a temporary death. Besides that, your literary performances in Calcutta, although personally entertaining, were at times apt to be provocative of feelings other than mirth. I hope you appreciate the compliment, because wit misses its object if it is a mere flash in the pan. We give point to our language in order that it may pick bubbles and wind-bags, but in the exercise of your God-given powers you did not spare the skins of your next door neighbours. The reason why I deliberately refrained from crossing swords with you, although often sorely tempted to do so, was that there is no fun in beginning the game in a spirit of *clanraderie* and ending in mortal combat. You cannot deny that there was that risk. You know we are, both of us, in the heat of the moment, capable of forgetting that with our temper we lose the cunning of our right hand. To give a public exhibition of our skill is one thing, and to make an exhibition of ourselves is another.

You came to Calcutta with an introduction, which very few journals do, and your excellent get-up made you immediately acceptable in our journalistic monde. By the way, I am not one of those who hold that appearance is not reality. Only a popular journal can afford to come out in rags. On the other hand, a paper which has no pretensions to popularity, and whose sole object is to serve the interests of a community, should avoid the risk of being described as a rag. That is what you did, and so successfully that the most ancient journal in Calcutta, the "Hindu Patriot", by imitating you has undergone a strange transformation. The first lesson you have taught the Bengalee journalists is that it is the clothes that make all the difference in the world.

I must confess that I was a bit frightened at your motto. Did it not embody a grim determination? I always feel nervous before a person who is determined to tell the truth at any cost, and that for a very good reason too. It is and has been my unfortunate experience, that people who are ever anxious to tell the truth, never feel the necessity of ascertaining what the truth is, and you know the ancient question of Pilate, "What is truth?", has not yet been finally answered. Then I have also noticed an incurable tendency in men to confound truth with what is bitter. We easily delude ourselves with the belief that the more unpleasant our language becomes, the greater the amount of truth it contains. But with the growth of my familiarity with the "Comrade," the conviction grew upon me, that your motto, just like that of any body else's, was meant to furnish the decorative element in your life. So I felt not only reassured, but also agreeably surprised at the discovery. It satisfies one's sense of the natural fitness of things to find that a new journal is after all just like any other old journal. Of course, all of us have our own brand of truth, which we try to fast on others; but truth in itself is a different thing, which no journalist may seek.

I have already hinted that I found wit in you, but missed wisdom, and that is why I could not fully relish your writings. Your spicy morals more often than not left a bitter taste in my mouth. You must be aware that high spirits can never take the place of the right spirit. And I believe that even in Indian politics there is such a thing as the right spirit. Let me try to indicate what I understand by the last phrase. The whole of Lord Curzon's policy can be summed up in one word—"partition." Now any body who is for it, to my mind, lacks the right spirit, because the only thing worth striving for in India is unity. You were fond of saying "what is the use of crying for unity when there is none." The answer is because there is no unity the cry for it is both human and rational. People only seek what they know to be desirable and have not got. There would have been no Unionists in England had there been no Separatists in Ireland. India, it has been said, is a mere geographical expression, and for that very reason we should try to make it a political entity. And we who write and speak, that is to say, we who seek to form or transform people's minds, it is our duty to contribute towards its realisation; because, as Anatole France says, "there is no nation except in the mind." The real objection to sectarian literature is not that it expresses the sentiments of a sect, but that it tends to create it. So your consistent and persistent attempts to underline the differences between Hindus and Mohammedans could not have conduced to the advancement of our people, a thing which both you and myself equally desire. Progress is what we all want, and progress depends on a profound faith in tomorrow, not on a superficial acquaintance with to-day. There is no great future for those who are entirely occupied with the littleness of the present. I do not for a moment deny that there exists conflict of interests between the different communities which constitute a society. One cannot ignore the obvious. But to turn a fraction into a faction is not a highly commendable thing. Religious differences, at any rate in these modern days, need not, and as a matter of fact do not, create real divisions amongst men. The fundamental divisions are all due to economic causes. The problem of the conflict of interests between landlord and tenant, capital and labour, master and slave, cannot be explained but has to be solved. And the reason is that life is infinitely more insistent in its demands on poor humanity than after-life. In future the real fight between the different communities in India will not be over faith, but over bread.

Before I finish, I should like to tell you, that I do not ignore the fact either, that one's religious belief moulds one's mind, and I believe that there exists such a thing as a Mohammedan psychology as distinguished from the Hindu psychology, and I have some sort of vague idea as to what that difference consists in. Hinduism cannot be packed into dogmas or codified in a catechism. There is no such thing as a Hindu faith but there is such a thing as the Hindu mind. The chief characteristic of that mind is that it is naturally "agin" the finite and has an inherent tendency to go beyond the definite. Its very strength is its weakness. Now if the Hindu mind lacks form, the Mohammedan mind lacks space. The two will have to be educated into conformity. That the existing universities have failed to do so is proved by the fact that the differences between the two communities are more accentuated amongst the educated than amongst the uneducated. Therefore I look to Benares for salvation, and you to Aligarh. If the Benares University succeeds in bringing about a contraction of the Hindu mind, and the Aligarh in an expansion of the Mohammedan, they will justify their coming into existence. But if, on the other hand, they only serve to fortify the distinctive characteristics of the existing types of mind, they will be merely forces of evil. However, your problem is much easier than ours, because it is much more difficult to particularise the universal than to universalise the particular. I hope that when you are reborn at Delhi, it will be a real rebirth. I can see that your community have already found out the mistake of putting their faith in Italics.

BIRBAL.

CALCUTTA, 17th Sept. 1913.

CORRESPONDENCE



Moslems and Social Reform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

SIR.—It appears that the progressive views of the Mohamedan Member of the India Council on Muslim social reform and the rights of women have convulsed some Urdu papers in India into hysterics. If you kindly favour me with the hospitality of your columns I would, from a Muslim woman's point of view, refer to some aspects of Purdah system and polygamy, which lie, at the root of our social life and national regeneration. The Koranic ordinance in Sura XXXIII 59, which enjoins—"O Prophet! speak to the wives of the Faithful that they let their wrappers fall low: thus will they more easily be known, and will not be affronted"—clinches the basic issue in regard to the Purdah. In commenting on this important and conclusive text in his "Spirit of Islam" Mr. Ameer Ali, an acknowledged authority on the subject, says: "The Koran itself affords no warrant for holding that the seclusion of women is a part of the new Gospel", and quotes corroborative authorities to show that the custom "is a result of jealousy and pride and not of any legal injunction". ("The spirit of Islam", page 209). It follows, therefore, that those who require Muslim women to cover up their faces so as to be unrecognisable disregard an explicit Koranic injunction and unwittingly lay themselves open to the charge of heterodoxy even if it be conceded that no ignoble motives need be attributed to the origin of the custom. If the Purdah is viewed from a rational and practical standpoint, a number of important questions arise the solution of which by the Moslems will be of great interest to the Muslim world. How are the labouring women, female domestic servants and the half-nude Muslim races in Africa to shroud their bodies and faces and yet be able to work and earn a living? Are there not millions of women in the Muslim world who cannot afford to remain shut up or to veil themselves and is their helplessness to observe the Purdah covered by a distinctive commandment? Is not Islam an all-embracing and democratic creed which makes no distinction between the rich and the poor, and have not the latter to encounter almost insuperable difficulties in observing the Purdah? Are the women of the great and brave Berber race in North Africa, who are the pride of the Muhamedan world, but who freely move about and ride like men, without covering their faces, outside the pale of Islam? Are the Javanese Arab women who enjoy the same degree of freedom as their Dutch sisters heterodox?

The most beneficial and humane of all modern institutions are the nursing establishments and societies. Are Muslim women to be denied the chance of receiving a training as nurses and if not, is it practicable to train them in an efficient manner with the heavy handicap of the Purdah? Are both Muslim men and women to be deprived of the comfort of being tended by nurses of their own nationality and does it add to the pride of Muslim nations that even the safety of their lives in moments of grave danger should lie in the hands of foreign nurses? The unfortunate Arabs of Tripoli are now having this sad experience.

Another aspect of the subject is more vital and of far-reaching range. It can not be disputed in the light of the accumulated experience of all mankind that certain qualities are transmitted from the mother to the child in some measure at least, however small that measure may be. On what physiological or any other ground is it assumed by the advocates of female seclusion that mental and physical torpidity, which is the inevitable consequence of keeping women cribbed and confined, is not transmitted to their sons and daughters? The light of commonsense alone is enough to dispel any illusions on this point, and Persia at the present moment furnishes a lamentable concrete instance of a gradually supervening national

inertness which threatens an ancient and illustrious people with the loss of all that they hold dear.

It is futile to expect that the Muslim nations can scale the heights of national regeneration without the co-operation of women, especially in the sphere of education in the earlier stages of a child's growth. The Purdah is the greatest deterrent in this respect. Those who talk glibly about Purdah Schools, covered conveyances for girls and other expedients which can only achieve a limited success have not even an elementary and superficial idea of the essential factors in the difficult problem of the elevation of the Muhammedan masses. Muslim men and women can never expect to compete in intellectual pursuits on equal terms with the freer nations of the world until they break the fetters which have cramped their energies. They must take a warning from the thickening storm-clouds which are now hanging over the Muslim world and threaten to drench it with blood.

As regards polygamy, I would ask its advocates to consider the fate of their mothers and sisters and daughters if the feelings of the wives do not count. Is the spirit of the practically prohibitive Koranic restrictions observed in any Muslim country? If not, how can women be protected from the whims and caprices of the less scrupulous members of the other sex except by restrictive legislation (in harmony with the spirit of the Koran) when the collective conscience of the community realises the need for it. If the barge of Muslim hopes is to be steered safely into the haven of a rejuvenated and vigorous national life the Muhamedan pilots must not seek ignoble popularity by trimming their sails to the gusts of irrational prejudice and passion. Unless our leading men are imbued with an ennobling spirit of earnestness and self-sacrifice and are inspired by a high purpose and unity of aim, which will brush aside all personal predilections and prejudices in the way of the collective advancement of the two sexes, the days of Muslim renaissance will be remote. They must remember the words of Tennyson, which are not different in spirit from the precepts of the Prophet:

"The woman's cause is man's
They rise or fall together."

YOURS FAITHFULLY,
A MUSLIM LADY.

The Study of Arabic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

SIR.—In the Punjab Government Gazette dated 27th September 1912, are published the results of various Sanskrit Examinations recently held by the University. The total number of Hindus shown therein as passing these examinations is 147, in addition to the outturn from private institutions at Benares and Kangra etc.

The results of different Arabic Examinations are not at hand for purposes of comparison. But, as far as my knowledge goes, the number of Mohamedans passing Arabic Examinations is decreasing every year, while the Hindus are showing a marked increase in this respect. As can be judged, their main object in so doing is to keep alive and maintain their nationality and religion; as, otherwise, Sanskrit is a dead language now, is spoken nowhere and is of little use to them in the business of their daily life. But, alas! the Mohamedans are hopelessly falling back. They seem to make no attempt at all to keep pace with their contemporaries and to teach Arabic to their children. Arabic is spoken in many countries by their brethren, and for the full knowledge of the dictates of their faith it is absolutely necessary for them not only to learn Arabic but to gain proficiency in it. Their Holy Book is in Arabic, and this language is also of great use to them for free intercourse, and to transact business and to cultivate the love of the Mussalmans of Arabic-speaking countries. If this state of affairs continues for any length of time, it is feared that the results will be disastrous. Will you kindly invite the attention of the Moslem leaders, the M. C. Conference and the League, through the medium of your esteemed paper, to this important matter?

A MUSSALMAN.

Moslems and the Bengal Police

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

SIR.—The Inspector General of Police, Bengal, requested the Superintendent of Police of Rajshahi to nominate 2 Mahomedan candidates and 2 Hindu candidates for the appointment of Sub-Inspector of Police, Bengal, from the District of Rajshahi. The District Officers nominated only 2 Hindu candidates. It is regretted that no Mahomedan candidates were nominated though there were 7 Mahomedan candidates.

A MUSSALMAN.

The War Supplement.

The War in Tripoli. News of the Week.

A mission from Rome says the Italians at Derna achieved a further success, defeating and routing a force composed of Turkish regulars and Arabs with considerable loss. The Italian casualties were 12 killed and 83 wounded.

A Turkish courier arrived at Ouchy last night with documents which led to a further conference between the Turkish and Italian delegates.

It is stated that Italy has notified Turkey that unless peace negotiations are concluded by the next evening she will withdraw the Italian delegates.

A Berlin wire says the Deutsche Bank is informed that difficulties in the matter of arranging peace between Italy and Turkey have been overcome.

Peace between Italy and Turkey has been signed at Ouchy.

The conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey has been received with much satisfaction by all European Chancelleries and will strengthen their efforts to restore peace in the Balkans.

It is expected that the treaty will be known as the Treaty of Lausanne and will be signed at the end of the week. Turkey will issue an Irade granting autonomy to Tripoli, and then an Italian Decree will establish Italian sovereignty. It is understood that the terms of the treaty include the retention of the judicial jurisdiction of the Sultan over Moslems, the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops, Italian evacuation of the Aegean islands and amnesty for the revolted islanders. Italy will pay an annuity as an indemnification for the share of public debt paid by the Crown land.

Newspapers at Rome state that the Turco-Italian treaty provides for the nomination by the Sultan of a representative who will watch Turkish interests at headquarters in Tripoli and be paid by Italy. Religious officials will be nominated by the Sheikh-ul-Islam as they are in Bosnia. The Sultan also agrees to introduce reforms in the Archipelago.

News by the English Mail.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Sept. 22

I HEAR ON good authority that the Porte's refusal to open official negotiations with Italy on the basis of a pecuniary indemnity for the loss of sovereign rights over Tripoli and Cyrenaica has been followed by a fresh proposal on the part of the Italian delegates. It appears to be based upon that put forward by the Turks as reported in my telegram of the 12th inst., and to differ therefrom in only a few details. The latest proposal involves the maintenance of the suzerainty of the Sultan, who is to be represented by a Turkish official selected by the Porte and invested with the title of Pasha of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. This official will be entrusted with the administration of the Evkaf (Moslem pious foundations) and of the Moslem religious Courts, and will leave the remainder of the administration in the hands of the Italians or Arabs. The Porte would at the same time confer the fullest possible measure of autonomy on Tripoli and Cyrenaica and withdraw its troops, thus leaving the field clear for the Italians and Arabs to fight on or to compose their differences, while guaranteeing the maintenance of its point of view regarding the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan, whose spiritual prerogatives as Khalif would be safeguarded by the fact that the Pasha of Tripoli and Cyrenaica would administer the Moslem pious foundations and religious tribunals in his name.

The above proposal is now under discussion by the Porte.

Constantinople, Sept. 26.

The departure, apparently for Switzerland, of Reshid Pasha, formerly Ottoman Ambassador in Vienna and now Minister of Mines and Forests, is believed to be connected with the Peace negotiations now in progress at Ouchy. According to the latest information

available, the terms of the Italian proposal mentioned in my telegram of the 22nd inst, recognized only the spiritual sovereignty of the Sultan, and now it is doubtful whether the vague term "suzerainty" was actually used therein. The Porte is known to be unwilling to accept so great a limitation of the powers of the "Pasha of Tripoli and Benghazi," and Reshid Pasha is reported to have received instructions to lay a counter-proposal from the Porte before the Italian delegates who are taking part in the negotiations.

However this may be, the situation in the Balkans is such as to justify the belief that an attempt will be made by the Porte to free itself from its African liabilities. A fresh stoppage of munitions of war destined for Serbia is reported from Salonika, and, though the foreign Military Attaches have been informed that the Government intends to embody only ten divisions, about 80,000 men, instead of the 300,000 who figure in the columns of the Turkish Press, and though it is announced to-night that the Porte, acting on the friendly advice of the French Ambassador, supported by the representatives of other Powers, has postponed the manoeuvres in the Adrianople district and will content itself with holding divisional manoeuvres in six divisional centres in Macedonia and four in the Adrianople and Constantinople districts, the persistent agitation of the Bulgarian war party and the activity of the Internal Organization continue to excite much apprehension here. Next month, too, the Hellenic Chamber meets, and it is asked here whether M. Venizelos will again be able to har its doors to the Cretan Deputies. Should a Turco-Hellenic conflict be threatened, the Ottoman Government will naturally desire to be able to count on the fleet, which is now unable to leave the shelter of the forts and mines of the Dardanelles.

Rome, September 25.

The expenses of the war in Tripoli up to the end of August are estimated at 403 million lire (£16,120), 331 million for the Army and 72 million for the Navy.

Moslem Feeling.

A meeting of the Mussulmans of Madras, under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Moslem League, was held at Moore Pavilion on October 7th. The following resolution was carried:— This meeting views with satisfaction the peace proposals for the termination of the Turco-Italian War in Tripoli but requests the Turkish Government not to abandon the Arabs in Tripoli.

At a mass meeting of the Mohammedans of Rangoon on October 6th, presided over by Mr. Ahmed Mulla Dawood the following resolution was adopted:—

That cables be sent to the Turkish authorities as follows:— Mohammedans of Burma beseech Turkey to decline a disgraceful peace with Italy by abandoning Arabs in Tripoli, otherwise will lose sympathy of Moslem world at present critical moment, when she is threatened and surrounded by enemies.

An influential meeting of the Mohammedans of Amritsar was held on the 17th instant, at which the following Resolution was passed:—

This meeting strongly urges the Turkish Government not to agree to negotiations for peace with Italy which may be derogatory to the dignity of the Ottoman Empire and inconsistent with the freedom of the people of Tripoli, otherwise it will be in danger of alienating the sympathies of the whole Moslem World.

A French View on the Peace.

In an article full of good sense the "Journal des Débats" expresses its scepticism on the subject of the Turco-Italian peace negotiations. It refuses to believe, on the strength of its private information, that the thorny question of the sovereignty over the two African provinces has been in any way settled, and, apart from that, it does not see that the two adversaries are in any way nearer to each other than they were before. The journal is of the opinion that without the mediation of Europe the war will not be settled, and this leads it to suggest that Turkey may well ask as compensation for her territorial loss "an examination, in a spirit of justice and sound logic, of the condition of the law which has been created in the Ottoman Empire. Italy",

the journal continues, "has thrown herself upon one of her provinces, declaring that she is taking it away from Turkey because the latter has shown herself incapable of civilising it.

"But what are the means of civilisation which European law, imposed upon Turkey by treaties, does not take away from her? We do not allude here to the treaty which Russia compelled Abdul Hamid to sign in 1900, and which deprives one-fourth of the Turkish dominions in Asia of railways so long as the St. Petersburg Government cannot be induced to free from a servile clause a vast country which wants to live. We are speaking of the capitulations under whose regime Turkey is held in tutelage. There can be no question of abolishing them as a whole so long as the Ottoman Empire does not give proofs of good administration. At the same time it is inadmissible that a constitutional country should be condemned to budgetary deficits in perpetuity. It is inadmissible that neither the importers who enrich themselves in Turkey nor the foreigners who live there to accumulate profit should share in the public burdens which crush the natives. The treaty of peace may give Turkey the unique opportunity of claiming this emancipation, not merely from Italy but from the Powers of Europe as a whole. This would be something more than a mere money compensation. It would form the very basis of a new life, and this the Ottoman Empire ought to obtain through the negotiations for peace."

Red Crescent Work in Tripoli.

MR. R. GORDON HILL, one of the doctors in charge of the British Red Crescent hospitals in Tripoli has sent the following letter to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Amier Ali :—

DEAR MR. AMIER ALI,

I must apologise for not writing before but as you will gather from my letter the excuse of lack of time is a justifiable one.

On the evening of July 13th we started to pitch our camp at Ragdale. On the morning of July 14th the battle of Syed Ali was fought. Directly after the battle the wounded began to arrive, riding two together on camels and horses. A great many were seriously wounded, but they all travelled the journey of 10 or 12 miles from the battle-field in this fashion. We had only three tents up when the wounded began to arrive, and so we had to treat the wounded and put up the tents at the same time. That night we admitted 14 cases and treated a number of others. We were short-handed as Dr. Turnbull had an accident when starting from Bengardane, his horse rolling on his legs. He is alright now and arrived here 4 days ago.

(One of the wounded had to be operated on immediately as he had been shot through the abdomen. You can imagine that our stores not being unpacked, conditions were not ideal for opening an abdomen. We operated on him in the open air, Wallace giving the anæsthetic. I am glad to say the patient has done very well and is now well on the way to recovery. We had 5 other operations at [Ragdale].

Four men died, but they were so seriously wounded that it was impossible to do anything for them. Most of the wounds are caused by shrapnel, and most of the patients have two, three or even four wounds.

Among the wounded were four brothers, who took possession of a small tent to themselves. Their mother arrived the next day to look after them and made tea for them, supporting her kettle on three Italian shells. As there was some doubt as to whether the fuses of the shells had been exploded, it was thought better to take them away from her.

On July 18th we received a telegram from Nasciat Bey, the Commander-in-Chief, to tell us to move to Minchia in consequence of the taking of Syed Ali by the Italians. So we had to pack up the hospital again. The patients who were too ill to be moved were left behind in the charge of Mr. Wallace, while the rest went to Minchia on camels. We arrived at Minchia at 12 midnight and no moon. It was impossible to find anything, not even our patients. Next morning we started to pitch our camp for the second time. July 19th we had another abdominal operation. To-day the man, I am glad to say, is doing well. We have also had two of these operations since being here.

Wallace has now arrived here as well as the patients we left at Ragdale.

MINCHIA,
Tripoli, July 25.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) R. GORDON HILL

With the Arabs in Cyrenaica.

A CORRESPONDENT wrote from Derna on August 24th:—Since March the Italian army of occupation has done very little, if anything, in the way of tangible conquest.

Insignificant skirmishes here and there are followed by long, monotonous pauses. Every serious effort has always been successfully baffled by the bravery of the Turko-Arab forces. Although the latter are very poorly equipped as compared with the organised Italian regiments, and although they present in their camps the appearance rather of a collection of semi-savages than that of an army of regular soldiers, their moral standing, dauntless courage, and implicit obedience to the command of their chiefs combine to make them really formidable.

The monotony of the frequent cessations of actual hostilities is not seldom relieved by deeds of conspicuous gallantry on the part of the Arab warriors. It is chiefly due to the heroism of these semi-savages that the army of a great European Power is constantly kept in check.

The work of investment is carried out by different tribes in turn. At definite intervals one tribe relieves the other, and the usual old-world Arab ceremonial never fails to incite the warriors to more effective effort.

Especially picturesque and impressive is the ceremonial of the tribe of Hassa. The chief reads chapters from the Koran, and the warriors march to the ringing and music of kettle-drum and flute. Soon afterwards the whole tribe joins in the war-cry, which sounds inexpressibly weird in the solitude of the desert :—

"And now the Hassa come! Allah of Paradise, be merciful to the infidel! Look and behold the heroes of Hassa! Praise to Allah who is good.

"Lo, how terrible the night is, the Hassa come! Allah, decide! See you not the locks of bravery on the heads of Hassa, by which they will be pulled one day into the very Paradise? The whole tribe of Hassa will dwell in Paradise for ever and ever, because they fought against the infidel and killed many of them. This rule, Allah! Lo, the Hassa come!"

Arrived in sight of the enemy, song and war-cry stop as if by magic. Hassa change places with Barasa in besieging the Italians. Barasa, another tribe of intrepid warriors, retire, and after a while begin their own war strains. They praise their boys, who alone, they boast, are enough to vanquish the enemy, and extol the women, very numerous in Barasa, who have no equals anywhere.

One peculiar outcome of the conflict with Italy is this—the Arabs of Tripoli have acquired a taste for macaroni. Before the war they never saw this farinaceous food; now it is their delight to capture as many sacks of macaroni as possible.

A Scientist on Tripoli.

A HAPPY chance has decreed that Europe should have possessed a disinterested witness to the last acts of the Ottoman administration in Tripoli before Italian aggression, and one whose independence of judgment cannot for a moment be doubted. This witness is in no sense a politician, but a man devoted to scientific research to the exclusion of everything else. Neither is he an agent of one of the great Powers engaged in these international conflicts. Dr. Edmond Bernet, of the University of Geneva, is a Swiss. Charged with a scientific mission, he has travelled over 1,500 kilometres, from Tripoli to Ghadamah by Nalout, returning by Yfren and Charain. The notes of his journey, which he made from day to day, have recently been published under the title "En Tripolitaine: voyage à Ghadamah" (Paris: Fontemoing), and deserve to be studied by those who would get at a true and unprejudiced account of Tripoli and its condition before Italy attacked it.

It is a common remark to say that a bolt has appeared at the right moment. That of Dr. Bernet's deserves more than most others such a commendation. It might, however, have been an advantage to Italy if it had appeared earlier. Without being able in any way to foresee events the author writes :—

"I am convinced that, when Turkey is attacked by the Italians, the Berbers will rise in mass to repel the common enemy. All the Berbers, forgetting their old feuds, will rally under the Turkish flag. Turkey has saved thousands of people in combating the fanatics, and the Berbers are thankful for the efforts made for them; also the war which is now breaking out will produce a

lives on masses of the Berber population. If they had had to suffer from the Ottoman yoke, as has been suggested, they would profit, on the contrary, by the occasion to rise against the Turks.

Is it possible that the Government at Rome were ignorant of such a feeling amongst the Arabs which a simple traveller was able to note? The Italians could only be deceiving themselves, and that quite voluntarily, in suggesting that the numerous demonstrations of the natives against the Italian invasion were fomented by the Turks.

To all the legends created to justify the Italian attack, this explorer, of evident good faith, opposes the reality of his observations. It is already a proof against the so-called impenetrability of the country and against its insecurity, this long journey of fifteen hundred kilometres, in the course of which the doctor often leaves his caravan to trust himself several days from his tracks, in the company of a *saptia* and an interpreter. So that the Sheikh of Sinoum congratulates himself, in Dr. Bernet's presence, that a stranger should have come to observe the efforts of the Government to render the country absolutely safe. And without encountering the least danger the explorer journeys as far as Ghadamess, which passed for impenetrable. Ridiculous stories, he cries. He meets with a "kindly reception," where he hoped, at most, to be tolerated. He notes in his diary:—

It is very false to say that the Ghadamessians and the Turks do not wish to allow the mystery of their town to be penetrated, for of mystery there is but little, and I have experienced everywhere the desire of all to have me visit anything that could possess the least interest.

Dr. Bernet is quite charmed with everything and everybody. Not the shadow of bad humour. Nevertheless, the track is burning, the water often rare at the stopping places, and the risks of the route frequently cruel to men and beast in this desert of sand and salt. He notes with surprise that the abuses of the Sheiks, of which there has often been mention, are now rendered difficult because of the very severe inspections which Turkish Government officials constantly make. He enjoys the company of these functionaries, who are all much interested in his expedition, and are curious to know his impressions of the country. They question him as to Europe and the liberal institutions of its States. They speak to him of Turkey and show themselves convinced partisans of the new regime and devoted to the Young Turks. This is all in the desert, under the tent, or in the far-off oasis, and it can scarcely be in order that the echo of such conversations should reach the ears of the powerful that this simple praise of progress and liberty is uttered.

"The Turkish functionaries in Tripoli have sometimes been painted," writes Dr. Bernet, "as men whose services are for sale, and who, when they are in these remote regions, enrich themselves at the expense of those whom they should govern with justice and protect. I have realised the falsity of these accusations."

In concluding, the author examines the work of Marshall Ibrahim Pasha, Governor of Tripoli from 1910 to 1911, and sacrificed to a desire for peace which the Italian intrigue was to render vain. The work of but one year, yet fruitful and humane. A very considerable work also, comprising, firstly and before all, a struggle against famine, brought on by five years of drought, but equally the reform of the police, the foundation of a school of agriculture, the development of the means of communication, the search for a water supply, the creation of thirty-six new schools and the study of the possibilities of mining which especially displeased Italy and its syndicate of conquest.

Was all that work nothing? No doubt the great newspaper campaign which prepared the war has made of it less than nothing. But the young explorer who made his way from Tripoli to Ghadamess, armed with all his independence of character and his security, is a more reliable historian than those who merely minister to the popular demand of a nation suffering from a Jingo fever.—*X* in *Egypt*.

The War in the Balkans.

News of the Week.

London, 11th October.

A message from Constantinople says that the collective note of the five Ententes on the subject of reforms in Macedonia was presented to the Foreign Minister last evening.

It is officially reported at Constantinople that the Montenegrins attacking Berane were defeated and that a Bulgarian attack on Soguchuk and Yonikeph in the Dospad district was repulsed.

A message from Podgoritz, the Montenegrin headquarters, states that the Montenegrins resumed the bombardment of Detchitch yesterday morning. A battle was proceeding simultaneously in front of the Turkish town of Tuzi. A division, commanded by General Vukotitch, crossed the frontier yesterday morning near Berrane.

Detchitch fell at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the Montenegrin standard was hoisted on the positions. There were heavy losses on both sides, but great rejoicings in the Montenegrin camp.

Five thousand students, armed with revolvers, held a demonstration in Constantinople last night to protest against the Government's attitude regarding reforms in Macedonia, clamouring for war. They marched in procession to the Porte where they broke the windows. Mahmud Mukhtar, the Grand Vizier, harangued them but he was constantly interrupted and only secured their dispersal by promising to receive a deputation.

Despatches from Belgrade and Constantinople indicate that the Ottomans are rising, the former message declaring that they co-operated with the Montenegrins at Berane.

It is asserted at Belgrade that Bashi Bazonks are destroying Servian villages in Macedonia and are massacring the inhabitants.

The Bulgarian Premier, in an interview with a correspondent of London papers, said, "The impending war is the appalling ransom we are going to pay for our Christian brethren thrust back by impious men into the godless pandemonium branded by Gladstone's immortal words. We appeal to England for aid."

Gleams of hope that war in the Balkans will be averted have almost entirely vanished.

The Montenegrins after fourteen hours' furious fighting stormed the hill fort commanding Tuzi and opened the road to Scutari. They, however, suffered heavy losses.

Greece has purchased the Chinese cruiser *Chao-ho*, which is now being completed at Elswick. The vessel will sail almost immediately.

London, 12th October.

There are whispers even at Belgrade of the possibility of a peaceful solution. The rumours are probably due to the delay of the Confederacy in answering the representations of the Powers. The Emperor Francis Joseph is quoted at Vienna as saying that he hopes peace may yet be preserved.

A message from Podgoritz says that 6,000 Malissori are attacking the Turks in the rear. The battle between the Turks and Montenegrins was resumed this morning, and fighting is general along almost the whole frontier. The Southern Army, under General Martinovitch, is operating successfully against the strong fortress of Tarabosch, which dominates Scutari from the south. The fort of Rogame near Tuzi was captured at noon yesterday. The hospitals are overflowing with wounded. King Nicholas has visited the hospitals kissing both wounded and dead on the forehead. Prince Mirko himself carried in a wounded man.

The stories of fighting on the Bulgarian frontier are officially denied at Sofia.

An irade was published at Constantinople yesterday evening ordering the mobilisation of the Turkish Fleet.

The *Times* and *Matin* sharply criticise the British attitude in the crisis declaring that Britain is too lukewarm and ought to act more vigorously with Turkey so as to secure reforms and strengthen the Triple Entente. Reuter, however, is authorised to state that the above attacks in no wise represent the views held in French official quarters where they are deeply regretted.

The crisis in the Balkans has produced extreme nervousness in all financial centres, particularly in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, where the public have been speculating heavily in international and local stocks. Consequently there is heavy selling in London and New York, which are beginning to feel the strain, all the more as any further development in the political crisis cannot but influence the money markets unfavourably. A conference of leading banks was held in Berlin to-day to consider the questions of interventions to support the Bourse in view of the panicky tendency. It is stated that the conference agreed upon the question of taking action.

Podgoritz news says that in the storming of Detchitch the Montenegrins lost 120 killed and 400 wounded. Despatches from the Southern Army say that the Turks made a counter-attack yesterday but that they were repulsed. The Montenegrins captured an undamaged Krupp gun and ammunition in the position of Ilaganic.

The Sultan's proclamation ordering a general mobilisation has been promulgated. It says: "The whole world knows Turkey's love of peace and Ottomans' respect for the right of all peoples. They demand equal respect for their own rights. Notwithstanding the great difficulties to which the Empire is exposed, the Government is carrying out gradually as far as possible the reforms which the country needs. Nevertheless our small neighbours who have designs upon our country want to prevent reforms and programs which would defeat their illegitimate plans. They have united to attack our provinces, compelling us to mobilize our army, guardian of the nation's honour. The sacred duty of defending the fatherland devolves upon you. Fight with the courage of your ancestors; prove worthy of your brothers in Tripoli. God grant you may always be victorious and make Ottomans happy by your conquests."

Mr. Ameer Ali on behalf of the British Red Crescent Society appeals to British generosity for funds to alleviate distress among the Mussalmans that will be caused by the Balkan war.

A Turkish lady writes to the Constantinople papers stating her intention of proceeding to the front to tend the wounded and appealing to Turkish women to follow her example.

London, 13th October

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in London, said he confidently hoped that the impending conflagration in the Near East would be localised and that whatever the issue of the conflict might be the boundaries of freedom and good government would be extended.

A message from Podgoritz states that the Montenegrins yesterday penetrated the Turkish ranks and invaded Tuzi which is now cut off from Scutari.

The panic on the bourses especially in Berlin is largely due to public apprehension of the ability of the Powers to localise the Balkan war. The danger point is the Sanjak of Novi Bazar. Should Montenegro decide on invasion then Austria might be compelled to intervene with consequent trouble between Austria and Russia.

The repeated conversations between Marquis de Pallavicini and Noradunghian Pasha at Constantinople are exciting attention. The Turks believe that the conversations refer to Novi Bazar.

The War Committee of the Austrian Delegation has adopted the credits asked for by the Austro-Hungarian Government recently.

A message from Podgoritz says the northern army of Montenegro captured Biopolje in Old Serbia yesterday after fierce fighting lasting until 4 in the afternoon, at which hour the Montenegrins entered the town. The Serb inhabitants enthusiastically welcomed the victors as their liberators from the Turkish yoke. A provisional Montenegrin Government has been established in the town.

The Idg banks twice intervened yesterday on the Berlin bourse to arrest the selling due to panic. The German newspapers are very pessimistic with regard to the localization of the war. Similar conditions prevail on the St. Petersburg bourse, where bankers have vainly attempted to maintain prices.

The Greek mobilization is now practically completed. It is expected that 170,000 men will take the field.

A message from Belgrade says the Serbian Government has telegraphed to the Austrian and Russian Governments asking them to detain volunteers who are not at present needed.

The 2nd Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment at Malta has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Crete.

The International Socialist Bureau at Brussels protests against the armed violence in the Balkans and vehemently denounces the hypocrisy of the Powers in posing as protectors of the Balkans while permitting the Montenegrin raids.

The All-India Muslim League in London has passed a resolution making an emphatic protest against the policy and tactics of the Balkan Committee which, besides embarrassing the British Government in its desire to hold the balance evenly, is certain to encourage and inflame racial and religious bitterness. The League declares that the encouragement of irresponsible enthusiasts is largely responsible for the present war. In view of the loyalty of British Mussalmans and the identity of interests between the two principal Mussalmam Empires, and the great, though forgotten, services

rendered by the Turks during the Indian Mutiny, the League strongly deprecates the ill-will shown towards Turkey by a section of the British press which but adds to the prevailing resentment of Mussalmans at what is regarded as the injustice and intolerance of Europe.

London, 14th October.

A Belgrade wire says that the reply to the Austro-Russian notes was presented last night. The reply regrets Serbia's inability to comply with the desire of the Powers as the note does not contain sufficient guarantees of the execution of the proposed reforms. A copy was appended to the reply of a note handed to the Turkish Minister an hour earlier demanding the introduction of reforms in Macedonia in the spirit of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin under the control of the Powers and the Balkan States and as a pledge of assent the immediate demobilisation of the Turkish army.

An Athens wire states that the Greek note to Turkey was handed to the Turkish legation last night.

A Sofia message states that the Bulgarian reply to the representations of the Powers was presented last night.

The preliminary skirmishing is costing the Montenegrins heavily. There are already 370 wounded in hospital at Podgoritz and more are constantly arriving.

A message to the "Daily Chronicle" from Constantinople states that the Government's reply to the Powers has been drafted and that it reiterates Turkey's readiness to apply the reforms. It declines however to give guarantees, which action would be inconsistent with Turkey's national dignity. The note adds that Turkey cannot give her attention to internal reforms while the sword is pointed at her throat. The note is tantamount to a rejection of foreign interferences.

A Constantinople wire says it is not believed that the replies of Turkey and the Confederacy to the Powers will affect the situation. The struggle continues to be regarded as inevitable. It is stated that the Montenegrins are encountering much resistance and are losing heavily. The advance on the west side of Lake Scutari has been checked but fighting is still proceeding around Tuzi and Krania, being visible from Scutari. The Montenegrins burned Krania and several children perished in the flames.

The German Ambassador has offered part of the Embassy for use as a hospital in the event of war.

A Podgoritz message says that a despatch from General Vukotich says that the Montenegrins occupied a hill near Gusinjo yesterday. The Turks resisted desperately and suffered heavy losses. The Montenegrins captured two positions commanding Gusinjo taking four machine guns, many rifles and a quantity of ammunition. Hitherto the Montenegrin casualties are 256 killed and 800 wounded.

The notes of the Balkan States to Turkey demand autonomy for Macedonia under a Belgian or Swiss Governor-General, elective provincial councils, the creation of a gendarmerie and militia and the establishment of free education.

The Turks surprised the Servians around Ristovatz. The Servians however rallied hastily and repulsed the aggressors. Fighting continues over ten miles of the frontier.

The Cretan deputies are profiting by the war situation to defy the Powers and they have entered the Greek Chamber.

An Athens wire says that the Cretan deputies received a vociferous welcome in the Chamber. The Premier declared that the Government had accepted the vote of the Cretan assembly in favour of union with Greece. Henceforth there would be only one Chamber for Greece and Crete. Greece was ready to face all dangers and was confident of victory.

A more dignified tone was apparent on the Stock Exchange today though acute uneasiness still prevails. Consols touched 73½. A reassuring factor, however, is that the Continental Bourses have regained some of their equilibrium.

The reply of the Porte to the Embassies was handed to the Austrian Ambassador this morning. While expressing thanks for the friendly interest in the situation on behalf of peace the reply says that the Porte is determined to carry out reforms but cannot tolerate any foreign interference.

It is officially stated at Belgrade that the Turks crossed the frontier near Ristovatz at five o'clock this morning and attacked the Servians.

Router learns that the British, French and Russian Consuls at Smyrna are proceeding to Samos, to draw up an organic charter for the principality. Greece would interpret this action as interference.

calculated to deprive her of advantages resulting from the superiority of the Greek fleet in event of war.

An Athens wire says that the Government instructed the Greek Minister at Constantinople to-day to demand the release of Greek ships and an indemnity for owners within twenty-four hours.

Renter learns this evening that the Consuls have gone to Samos to report on the condition of the island and that the telegram which reached London this morning with reference to the new charter is incorrect.

Correction: In the Belgrade wire sent this morning please read that the Government has telegraphed to the Italian and Russian Governments (not Austrian and Russian Governments) asking them to detain volunteers who are not at present needed.

The notes presented to the Austrian, Russian and Turkish representatives at Athens and Sofia are identical with those presented to the representatives of those countries at Belgrade.

They specify the reforms demanded in great detail and demand an undertaking that the reforms will be introduced within six months. The note to the Powers thanks the latter for their interest, but after recalling the numerous promises of Turkey as recorded in international documents says the allied States are anxious to obtain more definite results than hitherto and have decided to address Turkey direct.

While the Bulgarian Premier still expresses his determination to maintain peace if possible and urges that the Balkan States are merely asking for the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, there is no disposition on the part of Europe or Constantinople to ignore the fact that a virtual ultimatum containing demands which Turkey cannot and will not accept in present circumstances has been presented. The reply is expected to be prompt and emphatic. Indeed Turkey is already acting as if war were declared by seizing Greek vessels with cargoes valued at a million sterling, mostly British owned and munitions and by forcing Greeks and Bulgarians to pay a year's taxes in advance before allowing them to quit Turkey. The movements of troops in each country are shrouded in silence. Military critics think that the delay favours Turkey by permitting more extensive concentration but it has been generally understood that the Bulgarians would not be fully ready until October 15th or 16th. General Savoff, Commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian army went southward yesterday. It is generally believed that guerilla bands of Serbs and Bulgarians in Macedonia will play a considerable role at least at the beginning of war by attacking Turkish communications and harassing the Turks upon the march. The report of skirmishes on the Serbian frontier may possibly be ascribed to them. Ali Riza Pasha will command the troops of the Turkish army in Macedonia with head quarters at Salonika.

The Porte's reply to the Embassies further stated that its efforts to carry out reforms had hitherto been impeded by all kinds of obstacles. Nevertheless the Government had persevered and had decided to apply the "Vilayat Law" directly it was sanctioned by the Chamber and the Sultan. The Porte, however, is unable to admit the bearing of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin on the present situation.

It is announced in Vienna that no military action of the confederacy in the Sanjak of Novibazar will induce Austria-Hungary to interfere. Only after the termination of hostilities will the Monarchist act as the protection of its interests in the Balkans may require.

London October 15.

Official telegrams from Constantinople state that Turkish reinforcements have reached the region of Gusnik and have assumed the offensive driving back the Montenegrins. Fighting is now taking place on Montenegrin territory. The Turks claim a victory at Tuzi. A Sofia message states that five hundred Turkish on the evening of 13th attacked Bulgarian post in Tarnosch District, that defenders acting on instructions of the Government withdrew. A Belgrade wire says that fighting took place on the Serbian frontier the whole of yesterday. The Turks numbered three thousand. The Serbians lost 24 killed and four wounded and then retired. The Serbian Government denounces the attack as provocative, but declares it will continue on the defensive unless incursion assumes greater proportions.

Podgoritz, October, 14.

Tuzi surrendered to the Montenegrins today who captured many guns, seven thousand rifles, six Turkish regular battalions, numbers of horses, eight hundred tents and food supplies for ten days. The Montenegrins at noon were preparing to storm Tuzi when a Turkish officer bearing a white flag appeared and unconditionally surrendered. A Deputation of burghers of Tuzi then came to Prince Danilo begging for mercy and pardon. The Montenegrins made a triumphal entry in the afternoon being welcomed with jubilation by Christian

Malissori inhabitants. An Athens message says that reconnaissances made by aeroplane and cavalry show that the Turks have abandoned Thessaly frontier and have withdrawn to villages of Sorovitch and Servia. It is believed that they number forty thousand.

The Porte has ignored the Note of the Confederacy, and the great ultimatum which have excited surprise and wrath among Turkish officials who are furious at what they describe as colossal impudence of minor States adopting a tone which the Powers have never used towards Turkey.

The Ministers at Belgrade and Sofia have been instructed to return to Constantinople owing to the lack of deference shown in the recent notes. The Minister at Athens has been recalled because the Cretan deputies have been admitted to the Greek Chamber. These steps do not necessarily mean a rupture of relations as the Porte has not handed their passports to the representatives of the confederacy at Constantinople.

The Foreign Office received proposals from France for a European conference on the Balkan question. The proposal is receiving the earnest attention of the British Government.

A Heidelberg wire says that Prince Peter of Montenegro has telegraphed to his old school announcing a splendid victory with the capture of ten thousand Turks and artillery.

A message to the "Times" from Cetinje says that the searchlights of Scutari on the night of 11th instant, were thrown on a thousand Montenegrins preparing to attack Tarabosch, the quickfiring of which immediately opened, mowing down the Montenegrins who, disregarding the order to retire, advanced amid a hail of bullets. It is believed that they were nearly all wiped out.

An Athens wire states that eight thousand armed Cretans are in readiness to enrol at the commencement of hostilities. The staff of the Turkish Legation have booked berths on to-morrow's steamer for Constantinople. The Greek warships are manned ready for sea.

A Constantinople wire states that the Government has decided not to reply to the confederacy's note or to the Greek ultimatum.

London, 16th October.

A report from Podgoritz states that the fortress of Roum, the last between Tuzi and Scutari, surrendered to the Montenegrins last night. The garrison included 62 officers.

It is officially stated at Belgrade that fighting at Ristovalz ceased on the night of the 14th without further Serbian loss.

The Porte explains that the Serbian and Bulgarian notes are not worth a reply. The Porte hopes that its efforts towards peace will be appreciated by the Powers to whom these small States are also showing a lack of deference.

A telegram received in Constantinople by an indirect route and uncensored states that two battleships and two cruisers have left the Dardanelles for the Bosphorus. It is believed that this Turkish Government's plan is to throw an army of invasion on the Bulgarian coast. Many transports are available and troops are awaiting shipment in all Black Sea ports. Military preparations are being pushed vigorously at three points of concentration, viz., Adrianople, Kilk Kiliseh and Kuleli Burgas. The question of the employment of Christian soldiers has been solved by using them to garrison Asia Minor and Constantinople.

M. Poincare, French Premier, made no formal proposal for a conference on the Balkan question at the present time. He is mainly anxious to preserve continuous contact between the Powers and only hints at a conference vaguely as ultimately being of service. The idea of a conference is viewed coldly in Berlin as being inopportune. Herr von Kiderlan Warchter, speaking in Berlin to-day, reiterated German official confidence that the war will be localised and that the Powers can co-operate in the friendly work of rebuilding on the termination of hostilities.

Turkey has decided to release the vessels with foreign cargoes.

Telegrams from Constantinople show that nothing is known there of Montenegrin successes.

Despatches from various quarters indicate that the Serbian plan of campaign is for the main army under General Stepanovitch to march via Uranya upon Uskub, the most important military and political centre in Macedonia, while a second army, numbering 70,000 under General Zivkovic, joins hand with the Bulgarians and then advances by Kostendil, Egri, Palanka and Kumanovo against Uskub. A third army under General Yankovitch will probably support the Montenegrin operations.

In article in the Russian official journal *Rossiya* says that the weightiest guarantee of peace in Europe lies in the fact that Russia

is not only peacefully inclined, but is a strong Power. Her war strength is much greater than when fighting in remote and strange regions. It is impossible, the journal adds, to overestimate the importance of the Austro-Russian *rapprochement* at the very moment of the Balkan crisis. Russia is conscious that she has power and means to protect her dignity and interests in case of necessity.

The Powers generally are prepared to acquiesce in a conference when the time comes. A strong feeling prevails in diplomatic circles in London that the time for some form of mediation will be possible within a few weeks after the first decisive battle between Turks and Bulgarians.

A prolonged meeting of the Cabinet took place to-day mainly to consider the Balkan crisis.

A Podgoritz message reports that King Nicholas in receiving the Turkish officers who had been captured praised the heroic defence of Datchitch and Tuzi, and assured them of his knightly hospitality during their stay. He shook hands with them and gave permission for them to carry their arms.

Both Austrian and Hungarian Delegations have passed extra credits of nearly two millions sterling as asked for. Admiral Montenucci, Minister of Marine, informed the Austrian Delegation the Austro-Hungary's position as a Mediterranean Power ought to be emphasised by the creation of a strong navy.

The thinking classes in Greece are sceptical about the wisdom of war. They doubt whether any body except Bulgaria will profit even if they are victorious. Moreover, the Greek army and navy are not believed to be ready for action, and the navy is described as greatly inferior to the Turkish fleet which the peace at Onchi has released.

London, October 17.

While the Montenegrin victories are undisputable the Turkish reports of one severe repulse suffered by the Montenegrins with much loss are corroborated from independent sources. This occurred on the night of the 11th, during the attack on the fortifications of Tarabash, when the Montenegrins in close order were exposed by searchlights and mown down in hundreds.

A Podgoritz message states that the Montenegrins captured Berane yesterday, taking fourteen guns and 700 prisoners. The Montenegrin losses in the final assault were nine killed and thirty wounded. The surrender of Berane was preceded by severe fighting yesterday evening. The Montenegrins stormed the heights of Rogaitz and entrenched themselves for the night. The battle was resumed at dawn. Meanwhile the division under General Voivoditch broke the Turkish lines to the East and surrounded the town upon which the white flag was then hoisted. Seven thousand Turks and Albanians escaped during the night. Twelve hundred Turks surrendered. Fourteen Krupp guns with munitions intact and two months food supply were captured. The population weeping with joy welcomed the Montenegrins, whom they called their deliverers from the subjection of centuries. The Montenegrins prior to entry sang the "Te Deum" in the adjacent historic Serbian monastery at Gjurgjevo, Utoubovi.

The hospital accommodation in Montenegro is terribly defective. There is also the serious problem of how to feed thousands of prisoners.

The Turkish Ministers have left Belgrade and Sofia. A Constantinople wire says that hostilities have begun on the Bulgarian and Serbian frontiers. The Porte has ordered the Ottoman armies to advance. Official telegrams state that there was an exchange of shots all day on the 15th instant on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier. Fighting was resumed the next day in the vicinity of Djaniibala.

There has been fighting between troops and Bulgarian bands in the vilayet of Salonika where the Bulgarians have been cutting wires. Greek bands tried to cross the frontier into Epirus but were repulsed.

It is stated in Bukharst that Varna and Burgas are being hastily fortified in expectation of a Turkish naval attack. A steamer which has arrived at Costanza reports that she observed three warships off the coast.

The Porte has declared war on Bulgaria and Serbia. A telegram from Athens, timed noon, states that hostilities have begun. Their passports have been handed to the Serbian and Bulgarian Ministers at Constantinople. It is generally anticipated that fight between the Turkish and Greek Navies for predominance at sea will be one of the first features of the war. The Greek Minister announces this morning that two Greek gunboats have succeeded in reaching Vozitza after running the gauntlet of the Turkish forts at Perrossa.

The Porte states that the reasons for the declaration of war are, the note from the Balkan States which interferes with internal affairs,

the mobilisation of the Balkan States and daily skirmishes. The Porte adds that it is impossible to maintain peace any longer, notwithstanding its ardent desire for peace. It is considered noteworthy that Greece was not included in the declaration of war. The Turkish Minister has left Athens without asking for his passport. Turkey's delay in declaring war on Greece was due to uncertainty whether the Greek note was identical with the Serbian and Bulgarian notes, the Turkish Minister at Athens having refused to accept it. The Porte has now learned that the note was identical, consequently the declaration of war may be expected at any moment.

A Belgrade wire says that Serbia declared war on Turkey in the evening. The streets were crowded with people shouting and cheering.

A Sofia wire says that the King has started for the front.

A Belgrade message states that the King has gone to Nish. The Serbians have defeated the Albanians at Printpolj, killing two hundred. They are probably aiming at joining hands with the Montenegrins.

A Belgrade wire says that Bulgaria has detained the Roumanian steamer "Princess Marie" which was hired by Turkey to convey refugees from Varna. Roumania has instructed the Legation at Sofia to protest and demand the release of the steamer.

A Constantinople wire says that Turkish women under the auspices of the Red Crescent Society are actively making garments and bandages for hospitals. They are also canvassing houses for funds, which are being generously supported. Foreign communities are actively helping. Lady Lowther, wife of the British Ambassador, is organising a relief fund for the wives and children of wounded soldiers, and the German Embassy has offered a wing of the building to accommodate the wounded. The wife of the French Ambassador is organising in the French colony. Mr. Rockhill, American Ambassador, on behalf of the American Red Cross Society has wired to the State department asking for a special credit and inviting private subscriptions from America. The Turkish War Office has accepted the offer of a Turkish woman to act as nurse in a military hospital. Lord Rothchild on behalf of the British Red Cross Society, is appealing for a special fund to succour the belligerents.

News by the English Mail.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

An interesting development, not unlike that which was caused in Italy by the war in Tripoli, is observable among the Socialists of Bulgaria. According to a Sofia telegram in the "Nove Fren Pressa," large meetings of protest against the war agitation were held on Sunday last all over Bulgaria, the capital included, under the auspices of the revolutionary wing of the Socialist party. The text of the speeches was that a war would be detrimental to the interests of the Bulgarian and international proletariat, and would only serve the interests of Russian despotism. The remedy for the present situation was suggested to be a Balkan federation of states that should include Turkey and Roumania. Simultaneously with these other meetings were held by the opportunist wing of the Socialists, at which the speakers demanded the autonomy of Macedonia.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Salonika, September 18th.

As a result of a conference between the Iliaz and the leading Musulmans of the Ghilan, Djakova, Ipek, and Prizrend districts a telegram has been despatched warning the Porte against entertaining Count Bernholdt's decentralization proposals, and threatening to reward any demonstration of weakness on the part of the Government with a proclamation for a general insurrection. The message also expresses disapproval of the idea of the introduction of the Latin alphabet.

Communication with Mullissia is completely interrupted. That the situation is increasingly serious is evident from the decision of the authorities to raise the battalions of the Tirana reservists to a strength of 700, and to despatch an expeditionary force under the command of Essad Pasha to the relief of Skutari.

Sams, September 21st.

Armed Cretans landed here to-day. The natives joined them in driving away the Turkish troops. It is reported that a fight is now going on.

Constantinople, September 22nd.

Telegrams reached Constantinople on Friday night stating that 300 Cretans landed in Sams on Thursday and, after being joined by a number of islanders belonging to the party

that demands revision of the Samian Constitution, advanced towards Vathy, driving back the pirate. Fighting continued throughout Friday.

Constantinople, September 22nd.

The Government has succeeded in despatching from Smyrna a battalion of 800 men to Samos, which, with the garrison already in the island, should suffice to cope with the insurgents.

Athens, September 22nd.

M. Sophoulis, the former political leader in Samos, is reported to have landed in the island with a score of followers. An insurrectionary movement is said to have broken out on the arrival of the British and French warships.

Athens, September 24th.

The captain of the mail steamer Roumeli, belonging to the Greek firm of Pantoleon, which has arrived here from Samos, has reported to the Government that yesterday afternoon, when he touched at Vathy, an engagement was proceeding between the advanced posts of the insurgents and Turkish troops. The Turkish soldiers opened fire from the barracks on the Greek vessel, causing a panic among the passengers. The Greek Consul in Samos, who had come on board to meet his Alexandria colleague, had a narrow escape from death. He was returning to land when his boat was riddled by bullets. The mail boat left the port as soon as possible under a shower of bullets.

This attack, directed without apparent reason against the Greek steamer and the Consuls, has caused much indignation here.

Salonica, September 25th.

To-day a passenger train from Constantinople arrived five hours late having been the object of a dynamite outrage. Forty-four kilometres from Salonika a bomb was exploded damaging the line and engine, but without harming the carriages. There were no casualties.

An abortive attempt was made last night to blow up the Military Club at Monastir.

(REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.)

Athens, September 25th.

A Constantinople message semi-officially issued here says the Porte will prolong the peace negotiations in the hope of obtaining from Great Britain a modification of the firman relating to the Constitution of Egypt in such a way that Egypt shall place 20,000 fighting men at the disposal of Turkey in the event of war. In return Turkey would agree to the delimitation of Egypt in conformity with Great Britain's wishes.

Cairo, September 26th.

Farid Bey, the Nationalist leader, writing from France to *Egyptian Gazette*, says that not wishing to be a cause of discord in the Nationalist Party, he has resigned the leadership. He states that he has sacrificed himself for the sacred cause.

(THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, September 20th.

To-day's meeting of the Armenian National Assembly opened with an announcement that the Patriarch and the Lay Council had resigned. A letter from Mgr. Arakharuni was read giving as his reasons for taking the step the Government's démentis of certain of his assertions concerning the Anti-Armenian outrages, its failure to protect his flock, and the continuance of attacks upon Armenians. Telegrams were read reporting the murder of two Armenians at Bitlis, the assassination of an Armenian notable in the streets of Diarbekir, and the delivery of an anti-Armenian sermon by the Mufti of Silvan.

After several speeches had been made in which the Government was severely criticised, the Assembly decided to accept the resignation of the Lay Council and to refer that of the Patriarch to the Council of Presidents of the seven sections of the National Assembly. A special commission empowered to study Armenian grievances will be elected with a new Lay Council on the 27th inst.

Moslem Feeling.

At a Mahomedan mass demonstration in Karachi in sympathy with Turkey against Balkan aggression a Hindu girl jumped up amidst the crowd and offered her golden necklace to the Red Crescent Fund. Thereafter an extraordinary outbreak of enthusiasm followed, during which many Mahomedan ladies offered all their

jewels. Resolutions were passed to the following effect.—"That Turkey be urged not to make hurried discreditable peace with Italy, otherwise Mahomedan feeling throughout the world will be alienated from the Khalifate. That the British nation be summoned to remember Beaconsfield's policy towards the Sultan, who is the spiritual lord of all Moslems in India, and beseeched to give Turkey a chance to fulfil her undoubtedly genuine and earnest intentions of self-reformation. Also that Britain be appealed to deliver the struggling Persian nation from the grip of the Russians."

The Aga Khan is sending 2,000 from Moscow to the British Red Crescent Fund. He expresses a hope that all other projects of the Indian Moslems, including the University of Aligarh, will be laid aside for the present in order to concentrate efforts on the relief of suffering and distress in Turkey and Tripoli.

At a mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Rangoon on October 6th, presided over by Mr. Ahmed Mulla Dawood the following resolution was adopted.—That a Turkish aid fund be opened in Burma in view of the threatened and unjust action of her neighbours and outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans, and that a society in Rangoon, consisting of the following gentlemen, be formed for collecting subscriptions for the fund from Burma. A Committee consisting of leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Rangoon, with Mr. Dawood as President, was formed to collect funds for the Turkish aid fund, and Rs. 11,000 were subscribed on the spot.

The following resolution was passed by the Mass Meeting of Hindus and Moslems held in the Federation Hall grounds at Calcutta on October 7th.—That the following telegram be sent to (a) His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, (b) H. E. the Grand-Vizier, (c) H. E. the Foreign Minister, (d) H. E. the War Minister of Turkey.

"Hindus and Moslems, in meeting assembled, deplore the Balkan aggression on Turkey, gratefully acknowledge England's efforts to maintain peace, congratulate Turkey on union of parties and assure her of their sympathy."

The Moslems decided to wire the following verse from the Koran:—

Nasrum minallahi wa fathun qareeb, (Help from God and speedy victory).

A Meeting of the Mussalmans of Madras, under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Moslem League was held at Moore Pavilion on October 7th. The following resolution was carried:— "The meeting expresses its sense of gratitude to his Britannic Majesty's Government for their efforts to maintain peace in the Balkan States and appeals to His Majesty's Government to do their best to avert the war which would necessarily entail great calamities and sufferings."

At a general meeting of the Mussalmans of Sarajgunj it was resolved that the Government of India be requested, through the Government of His Excellency Lord Carmichael, to press upon the British Ministry at Home the expediency of utilising Britain's high prestige in European diplomatic circles in expediting the termination of the war on terms honourable to the Ottoman Empire. Britain, as the greatest Mussalman Power, is fervently expected by her many millions of loyal Mussalman subjects in India to revive the traditions of Palmerstonian foreign policy in her relations with Turkey.

A Congregation of Amritsar Mussalmans having met at Khairuddin's Musjid under the auspices of the Young Men's Moslem Association, Amritsar, unanimously passed the following resolution after Juma prayers:—"Congregation of six thousand Mussalmans express their deep gratitude to H. I. B. Majesty's Government for their pacific efforts and earnestly trust these efforts will succeed in averting the unjust, aggressive and calamitous war with which the Balkan States are threatening Turkey."

An influential meeting of the Mohamedans of Amritsar was held on the 17th instant and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—That this meeting expresses its deep sympathy with the Turks in their present troubles and trusts that they will spare no efforts in maintaining the dignity and prestige of their country at the present critical moment and fight with the courage of their ancestors and settle the Balkan question for ever.

2. That this meeting respectfully urges the British Government which is looked upon as the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world to exert her utmost in maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and sympathise with Turkey in her present troubles.

3. That this meeting calls upon all Moslems to pray for the Victory of the Turkish arms and contribute liberally towards the fund for the War sufferers.

The Confederacy.

(FROM THE "NEAR EAST" CORRESPONDENT.)

Sofia, September 21.

The negotiations, open and secret, carried on between the governments of the different Balkan States seem at last to have ended in an *entente cordiale*, or even in an offensive and defensive alliance between Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro. Memories of the annexation of Bosnia and the present fear that Austria seriously contemplates a descent upon Salonika in the near future has helped largely to accelerate this understanding.

The exact terms of the *entente* are not yet known, but reports emanating from various sources tend to show fairly conclusively that the principal features are:—

1. If Turkey attacks any member of the allied States the rest are obliged to come to the assistance of the attacked party; and should one of Turkey's neighbours be obliged by circumstances to move against Turkey the rest must follow.

2. The improvement of the lot of Christians who are now under Turkish rule is to be regarded in future as a cause common to all the Balkan States. Macedonia, which has been up to the present an apple of discord, must receive a separate autonomous government, with a Christian Governor, a national army, and a separate existence for herself. In the other European provinces of Turkey, where the Christians are yet under Turkish rule, a separate sphere of influence is reserved for each State; but this provision does not in any case preclude joint action on their part to help their kinsmen and each other.

3. The four States agree for the above cause to put in the field an active army 680,000 men strong, in which number the reserve army and the Landsturm are not to be considered. Bulgaria must furnish 300,000; Serbia, 200,000; Greece with Montenegro, 180,000 against the common enemy, whosoever he may be.

4. Joint diplomatic action will be undertaken by a special memorandum to ask the Great Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin to force Turkey, after a long term of thirty-six years to fulfil Article XXIII. of the Treaty under the control of the Great Powers. In case Turkey refuses or cannot be induced to grant the concessions which alone can put an end to the ferment in the Balkans, then they will overcome her by force.

Naturally, with the few data at present at our disposal, it is very difficult to judge about the correctness of the four points set out above, but the political evolutions which have taken place in the Balkans during the last month, and the manner in which the political questions have been treated and discussed by the local Press, give us the right to say that they are not very far from the mark. In any case, the tendency of the Balkan States at present is to localise the Near Eastern question as far as possible, and by so doing to make it lose a great deal of its pungency for the great European Powers.

Speech by Count Berchtold.

(REUTERS'S CORRESPONDENT.)

COUNT BERCHTOLD, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, made an important statement at the sitting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation.

Alluding to the private negotiations between representatives of Italy and Turkey, which, he declared, seemed to have materially advanced the cause of peace, Count Berchtold said that, apart from the pleasure which the conclusion of a war between an allied and a friendly Power must cause them, it must be remembered that the removal of foreign complications would facilitate a settlement of the domestic crisis in Turkey. They could not hide from themselves the danger which the trouble between the Turks and the Albanians might entail for the foreign and domestic peace of Turkey.

In proposing to the Powers an exchange of views on the subject of the Balkans, Austria's chief intention was by unanimous co-operation on the part of the Powers, on the basis of peace and the *status quo* in the Balkans, to give the Porte time, and, if necessary, friendly advice, for the realisation of the policy which it had begun and the establishment of ordered conditions in its European possessions. By their great satisfaction all the Cabinets agreed to the proposition, by which contact was made between the Powers and a valuable pledge was secured for the preventing in every possible

way of a violent solution of the crisis. The Russian Cabinet especially was, like themselves, most earnest in its endeavours to ensure the maintenance of peace.

It would, however, be a serious mistake to regard the dangers of the Balkan situation as averted. Speaking of the conditions in European Turkey, he hoped that statesmanlike insight and consciousness of weighty responsibility would restrain the statesmen of the neighbouring countries from following the impulses of the irresponsible elements, and trusted also that Turkey would not fail to recognise the gravity of the situation and would find a way to avoid complications. Their information justified the assumption that the present Turkish Government was diligently endeavouring to provide the necessary guarantees for the reasonable requirements of the nationalities.

The Minister declared that the belief that Count von Achrenthal identified himself with the constitutional policy of the Committee of Union and Progress was not in accordance with facts. Austria's interests were not bound up with those of any party, but lay in the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Turkey and her internal consolidation. Honest endeavours on the part of Turkish statesmen to reconcile the legitimate claims of the different peoples of Macedonia with the exigencies of the Ottoman State would always find Austria's moral support. He added that in pursuing that policy they felt themselves strengthened by the conviction that it coincided with the opinion of their allies.

The Minister next alluded to his conferences with German statesmen, in which, he said, he had obtained fresh confirmation of the existence of harmony of views in regard to the chief objects of the two Cabinets. The exchange of views with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had also revealed a complete congruity of opinion, especially in regard to the conservative principles governing the policy of both allies in the Near East.

COUNT BERCHTOLD added that his visit to Italy next month was in accordance with the tradition established by his predecessors, and said his recent visit to Roumania convinced him that their neighbour held true to a consistent policy inspired by a desire for the maintenance of peace.

COUNT BERCHTOLD concluded:—"It will be seen from what I have said that notwithstanding the unanimity of the Cabinets of the Great Powers in their efforts to maintain peace and by no means reassuring display of short-lightening in the Balkans gives proof of the existence of a high degree of electrical tension in the political atmosphere, without throwing any light into the darkness of unsolved problems. Diplomacy is keeping guard to prevent threatened conflicts and stifle a possible Balkan conflagration at the outset. Geographical position places us near the area of disturbance. The great interests of the Monarchy are at stake, and only when we are armed by land and sea can we look to the future with easy minds."

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S statement was received with loud cheers.

The Committee.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople September 25th.

A SUMMARY of the proceedings of the recent Congress of the Committee of Union and Progress is published to-day. In addition to the protest against the dissolution of the Chamber, and the decision relative to the participation of the Committee in elections and its transformation into an open political organisation, the Congress adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) The Congress of the Committee of Union and Progress addresses prayers to the Almighty for the eternal happiness of the heroes who have given their lives in defence of the rights of the Khalifate and the Empire, salutes with brotherly admiration the gallant defenders of the Fatherland who are adding new and glorious pages to Ottoman history on the battlefields of Tripoli and Benghazi, and resolves that the real and integral maintenance of Ottoman sovereignty in the provinces of Tripoli and Benghazi shall be the guiding principle of the Party of Union and Progress.

(2) The Congress, regarding the surrender of Abdul Aziz Shawish, who had taken refuge in the centre of the Khalifate and Sultanate, as contrary to all existing laws and usage, as

violating the holy and secular traditions of the nation, and as injurious to the rights and dignity of the State, protests vigorously against his surrender.

Ouchy, September 25th.

This afternoon the Turkish and Italian delegates received me at the Beaurivage Hotel here, where the peace negotiations have been proceeding since July 12. I am requested to state that the various reports that have appeared in foreign and English newspapers with regard to the negotiations are wholly unauthorized. In Signor Fusinato's words, semi-official *pourparlers* have been proceeding quietly and uninterruptedly since the middle of July, and there has never been any deadlock, but the principal question—namely, Italy's sovereignty over the Tripolitan provinces—has not yet been settled. This once settled, peace is likely to be soon concluded, as the other questions are of quite secondary importance. Consequently the negotiations might be speedily terminated or they might continue indefinitely. As one of the Turkish delegates, Fakhr-ed-Din Bey, the Turkish Minister at Cottigné, said, "We are not pessimistic about the result."

I am asked to state that the Khedive's visit to the Beaurivage Hotel on Saturday and Sunday last was purely private and had no connexion with the negotiations.

The Balkans To-Day.

Mr. James Baker in the course of an article in the *Saturday Review* writes:—We were at Pirot in Servia, on the Bulgarian frontier and close to the Turkish frontier: a town that is strongly fortified, and where watch is kept for agents and spies. The Servian journals were full of the war between Italy and Turkey, and suspicious of advantage being taken by Albanians and Austrians, so one had to be careful. At this Pirot, in the heart of the Balkan district, one was at the heart of the Balkan question. The Balkan question involves the States of Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Russia. It is almost wholly a question of race and religion and largely, too, an aspiration after ancient dominion possessed by these different kingdoms centuries ago. Through a great part of this Balkan district flows the Danube, and all the States involved in the Balkan question are linked with or border on this fascinating river; Bosnia and Herzegovina are linked through their Austrian connexion and Montenegro, far from the Danube, is linked with the Balkan question by race relation with the Slavs.

The Balkan States are just emerging from the centuries of fierce and corrupt Moslem rule. Mosques are still in these cities, and Oriental customs and habits of thought still cling to their people. Not fifty years have passed by since the power of the Sultan was dominant in the Balkans, and this fact must ever be remembered when the state of the towns and villages is considered; and, being remembered, the great advance in the general welfare of the people, and the developments in the cities and towns are deeply interesting and very remarkable. This town of Pirot is, as it were, an advance guard of the Slav folk against the Moslems, but it also illustrates the division of the Slavs amongst themselves, for its extensive fortress, now partly a picturesque ruin, was only a few years ago taken by the Bulgarians and the next day retaken by the Servians after a fierce two day's bloodshed. The civilization or culture in these towns in the Balkan States is in a transitional state. Everywhere one sees the late developments of science and education being adopted, towns are being rapidly changed. But get on to the outskirts, or in the poorer quarters of these towns, and you are back to Moslem modes of life, although the mosque has disappeared.

Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, a little Brussels as it may aptly be described, is full of handsome streets, boulevards and palatial buildings. But go into the outer portions of the city, and you are in the midst of clusters of the tiniest huts, thrown together, inhabited by people raggedly picturesque. The aspiration of the Roumanians in the Balkan question is to include again Bessarabia in their kingdom, as Roumanians live there. It will be seen that each of the Balkan States has ambition for an enlarged territory. But the Roumanians have internal troubles; they have not the system of peasant proprietorship that their Slav neighbours possess, and it is only about four years ago that the peasants rose and set on fire many of the properties. From the Danube steamers all down the river these fires were seen blazing on the Roumanian side. Perhaps a town that illustrates the culture and development of Roumania more than its capital is Turn Severina, a new Danube port which is young and progressive. The principal part is a very handsome oblong Grand Place, surrounded on all sides (except at the river end, where there is a garden promenade) by fine buildings and shops. At the upper end is the market-house,

and perhaps the most picturesque folk to be seen in Europe. The women's dresses are full of colour, and the needlework and embroidery upon them are artistic. The groups of women are standing or sitting about in their long white skirts with the parti-coloured broad borders and decorated sleeves and breasts, over which is the sheepskin jacket, with a brilliant-coloured apron before and behind. These groups give masses of colour and artistic poses such as can only be seen in the Near East. The description given of these peasants by a young Roumanian avocat was, "They are intelligent, but savage," and his friend standing near asked if I knew Hungary. Knowing the antipathy between the races, I did not own to any great knowledge of Hungary. "Ah, they are savages," was the exclamation. "There are three million Roumanians in Hungary; the rest are savages." And this word "savage," so utterly untrue of all those Balkan peoples, is hurled by the people of each State at the peoples of all the other States. At Giurgevo, in Roumania, I heard also a Bucharest lady speak of the Roumanian peasants as savages.

The code of laws of Roumania is founded on the Napoleonic code, and in the law courts it was interesting to see the peasants, some in modern dress waiting to talk with their lawyers, and the witnesses waiting to be called. I asked my avocat friend how Roumanians accounted for this Latin race, with a language printed very like Italian in Roman letters, being left here amidst the Slav races, whose language approaches the Russian and is printed with similar characters, "The Romans came here," he replied "got mixed with the Dacians and that mixed race and tongue has remained here." The school's in this small new town are large and important, and they do not neglect their history, for there is a good modern monument to Trajan; but I saw a man taking part of the stones of the ruins of Trajan's castle, that with the bridge form such interesting objects here, for building purposes.

The ambition of Bulgaria is to go back to the days of the Emperor Samuel, who early in the eleventh century had grouped the whole of the Macedonian tribes into one State. On landing in Bulgaria at first one feels in Russia; there is the same type of burly, powerful gendarme, some in serviceable dark-blue, red-faced uniform, with revolver and short sword, and others in the spotless white that is so noticeable directly one touches a Russian port. The Bulgarians have great individual freedom, and yet their Constitution was drawn up for them by a Russian Czar. Their peasants are proprietors, and many are very wealthy, most well-to-do; and this year the enormous piles of sacks of produce waiting to be shipped at every halting-place of the Danube steamers told of their great harvest. Whether the increase of income will make the Bulgarian bureaucracy more aggressive remains to be proved. As one lands at such a town as Lom Palanka there are two significant signs of the evolution of the Bulgarian—the minaret speaking of the Turkish oppression, and the Russian like gendarme, active energetic, taking down the names of everyone going on and off the ship. But, as I have said, they have advanced from the Russian rule.

The old kingdom of Servia, as it was under Dusan in the fourteenth century, included Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Sandjak of Novi Bazar and Montenegro. As an enthusiastic Servian exclaimed, "We had it for 180 years." This was the cause of the excitement in Servia when Austria closed her thirty years of development in the two Balkan provinces by annexing them, so cutting off Servia from all hope of her dream being realised.

There is a practice peculiar to the Serbs in all this part of Europe that proves their nationality, say the Servian enthusiasts, and that is the practice of "Slava", a veneration of the household gods. Penates in old days; to-day the veneration of the household saints. This is the purest proof of the Serb—nationalities. Each house adopts a saint from generation to generation, and the priest comes to the house and prayers are offered up, a special cake is made that the priest cuts and boiled-corn, is eaten, much as four "truncenty" of the West of England is eaten in mid-Lent.

The Servians are intensely patriotic, and given a period of settled government their country would develop rapidly. They have reduced their illiterate population from 90 per cent. to about 60 per cent. and are building schools, gymnasiums, and girls schools in all their towns, and education is now compulsory throughout the State. In the frontier town of Pirot I went into several of their primary schools and over a well-fitted-up gymnasium but the life of the people is still quite a fifteenth-century life. Everything in a house is made by the dwellers of the house. One sees picturesque women coming into market in their long white skirts and coloured aprons and cunningly worked sheepskin jackets, with distaff and spindle busily drawing yarn as they briskly walk on with heavy loads on their backs. All clothes are not only woven, but artistically worked and dyed by their own hands. The wood and metal work in their house is all of their own handicraft and at carpet-weaving in brilliant colours and original designs they are masters.

Persia.

News of the Week.

The Persian Cabinet's new programme expresses an intention to re-open Parliament, to link up the Caspian Sea, or a point in Azerbaijan, with the Persian Gulf, by means of a railway built with international capital, to restore order on the trade routes, and to organise an army of 24,000 men. The Government, moreover, intends to approach England and Russia for an advance of £200,000.

Yar Mohamed Khan, a celebrated Fida, who recently went over to Salar-ud-Dowleh's side, has been killed, and his followers totally defeated in an encounter with the Government troops outside Kermanshah. Salar-ud-Dowleh, who did not take part in the battle, is reported to have fled, with the Government troops in pursuit. Mukhtar-ud-Dowleh, Governor-General of Fars, was expected to reach Shiraz on the 7th instant.

The *Pioneer* hears by cable from home that the ex-Shah of Persia has come out of the retirement he sought after his return to Odessa.

According to the message received by the *Standard* from the place, Mahomed Ali is sending and receiving emissaries to and from the Royalists at Gumeshtep. The same message from Odessa says that the ex-Shah is out daily, and that he exchanged visits with the Governor.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir John Rees, Mr. Acland said that the situation in Persia was practically unchanged. Britain had withdrawn the detachment from Isfahan, desiring to show goodwill to the Persian Government, and not to encourage the new Governor-General of Fars. Britain had also advanced £25,000, stipulating that it be used for the southern road.

A message from Tiflis states that consequent on recent unparalleled Kurdish robberies and Fida excesses, the Governor of Caucasus has ordered six more battalions and some guns to Azerbaijan to protect the trade routes to Tabriz Khof and Urumiah.

Replying to Colonel Yates in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that negotiations for concessions for a railway from Mohammerah to Khorramabad were still in progress.

Moslem Feeling.

The following resolution was put before the mass meeting of Hindus and Moslems held in the Federation Hall grounds Calcutta, on Oct. 7:—

That this meeting, composed of loyal Indian citizens, considers it to be its imperative duty to protest against the continued presence of Russian troops in Persia and earnestly appeals to His Majesty's Government to save that cradle of ancient culture and civilization from falling into the hands of a semi-civilized and barbarous Power, like Russia, whose recent atrocities at Tabriz have sent a thrill of horror throughout Asia, and to remove the possibility of any eventual collision between itself and the Russian Government.

The following resolution was passed at a general meeting of the Mussalmans of Serajun:—The meeting feels itself called upon to convey to the Government of India, through the Government of His Excellency Lord Carmichael, its respectful solicitation that a change of the attitude hitherto taken up by Sir Edward Grey in the matter of Russian intervention in Persia and Russian observance of the spirit of the Anglo-Russian Convention be urged on the British Ministry at Home. It is fervently hoped that the demands of the traditional military policy for the defence of India and the susceptibilities of the Indian Mussalmans, who are united by common ties of religion and culture to the Persians, will be taken into consideration in inaugurating a firmer British policy in the Middle East.

A meeting of the Mussalmans of Madras, under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Moslem League, was held at Moore Pavilion on October 7th. The following resolution was carried:—That this meeting strongly protests against the continued occupation of Northern Persia by Russian troops and appeals to his Britannic Majesty's Government to insist upon the withdrawal of Russian troops and support the Persian Government in restoring the constitution and maintaining independence.

The Rangoon Moslems passed the following Resolution:—

"That this meeting strongly protests against the continued occupation of Northern Persia by Russian troops and appeals to his Britannic Majesty's Government to insist upon the withdrawal of Russian troops and support the Persian Government in restoring the constitution and maintaining independence."

The Mohammedans of Madras met on the 16th October, and passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting considers it to be its imperative duty to protest against the continued presence of Russian troops in Persia and earnestly appeals to the British Government to save that cradle of ancient culture and civilization from falling into the hands of Russia whose recent atrocities at Tabriz and Masled have sent a thrill of horror throughout Asia, and to keep its solemn pledges maintaining the independence and integrity of that ancient Empire."

The Fate of Persia.

(FROM THE "ENGLISHMAN" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, September 27.

NOTWITHSTANDING official denials, there is a strong impression that Persian affairs are formed the subject of conversations between the King and Sir Edward Grey on the one hand, and Mr. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, who is now a guest at Balmoral.

The Right Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali contributes the following letter to yesterday's *Times* which receives the honour of large type and a place on the leader page:

Sir—Although I venture to differ from you on the question of British policy in and towards Persia, I am sure you will not refuse me the courtesy of allowing me to state my views in your columns.

You argue that the time has arrived for a revision of the Anglo-Russian Convention, and for the virtual absorption of Persia by the two great Powers, who barely five years ago solemnly undertook to maintain her independence and integrity. Though I must admit you do not postulate this latter thesis in express terms and the plea on which you base your argument is that Persia proved herself unable, if not unfit, to maintain order within her dominions, one always notices that when anything unusual or extraordinary is about to be undertaken in private or international life, a justifying plea is considered expedient or necessary.

In the matter of Persia's inability to govern herself, may I be permitted to ask the British public if a fair, or honest chance has been allowed to that poor harried country, to recover from the effects of the grinding tyranny of her late ruler, or to her distracted people to prove their capacity for Government. I venture to affirm, without hesitation, that every effort on their part has been paralysed by outside action. The tribes do not know who governs them and the people themselves feel they are being crushed by a fate against which they cannot contend.

The pressure for squeezing out the national life of Persia and preventing her regeneration has been relentless, unceasing, and persistent. It is cruel, under those circumstances, to expect any country or any people to show any capacity for government. Had Persia been allowed even for five years a fair chance to govern herself, and had then failed, we would have been willing to accept the correctness, if not the justice of your argument.

What effect the partition of Persia, which you seem to suggest, would have on the minds of the vast millions of Mussalmans who acknowledge allegiance to the British Crown I will not stop to consider. You have already observed that England cannot mould her policy to accord with their sentiments, but I submit they are entitled to expect that the Empire to which they belong should extend to the people and States of their faith, the same measure of justice and protection that she is ready to accord to weaker Christian States. Surely it cannot be denied then that they are justified in hoping so much for her as the "bulwark of Islam." As a citizen of the British Empire, who glories in England's greatness, I look at the question anxiously from the point of view of India's interests, and from that point of view, I cannot help regarding your suggestion with the gravest misgivings.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully;

AMEER ALI.

A British Policy for Persia.

TO THE EDITOR "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Sir,—Mr. Sazonoff is at present the guest of our country. He is understood to be discussing the Persian question with our Foreign Secretary, and though it is one upon which we feel very strongly, we trust that his visit may both prove agreeable to himself and be fruitful of results upon which he may look back with satisfaction.

Responsible Russian diplomacy has wavered during recent years between a forward policy in Persia, prompted in powerful Russian circles, and loyalty to engagements with England. Our own diplomacy encouraged the belief that we laid small store upon these engagements. The Russian Foreign Minister before he leaves our shores

can scarcely have failed to acquire the conviction that any policy which involves an eventual partition of Persia between Great Britain and Russia can never prove acceptable to the people of this country, who will be compelled sooner or later to resist it at all costs. Between friends victories gained by one at the expense of the convictions and necessities of the other are the certain prelude to permanent estrangement. The visit should help to dispel certain illusions among highly placed Russians as to the attitude of the British people towards the Persian question.

Apart from all obligations of honour and even of decency towards an illustrious Mahometan nation on the confines of our Indian Empire, what solution of the question other than the one which is dictated by Anglo-Russian pledges to Persia can be defended on purely practical grounds? The policy of drift in which our Government acquiesced during the 1900 Parliament, when it was wholly absorbed by great social and constitutional problems, has already reached dangerous limits. We are drifting in the direction of a continuous frontier with Russia in Persia, and recent suggestions that we should despatch a military force into Southern Persia, to "restore order" on the southern roads, are calculated, however well meant, to hasten the intermediate stages. What will be our position when the process has been accomplished? The southern roads are situated in the so-called neutral sphere, and on that line of partition, including as it undoubtedly does most of the arteries of British trade with Persia, our future frontier would march directly with the future Russian frontier for about 1,000 miles. If, on the other hand, as the result of a choice between evils, we should decide to submit to the extension of the Russian occupation of Northern Persia into the neutral sphere we should be face to face with the extinction of British commercial interests and with the presence of Russia on the Persian Gulf. Nor should we be relieved of obligations for frontier defence. The line of partition would then follow the western limits of the so-called British sphere, enveloping the western confines of Afghanistan and proceeding through Kirman to Bunder Abbas, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It would have a length of over 500 miles, or including the unprotected portion of the Afghan frontier on the side of Persia, in the defence of which we should have to assist, of 700 miles. Of course, we might retire to our present frontier with Persia across Baluchistan. But this would expose the western flank of Afghanistan, including the important strategic position of Sistan, and would still leave us with a frontier continuous with the future Russian frontier of over 400 miles. The alternative of setting up an independent buffer State within the limits of the neutral sphere can scarcely be presented as a practical policy.

One has only to state these various outcomes of present developments and tendencies in order to condemn them root and branch. If the price of our adhesion to the Triple Entente be submission to the enormous military burdens which the execution of any of these programmes would involve, the sooner we are free from its entangling meshes the better for us. No ententes can relieve a nation of the necessity of defending such frontiers unless it is prepared permanently to abandon its freedom of action and to pursue a purely satellite foreign policy. That, indeed, would seem to be the trap into which we are at present walking.

The policy which the Persia Committee sets up in opposition to all these perilous schemes may be stated in clear and precise terms. If the friendship of great Britain be an asset of value to France and Russia, then we hold that it is cheaply purchased at the price of loyal adherence by Russia to the terms of the Convention of 1907, under which the British and Russian Governments undertook to respect the independence and integrity of Persia and which was described by M. Tsvetkoff, the Russian Foreign Minister at the time, as being based on a guarantee of her integrity and independence. "Persia," said Sir E. Grey, in defending the Convention before the House of Commons, "is to have the chance of working out her own constitutional problems in her own way." She was to be free from the haunting fear of foreign intervention, and the "spheres" which were set up by the Convention must not be regarded "in the sense of the political partition of Persia." "What we have undertaken," exclaimed Mr. (now Lord) Morley in the same debate, "will be faithfully observed and carried out." This is what the Persia Committee has from the very beginning persistently demanded, but in vain.

Equally clear, we submit, is our practical programme. Persia took us at our word, solemnly given by our Government, and proceeded to "work out her own constitutional problems in her own way." Having dethroned her tyrant, Mohammed Ali Shah, and set up his youthful son in his place under the tutelage of a Regent, she restored her Parliament and called to her counsels a number of foreign administrative experts, including a man of great character and capacity in the person of Mr. Morzän Shuster. Money commenced to flow into the Persian Treasury and

new life into the administration. At once there was let loose a hailstorm of Russian ultimatums. Russian troops poured into Persia, Mr. Shuster was expelled, the Parliament scattered, and what was left of the infant structure of reformed government was levelled to the dust. If the Persian State can at the present day be described by her enemies as a dangerous derelict, let those who planned and let those who connived at her destruction be set the task of bringing her to port and assisting her crew to fit her out again.

Persia needs a loan. Her total indebtedness can scarcely exceed £10,000,000, which for a country with an area about three times as large as that of France and with a population of about ten millions can hardly be described as excessive. The sum now suggested is £1,000,000. The security offered is Persian revenues excluding the land tax, which in the opinion of M. Morand, Mr. Shuster's Belgian successor and a nominee of Russia, are amply sufficient to secure this sum. A full statement of the financial position is in course of preparation. With the proceeds of this loan it is proposed to enlarge the gendarmerie force, which has been placed under Swedish officers and is already at work, and to provide and equip a small army with foreign instructors, commencing with a striking force of 7,000 men, which will be increased to 30,000 men as the proceeds of the land tax come in. A small but efficient army and a force of trained gendarmes are essential to the complete restoration of order, and it will not be Persia's fault if they be not forthcoming. It will be time to introduce railways when the means for their protection are at hand. The spending of the loan should be entrusted to an official of great administrative ability, and for this purpose the Persian Government should be given the widest area of choice abroad.

It is maintained in some quarters that Persia needs a rigid autocracy. Yet it is the autocracy which has brought her to the verge of ruin by depriving her of the services of any of her sons who showed any signs of capacity and independence. That is why she now requires foreign experts in her administrative departments. To restore the old order is to perpetuate the disability. Some school for the Persian statesmen of the future is surely needed, and the Mejlis provided such a school. Moreover, it is calculated to safeguard the liberties of the nation, and it should be summoned with the least possible delay. The Russian troops, which have recently been increased to the number of about 25,000 men should be withdrawn, or for the present reduced to a quarter of this number.

Such is the programme which the Persian Government is willing and able to execute. The claims of honour as well as the dictates of common-sense compel us either to arrive at an understanding with Russia which will permit of its execution or to say good-bye to the *entente*.—Yours, &c.,

H F B LYNN, Chairman,
E G. BROWN, Vice Chairman,
FREDERICK WHELEN, Hon. Secretary,
the Persia Committee.

7, Chester Place, Regent's Park,
London

Moslem University.

At a general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, the Mussalmans of Serajgunj unanimously put on record the deep sense of their disappointment at the decision of the Secretary of State for India to withhold from the proposed University at Aligarh its distinctive Moslem designation and the fundamental power of affiliation of outside colleges. They beg respectfully yet firmly to request the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India to reconsider their decision in the matter in view of the widespread Mussalmann dissatisfaction.

At a mass meeting of Mohammedans of Rangoon on October 6th presided over by Mr Ahmed Mulla Dawood the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the Moslem University Foundation Committee be requested not to accept the Charter unless (1) the University be permitted to be called the Moslem University and (2) the right of affiliation be granted; and that necessary representation be made on the subject to His Majesty's Secretary of State to reconsider his decision on the above subject and also his decision that the Viceroy should not be the Chancellor of the University, and that the powers which it was proposed to vest in the Chancellor should be exercised by the Governor-General in Council."

It was further resolved that the Moslem University Foundation Committee be requested to ascertain definitely from Government to what portion of the draft constitution it objects so that no further objections be raised at a later stage.



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The Comrade.

A Weekly Journal.

Edited by / Mohamed Ali.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare
The truth thou hast, that all may share.
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere.
They only live who dare!

—MORRIS



Vol. 4. Single Copy
No. 14. Anna 4.

Delhi: Saturday, October 26, 1912.

Annual Subscription
Indian Rs. 12. Foreign £ 1.

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The Week.

Home Rule.

The first day of the Home Rule debate, was peaceful in the extreme. The galleries fell at the appointed hour without incident. The House of Commons rejected the Unionist amendment to the Home Rule Bill under the Imperial Government by 279 votes to 199. Mr. Balfour spoke on the loss of the Irish Post Office and the loss of the British tax-payer the loss without Home Rule would increase five-fold during the next 20 years. Mr. Balfour said that if Ireland were to be a separate colony, the Unionist Government's first duty would be to its own people and to Ireland.

as they thought best. She urged the audience to break windows and attack the sacred idol of property. In conclusion she said: "I invite you to rebellion."

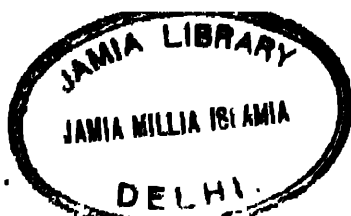
Mr. Roosevelt.

MR. ROOSEVELT sat on the operating table taking politics to the surgeons while they were searching for the bullet, which was found in the well of the chest. The wound was not serious and Mr. Roosevelt left the hospital at 11-30, walking without assistance. He said he was feeling fine. He leaves for Chicago at midnight.

Mr. Roosevelt's assailant was a Bavarian saloon-keeper named Schrank, who is supposed to be crazy. He confessed to having followed Mr. Roosevelt for weeks watching for an opportunity to kill him. Mr. Roosevelt had left his hotel and was about to enter his motor car when Schrank walked up and pointed a 38 calibre revolver at the Colonel's chest and fired. The bullet pierced his heavy army overcoat, passed through the manuscript speech in the pocket and entered the left breast, embedding itself in the muscular tissue. Mr. Roosevelt's secretary seized Schrank and threw him to the ground. The crowd obeyed Mr. Roosevelt, who was quite calm, or Schrank would have been lynched. Mr. Roosevelt then entered the car and urged his companions to hurry to the meeting or they would be late. He said on the way that he was not hurt, but the secretary pointed to the hole in his overcoat. Mr. Roosevelt replied that the wound was not serious and insisted, despite the doctor's orders, upon addressing the meeting. Mr. Roosevelt strode on to the platform and the audience, who had no knowledge of the attempt cheered him wildly. The chairman then advanced and asked the audience to accept what he was about to tell them calmly. He said that the Colonel had been shot, and was wounded. The crowd raised a cry of horror and astonishment, and Mr. Roosevelt then asked to be excused from making a long speech. He would do the best he could. "There is a bullet in my body, but I am not badly hurt. I do not care a rap about being shot. It would take more than that to kill the Bull Moose." "Fortunately" Mr. Roosevelt went on, "I had the manuscript in my pocket." He showed the audience the riddled paper. "I want to take advantage of the incident to give a solemn warning to Americans that I have too many important things to think of to feel concern about my own death. I am heart and soul in the Progressive cause for the betterment of mankind, and I am telling the truth when I say I am not thinking of my own success." Then, describing the assailant as a coward, Mr. Roosevelt showed his bloodstained shirt to the audience. He attributed the attempt to the effect of the venom and mendacity of Opposition papers.

It has been decided not to probe for the bullet in Mr. Roosevelt's body at present. It grazed the liver and lungs and Mr. Roosevelt's marvellous escape was largely due to his magnificent physical condition. An antitoxin for tetanus has been injected. It has been ascertained that the bullet fractured one of Mr. Roosevelt's ribs.

Mr. Roosevelt is convalescent. He says he is as lively as a bulldog.



China.

Russia has recognised the independence of North Mongolia. A special Russian Envoy, M. Korostovets, communicated the decision at Urga. *The Novoye Vremya* graphically describes the scene, which was attended by unprecedented pomp.

M. Korostovets made his announcement at Urga on the 11th instant. He pointed out the necessity of defining Mongolia's relations with China and Russia, and said he had been entrusted with the mission of discerning these relations, also the rights of Russian subjects and the trade of Mongolia.

At a meeting of the National Assembly in Peking recently, affairs in Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet formed the topic of discussion. In Manchuria it was stated Russia and Japan had increased their troops, and in Mongolia Russia had advanced a loan of two millions.

Afghanistan.

A frontier correspondent states that some of the present troubles in the Khost Valley and districts adjoining it are due to religious excitement. Some time ago Syed Abdul Latif of Gardez was executed by order of the Kabul Durbar for proclaiming truths of the Kadiani doctrines. A number of his disciples have now become active, and are engaged in widespread preaching incidentally advising the people not to pay revenue to the Amir. The Khostwals and others seem to have accepted the suggestion as to mundane affairs and in Khost particularly there is now but little regard paid to the authority of the Afghan officials. The matter has been reported to Kabul for orders and it is said to have caused some anxiety there.

A frontier correspondent states that Mullah Said Ambar addressed a large meeting of the Afridi and Orakzai tribesmen at Bagh in Tirah on the 11th October. He repeated some of his old stories as to dangers which threatened the tribes from the Indian Border, but his discourse was mainly directed against the headmen suspected of furnishing news to British authorities and of maintaining friendly relations with the latter. He urged that, on proof of this kind of behaviour, all such Maliks should be expelled from the tribal country. The meeting is said to have endorsed his views, but it could only have been a mere pretence as Afridis particularly rely greatly upon allowances granted by Government and a majority of their headmen willingly journey to Peshawar when Jirgahs are summoned to assemble. They are not likely to listen to the fanatical appeals of the old Mullah.

It is reported at Peshawar that caravans from Kabul carrying rifles and ammunition recently reached the Shinwari country. Traders would have no difficulty in disposing of cartridges which were presumably a part of the consignment obtained from Muscat via the Perso-Baluchistan route months ago.

An advanced party of the Amir's servants reached Jellalabad last week with motor lorries carrying furniture, etc. The Amir will spend the winter there as usual.

News which reaches from Kabul is that Sardar Nasrullah Khan, whose health has been failing, will leave for Herat shortly. He will take a strong escort of cavalry with him. Sardar Inayatullah Khan, heir-apparent, will act as Naib-us-Sultans to the Amir during his uncle's absence.

Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for India, his brother, and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer *Malaja* on the morning of the 18th instant. Sir Fleetwood Wilson left for Simla at once, and Mr. Montagu and his brother followed by the night mail.

The Hindu Conference.

The Hindu Conference met at Delhi and passed many resolutions on public questions. A resolution on the scanty representation of Hindus in the Provincial and Imperial Councils was discussed, the speakers emphasising the absence of a Hindu representative from the Punjab in the Imperial Council, and the fact that a majority of Municipality and Board members were nominated. Other resolutions passed were on the desirability of raising the Chief Court, Punjab, to the High Court status, and the extension of its jurisdiction to the Frontier Provinces; repeal of the Punjab Land Alienation Act; and amendment of the Pre-emption Act. A resolution welcomed the new Pre-emption Bill, and other resolutions passed were on (1) the raising of the depressed classes, on which the speakers were Pandit Rambhaja Goswami, Radhakrishnan and Rai Sahib Murlidhar, the last named speaker being enthusiastically cheered, and (2) the assessment of income-tax with special reference to Hindus, the speakers complaining that the books of Hindu bankers and traders are disbelieved by the authorities. A resolution on the need of an All-India Association, to be styled Bharat Hindu Sabha was moved and it was unanimously resolved that a provisional committee, consisting of Mr. Shadilal, Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, Dr. Raghobhai Ghose, the Hon.

Sheeshagiri Iyer, Sir Damodar Thackersey, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, the Hon. Sachchidananda Sinha, and other gentlemen be formed to carry out this object. Pandit Malaviya, who could not come to the Conference, though he expressed entire sympathy, was made a member of the Committee. Another resolution urged the starting of a tri-lingual Hindu organ at Delhi. A number of other resolutions were also passed regarding the moral education of Sadhus, technical and female education, grievances of Hindus with regard to Government service, with special reference to the Punjab police service, and protection of frontier Hindus from raids. Some resolutions had to be dropped for want of time.

Moslem Education.

A MOHAMMEDAN Educational Conference was held at Vaniyambadi, the important Moslem centre in North Arcot district. The Conference discussed several important questions affecting the progress of primary and secondary education of the Mohammedans. The Conference urged provision for religious education in local and Municipal and other aided schools and for the provisions of separate allotments for Mohammedan education in the budget of local bodies. The Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim later on distributed prizes to the pupils of the Madrasa-i-Islamia, Vaniyambadi, and took occasion to deliver a stirring exhortation to his co-religionists to make every sacrifice they could to provide suitable education for their children as their progress as a community depended so largely on their educational advancement. The Madrasa has been in existence for ten years and is supported entirely by the Moslem community of Vaniyambadi. They have raised and spent on the institution over a lakh of rupees up to date, subscription in individual cases amounting to twenty and thirty thousand rupees. In response to an appeal made at the anniversary meeting Rs. 15,000 were collected on the spot amid scenes of wild enthusiasm, a Goshu lady giving away property worth Rs. 10,000 to the school.

The New Delhi.

The annual report of the Consulting Architect to the Government of India for the past year has been issued. In the preface Mr. Begg, referring to the new capital, says that the architecture of New Delhi should be in keeping with the old in so far as that is possible, while also in keeping with modern official life. He adds:—"To produce such a result we shall require the best and most sympathetic efforts on the part of architects and the assistance of the best draftsmen and craftsmen the country produces."

The *Times*, in an article, expresses its surprise that no announcement has yet been made of the Government of India's plans in regard to Delhi. The paper emphasises the necessity of avoiding a wrong choice of method at the inception which would ruin one of the greatest architectural opportunities in history. The proper course is the plain task of combining all the features required into a single, well-planned whole, and this can only be accomplished by one controlling brain if New Delhi is to embody the subtle union of utility and beauty which is the secret of true style. The *Times* cites the example of Wren, who, eluding Royal and other advisors, constructed St. Paul's from his own design. The same consideration, the journal adds, must apply to the style of Delhi, which must be our own, though it must obviously be Indian too, in the sense of suiting Indian light and climate and the needs of Anglo-Indian life.

The full staff of Messrs. Brock's experts is proceeding to India for a colossal firework display at Delhi on December 23rd.

A meeting of the Public Reception Committee held at the Town Hall, Delhi, on the 16th instant decided to decorate and illuminate the whole city on 23rd December and present the Viceroy with an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens. The route to be taken by the procession has been divided in sections in charge of the members of the Reception Committee for exhibition, decoration and lighting. The Illumination Committee will present Their Excellencies with an address at the railway station, after which Their Excellencies will mount elephants and proceed to the fort via Queen's Gardens, Town Hall, Chaudai Chowk, Delhi Gate, Fort, and hold a durbars in the fort. Thereafter the State Entry is along the same route as Their Majesties took during the last durbars. There will be fireworks at the Jum'a Masjid, after which the Reception Committee will present an address. The Municipality will erect stands along the processional route.

The Haj.

At a mass meeting of the Mohammedans of Bangalore the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—"That this meeting earnestly advises intending pilgrims from India to the Hedjas to make sufficient provision for their expenses and the return journey as is directed by the principles of Islam, so that none of them may be stranded at Jeddah without funds for their return journey. That the meeting further resolves to..."

to be pleased to fix both a maximum and a minimum rate for steamers sailing from the ports of India to Jeddah during the pilgrim season."

"Pan-Islamism".

IN REPLY to a question by Sir John Rees in the House of Commons, suggesting that Japan be requested in a friendly manner to suppress seditious publications of the "Islamic Fraternity," which were being circulated in India, Mr. Acland said that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador, had been instructed to bring the facts to the notice of the Japanese Government, but as the introduction of such literature into India was prohibited, it was considered unnecessary to present a request for its suppression.

Bombay Moslem League.

THE Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, after prolonged individual and collective discussions with the leaders of Bombay Mussulmans, succeeded in arranging for the establishment of a Bombay City Moslem League.

Jum'a Prayers.

THE Mohamedan Literary Society of Nellore passed a resolution requesting the Moslem League of Madras to make a representation to the Government of India in the matter of allowing Mohamedans serving under Government and local bodies sufficient time between 12-30 and 2-30 p. m. on Fridays to perform their Jum'a prayers.

The Shiah Conference.

THE sixth session of the All-India Shiah Conference took place at Patna under the presidency of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur on the 18th October. His Highness was received most enthusiastically. In his presidential address he laid much stress on free education, technical and secular, and pointed out that this was the only conference held under the leadership of the Ulama, hence the increased interest which he took in its work. He felt the need of a boarding house, an orphanage, and an Islamic Mission and said that the Sunnis and Shias ought to work together. He held that *Waqf* properties could be very useful if properly managed. His Highness concluded his speech with a hearty wish for union among the Mussalmans and for the success of the Conference. Maulvi Wazir Hassan, Wakil of Chapra, moved that an emphatic protest be humbly presented to the Government of India against the barbarous sacrilege and atrocities perpetrated by the Russians in the Holy Mashed of Imam Reza and the mosque of Ganher Shad. The President assured the audience that the Government was trying to take proper steps in the matter. The resolution was unanimously passed. The second resolution for the construction of the central boarding house at Lucknow was passed and an appeal from Maulvi Maqbul Ahmed Sahib for funds resulted in some subscriptions being raised on the spot, gold chains and caps being among the contributions. His Highness has instructed his Chief Secretary to pay up his own contribution also.

The second sitting of the All-India Shiah Conference was held on the 19th instant. H. H. the Nawab of Rampur having returned to his State, Maulana Najmul Hasan Sahib took the chair; but he retired as he was indisposed, leaving Haji Syed Altaf Nawab of Faiza in the chair.

The Secretary of the Conference read the Annual Report in continuation of which he read his pamphlet embodying the alleged grievances of the Shiah students in the Aligarh College. Mr. Ali Asghar of Fyzabad rose to controvert the statements of the Secretary but the audience stopped him. The audience were excited but tranquillity was restored by Maulvi Maqbul Ahmed's declaring that the attention of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur had been drawn to the facts and he had discussed the matter with Nawab Mohamed Ishaq Khan, the Hon. Secretary of Aligarh College, who, he said, had promised to remove the grievances.

The Shiah Conference held its third sitting in the afternoon of the 19th instant. Professor Mirza Hadi, Secretary of Dar-ul-Tarjuma read his report and impressed on the Conference the necessity of publishing religious books and creating a high literature in the Urdu language. The following resolutions were then adopted:—That this Conference offers its humble and respectful congratulations to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, George the Fifth, on his happy and auspicious Coronation held lately in Delhi; that this Conference humbly congratulates H. E. Salar Jung the Third on his duly meriting the robe of Ministership from His Highness the Nizam, and to Imamul Muhi Syed Hussein Belgrami G. S. I. on his appointment as Moulavisahab. The third proposal was for an orphanage, but the meeting dispersed. The proposal being in discussion subscriptions were in the meantime announced and paid on the spot.

The fourth and fifth sittings of the Shiah Conference were held on 20th instant. The proceedings began with a recitation from the Holy Quran.

Maulvi Maqbul Ahmed took up the orphanage question and, after discussion, a resolution was adopted urging the establishment of a Shiah orphanage. A resolution was passed mourning the death of Siqatul Islam and condoling with his widow and orphans. The Secretary of the Endowment Department of the Conference read his report dwelling upon the nature and the difficulty of his work. After some discussion on the report, the following resolution was adopted:— "In order to complete the list of the endowed property and for its proper management the Secretary of the Endowment Department should appoint his assistants in each and every district and the members from different districts may offer their services."

The following resolution, proposed by Prince Ghulam Mahomed and seconded by Hakim Syed Farman Ali, was also passed:—"This Conference resolves that the Governments of Bengal and Madras be memorialised to direct their educational authorities to drop the Urdu publications 'Almanun' and 'Alfaruq' from their curricula as they contain passages opposed to the Shiah doctrines and offensive to them."

Other resolutions were:— "That in the Province of Bihar and Orissa and in the Central Provinces no holiday is allowed for Chohlam which is a sacred day for the Mohamedans. Therefore the Government of these Provinces as well as the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, should be moved to grant a general holiday on the day." "That this Conference draws the notice of every provident Shiah to the necessity of giving at least one poor Shiah child education, whether religious or secular, literary or technical, for which he thought the child fit, the discretion lying with the patron (b) That a register be kept of such patrons and students in the Conference office or with a special secretary for the department and a six monthly report be obtained of them and read at the annual meeting. (c) Those who get such help shall be bound to obey the Conference to repay this moral obligation in whatever way it might be pleased to dictate." The Secretary of the Paise Fund read his annual report. Medals were awarded to Syed Ghulam Haider of Allahabad, Mohamed Ali of Jaunpur and two others for their good work for the Fund.

Nawab Muzaffer Ali Khan, on behalf of the visitors, thanked the people of Patna. Maulvi Farman Ali apologised to the guests for any shortcomings of the hosts and expressed his thanks to the non-Shias who had assisted them. The proceedings ended with a farewell poem by Safi who was presented with a gold medal by Nawab Akbar Ali Khan for his poem.



The McCormick Case.

THE hearing of the defamation case against Mr. C. Arnold, Editor and Proprietor of the *Burma Critic*, at the instance of Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Mergui, was resumed on the 8th October at the special Session of the Chief Court of Lower Burma before Sir Charles Fox (Chief Judge) and a jury. Mr. G. Rutledge, Government Advocate, practically took up the whole day in reading to the jury police diaries, record of statements made to police by the various witnesses, and proceedings at the enquiry before Mr. Andrew, District Magistrate, into the case against Captain McCormick. At close upon 4 o'clock the complainant's examination was concluded, and the cross-examination by Mr. C. Hamlyn for the defence commenced. This had not concluded at the rising of the Court for the day. In course of cross-examination the complainant said that his conduct in the enquiry of the case against McCormick was perfectly legal.

Mr. Hamlyn: And the embodiment of magisterial rectitude.

Complainant: Need I answer that?

Judge: I think that is unnecessarily insulting.

Mr. Hamlyn: Then this article is a tissue of falsehoods?

Complainant: Yes.

Mr. Hamlyn: Are you still of that opinion?

Complainant: Of course, I am.

The complainant asked why should he (Andrew) communicate with Arnold stating he had sullied his character and that he should do his best to make amends. He thought the matter was too serious and he took counsel's opinion on the articles and finally took action against the accused.

On the 10th instant, the cross-examination by Mr. Hamlyn of Mr. G. P. Andrew occupied the whole day. The complainant was examined on various police diaries in the inquiry before Mr. Finnie, D. S. P.; then on the proceedings in the McCormick trial before Mr. A. W. Buchanan, Subdivisional Magistrate, Victoria Point; and finally on the evidence recorded by Mr. Andrew himself in the McCormick case. The cross-examination was searching and elicited certain irregularities in the trial of McCormick. A great part of it was directed to showing

that Mr. Andrew was on terms of intimacy with Mr McCormick, whereas Mr Andrew stated that he was only an acquaintance of his. In the opinion of the witness it was Mahomed Din, a cultivator, aged seventy-five (who had been on bad terms with Mr. McCormick in connection with the latter's rubber nurseries) who had instigated the girl's mother to bring the case against Mr McCormick. Witness did not suggest that Mahomed Din had actually anything to do with the abduction case. Mr. Buchanan was on unfriendly terms with Mr. McCormick.

Did McCormick suggest to you that you should get Buchanan transferred?—Nonsense. McCormick made no such suggestion.

Didn't you say this in the Lower Court?—It is not true that he tried to get Buchanan in trouble. He never pretended to like Buchanan for at least one year before he was transferred, and may have gone so far as to say "Why do you not send a European or an E. A. C. down here?"—Yes.

You didn't resent that?—Why should I? What is there to resent about.

Was that not an impertinent remark both to you and to Buchanan?—Certainly not. It meant that when Buchanan left he wanted that the new man should be either a European or E. A. C.

I suggest to you it was impertinence on his part to make a suggestion as to what your duties were?—It is no suggestion of what my duties were.

What was his reason for mentioning it all?—Because he did not like Buchanan.

He was trying to get Buchanan out of Victoria Point?—No. If Buchanan's transfer has any relevance at all here I should like to say that it was largely his own desire to be transferred.

Complainant, proceeding, gave three instances in which he had visited Mr. McCormick. After the trial of Mr McCormick he visited the witness once. He invited Mr. McCormick for dinner because he considered he had been the victim of an infamous conspiracy, and he did not mind showing him that he thought so. The girl's mother and relatives purported to challenge his fidelity in the case against Mr. McCormick, and so they petitioned the Commissioner to transfer the case. Witness had a clear intimation that Mahomed Din did not want him, for his own reasons, to try the case. Witness filed a petition and ignored it. The Commissioner forwarded the petition confidentially to him for disposal, and he disposed of it by filing it. The petitioners were not informed by the witness what orders had been passed on the petition. He did not adjourn the case because no application was put before him. His object in ignoring the petition was not to keep the case in his own hands. He doubted the genuineness of the petition and thought it was inspired by Mahomed Din. Witness did not consider it necessary to examine Dr Evers, Civil Surgeon, as he was satisfied upon the question at issue.

Witness was taken through various depositions recorded by him in the McCormick trial. He called Mr. Clarke, assistant to Mr. McCormick, in the interests of the inquiry. Witness's clerk wrote him down as a witness for the prosecution, but as a matter of fact he was a witness for the defence. Clarke rebutted the evidence of Fatima (the girl's mother) and of the girl, and practically, with other evidence, put the prosecution out of Court. Me Sone was also a witness for the defence, and Se Me Ye was also put down as a witness for the prosecution when she was for the defence. This was also due to his clerk. Witness did not think it necessary to place on record as an exhibit the deed of the adoption of the girl to Mr. McCormick because it was not important. He knew the girl's mother said, when she went to claim the child, that Mr. McCormick smeared her jacket with paint. He did not think it necessary to get that important piece of evidence on the record, because it did not prove her statement at all if the jacket had that stain.

The hearing was resumed on the 11th instant at the Chief Court Special Sessions, before the Chief Judge and a jury, of the defamation case against Mr. C. Arnold. The cross-examination of Mr. Andrew was concluded, and Captain A. McLean Finnie was examined. He deposed to having met Mr McCormick five times in all during the time he had been at Victoria Point. In cross-examination by Mr. Hamlyn, the witness denied that he was an intimate friend of Mr. McCormick, and stated emphatically that he was only an acquaintance of his. Further cross-examination was directed to showing that Mr. Buchanan's procedure was correct, and that there was no *prima facie* against McCormick. The hearing was adjourned to October 15th.

On resumption of the case on the 15th instant, Captain Finnie was further cross-examined by Mr. Hamlyn for the defence, with the object of proving that a conspiracy existed between Mr. Andrew and witness with the object of screening Mr. McCormick from punishment. The Judge had repeatedly to warn the counsel to confine himself to relevant matters and not to irrelevant questions as he had intimated to counsel, and if he did not obey him at the opening he would stop witness's cross-examination.

Mr. Hamlyn every time submitted that his questions were relevant, and finally submitted that he would try his hardest to get in his evidence. His Honour had ruled him out many times and he felt it very strongly. But since His Honour had brought it, now to a climax he would endeavour to avoid such questions still believing he was within his legal rights, and he thought the questions admissible. With this witness's cross-examination the Government Advocate closed his case.

Accused said in reply to the court he would make no statement but leave his case to his counsel.

Mr. Hamlyn's junior, Mr. Campagnac then opened the case for the defence in a lengthy speech which occupied the better part of the day. He opened by asking the jury not to consider what they had heard outside, but only to weigh the evidence given in this court. What the consequences would be to Mr. Andrew or Mr. Arnold must not weigh with them. Counsel relied on the second and ninth exceptions to section 499 I. P. Code, that the articles were written in good faith and for the public good. He went on to outline what the witnesses of the defence would speak to, and commented on the evidence for the prosecution. The press had always been the champion of the people's cause in the past, is at the present time, and he hoped would always be in the future. Mr. Arnold had no animus against Mr. Andrew, who had told them that he did not know who Mr. Arnold was until he saw him in the Magistrate's court. He had no spite or *malice*, so he did not write the articles with the object of harming Mr. Andrew. He wrote them because as editor of the *Critic* he thought it his duty to bring before the public the miscarriage of justice at Victoria Point. Finding his efforts with the Burma Government to enquire into the matter to be futile he took the extreme step of publishing the articles. Counsel commented on the absence of the prosecution witnesses, who, if Mr. Andrew had a grievance, would give testimony in support of him. The prosecution had lamentably failed in their duty in calling all the witnesses who could throw light on the prosecution, such as Mr. A. W. Buchanan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Dawson, Police Prosecutor, and Inspector Sherard who held the enquiry. The reason why they were not called was because the prosecution knew the mystery which shrouded Mr. McCormick's trial would be solved, and they were on that account frightened to call them. Counsel asked the jury to say on the evidence he would adduce there was a conspiracy between Mr. Andrew and Mr. Finnie to shield Mr. McCormick from the just consequences of his acts. If Mr. Andrew were an honourable man he would have sent the case up to another magistrate to try, and would not have tried it himself. Counsel, in conclusion, said that from the admissions they had from Messrs. Andrew and Finnie they could not come to the conclusion that Mr. Arnold had written anything without due care and attention. This prosecution counsel might call a persecution. It was made for Mr. Arnold's ruination. He submitted that it would not be his ruination but his vindication, and the public would thank him for having taken up the cudgels on their behalf, and for seeing that there was no miscarriage of justice in a case in which a European was accused and Malays complainants. Mr. Arnold spoke boldly and carelessly and there would be no mistake in what he meant. He left the case in their hands knowing as he did that they would do their duty to themselves and to their country.

On the hearing of the case being resumed on the 17th instant before the Chief Judge and jury, Mahomed Din, formerly in Government service as headman in village Victoria Point was called to prove that he had given information to Mr. Buchanan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Victoria Point, of the McCormick case which had been brought to his notice by the girl's mother; the fact that the public were not allowed to enter Mr. Andrew's court while he was holding the enquiry; that Mr. Buchanan was not inside the court as stated by Mr. Andrew; and that the reason for witness (who was alleged to be at the bottom of Mr. McCormick's case) taking such interest was because the child's mother, a poor Malay who had lost her husband, had asked him and the villagers to assist her.

With this evidence the case for the defence closed. The report of Dr. Evers which was put in showed that by his examination of the girl she could not have lived an immoral life as alleged by Mr. McCormick.

Mr. Hamlyn addressed the jury the greater part of the day. He made an eloquent speech on behalf of his client. He took a survey of the facts and commented on the evidence for the prosecution. Dealing with Mr. McCormick's explanation he said there was not the slightest doubt that he took advantage of his acquaintance with the officials at Victoria Point and Margai in every way, and the evidence showed that he told the two witnesses that he had influence, and did succeed in getting the officials transferred who did not bend to his fancy, and he tried the same trick in regard to Mr. Buchanan. The reason given by Mr. McCormick for taking the girl to custody of the discourse would not appeal to human reason, and must be discarded as a ruse. He was a fool and wicked invention on his part to allege that the girl had been prostituted by her mother to another. Counsel's

it as a diabolical instigation to ruin a girl for the rest of her life. Mr. McCormick's statement that he had purchased the girl for Rs. 30, no court of justice would accept, for slavery was abandoned years ago. Dealing next with Mohamed Din, who had been introduced by the prosecution as a reprobate for doing an act of Christian charity in going to the assistance of the girl's mother at a time of trouble, counsel pointed out that the witness had nothing to do with the abduction of the girl by McCormick, and he came on the scene only after the death of the child's father in June 1911. Counsel asked the jury to dismiss the suggestion as a wicked attempt to blacken Mr. Buchanan's character that Mr. Buchanan had conspired with Mohamed Din to trump up the case against Mr. McCormick.

After a protracted hearing, occupying eleven sittings, the case concluded on the 19th instant at the special sessions of the Chief Court before Sir Charles Fox and a jury. Mr. Arnold was found unanimously guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

The charge to the jury by the Chief Judge was directed against the defence. In the course of his summing up, occupying practically the whole day, Sir Charles Fox explained the law of defamation at great length, quoting several extracts from Odgers on "Libel and Slander," and then dealt with the evidence. There could be no question that the writer of the article knew that the imputation he made would lower the reputation and character of Mr. Andrew in the mind of anyone who read the papers in which they appeared. His Honour also explained what was meant by comment or expression of opinion to give the jury an idea of what the limits of a writer in the press were, and what he had lawfully to do. His Honour in dealing with the evidence pointed out the different statements made by the girl and also by Dawlet Ram, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Point. As to Mr. Buchanan, His Honour thought he must have been in a disturbed state of nervous apprehension throughout the whole matter to believe that everybody down at Victoria Point was trying to hush up the case against Mr. McCormick. To believe that Mr. McCormick committed rape on the child they would have to believe the witnesses for the prosecution, and was there evidence in support of that charge? With regard to Dr. Ever's testimony it was quite in accordance with law. With regard to the allegation that the case was being heard "in camera" no independent person in the crowd who wished to get admission to the Court was called in support of that charge. As to the question of intimacy between McCormick and Andrew, if the jury were satisfied there was not a miscarriage of justice in that case and that the charge of rape was false and of abduction unsustainable, that question was really of no importance. As regards the charge of conspiracy between Andrew and Finnie to shield McCormick from punishment, had any justification been shown for the statement? Where was the justification for the allegation that Mr. Andrew had illegally granted bail? Where was the justification for the allegation that Mr. Andrew conducted the enquiry in such a way that it was a judicial farce? Could anyone say Mr. Andrew had not tried to elicit the truth? Where was the justification for saying that every rule and regulation was twisted and strained in Mr. McCormick's favour? How could any writer who used reasonable care have made such a statement as that? They would have to consider whether such language without justification came within the right to discuss fairly and bona fide the administration of Justice, and was evidence of truth. If they were satisfied that Mr. Arnold did not overstep the boundaries of the law explained to them, then they must acquit him. If they found he had not exercised that due care and attention expected of him before committing himself to paper in the way he did, it was their bounden duty to find him guilty.

After an absence of twenty-five minutes the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Mr. Hamlyn on behalf of the accused said that His Honour had ruled at the beginning of the case certain points to be irrelevant to this trial, and he submitted respectfully that certain of those points had arisen in His Honour's mind which amounted to misdirection. He would specifically point out that His Honour only dealt with the prosecution evidence in charging the jury, and omitted to point out any circumstances in favour of Mr. Arnold. His Honour did not direct the jury that if there was a doubt Mr. Arnold was entitled to the benefit of it. Counsel asked the Court to suspend further action in the matter by allowing him to raise those points in a competent Court.

The Judge said he had no doubt in his mind as to the law. Andrew was found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury, and the sentence he passed upon him was one year's simple imprisonment.

Mr. C. Arnold's counsel have applied for a copy of Sir Charles Fox's charge to the jury in the Andrew v. Arnold defamation case, with a view to getting a certificate from the Government Advocate to place the case before a Full Bench of the Chief Court, and in the event of his refusal to certify to take it up before the Privy Council. A Committee of four persons in Bangalore has been formed to take steps to the interests of Mr. Arnold and a public meeting is announced for Saturday the 20th instant, to raise funds to facilitate further action on his behalf.

TETE À TETE



THE BEST form that the sympathy of the Indian Moslems can take is, as we said in our last, a united and prompt effort to organise and equip a medical mission for service as field hospital with the Turkish army. We have in this connection received an important communication from Dr. M. A. Ansari which we are sure will engage the earnest attention of our Moslem readers and the Moslem public at large. Dr. Ansari says:—May I claim the courtesy of your columns to express my views on the Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission? The Turk has been fighting ever since he established his Empire on the shores of the Bosphorus, and has so far survived the deadliest of struggles; yet never before in the annals of the Ottoman Empire had he to face a situation so critical in nature, so difficult to handle, and so dangerous in consequences as he has now before him. It is perfectly obvious that the very existence of the Turkish nation depends upon the issue of this war. This is going to be a war to the knife, for it is clear that no quarter shall be asked or given. We can depend upon the Turk to hold his own to the last. But the suffering caused by this desperate fight for his faith, honour and life can only be imagined if we bear in mind two things. Firstly, the medical service in the Turkish army has been very recently organised and as such will be unable to cope with the requirements of such a deadly war. Secondly, Turkey's foes are already receiving, on a very large scale, medical aid from other help from all parts of Europe; and the poor Turk is left entirely to his own limited resources. What we can do to lighten his burden is to provide an efficient field-hospital where a fair number of the sick and wounded can be accommodated. It would certainly involve considerable sacrifice both in money and men. As things are moving fast in Turkey, we have absolutely no time to lose; and if we are not prompt enough in collecting the necessary funds and sending out the Mission by the middle of November, we can not hope to be of any service to our fellow Moslems in the Balkans. The mission should consist of 6 to 8 fully qualified medical men preferably trained in England, and one hundred male nurses who will have to undergo a short course of training in general nursing, ambulance and field work. It is aimed that the field hospital should be provided with all the necessary instruments, appliances, drugs and other accessories so that when the Mission arrives in Turkey, it should be fully equipped and ready to be sent to the field of action. For this scheme at least a sum of two lakhs will be necessary. It remains for the Moslem public to put forth their best efforts and subscribe liberally towards the Red Crescent Medical Mission in order to accomplish the scheme." Dr. Ansari states his plan with sufficient lucidity and shows the nature and magnitude of the task. The matter is, as he truly observes, very urgent and any undue delay in fitting out the Mission might render the whole undertaking practically valueless and futile. Now it rests with the Mussalmans to give proof of their practical energy and subscribe the necessary funds in time. We have off and on heard of proposals about the Indian Moslems subscribing amongst themselves the cost of a dreadnought for the Ottoman navy. That is out of the question as long as the war lasts. Will the Indian Mussalmans fail to carry out a much more modest scheme, infinitely less costly, infinitely more urgent, a scheme that should intimately appeal to the deepest feelings of their humanity and their faith? Though the excitement amongst the Mussalmans appears to be at fever-heat just now, we confess we can believe them to be capable of sustained practical energy only when a Red Crescent Medical Mission is actually on its way to Turkey. We have been receiving numerous letters from earnest Moslems from every part of India expressing their readiness to offer their services. All these offers are undoubtedly genuine and sincere and we greatly admire the spirit that has prompted them. But, as we stated in our last, only one

men can go with the Medical Mission who are able to pay their own expenses. In the absence of large funds, it is inevitable that it should be so. Are there not enough Mussalmans in this country fit for service with a field hospital who can pay for their passage out of their own pockets? Needless to say, the nature and extent of the response within the next week or so will determine the fate of the proposed Mission.

HUBAIB HUSSEIN PASHA, President of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society, has sent the following cablegram to the Editor of the *Watan*:—"Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro, with the perfidious intention of putting out the

An Appeal to Indian Moslems.

salutary lights of the Crescent and invading our possessions in the Balkan Peninsula, are going to declare war against Turkey now that Italy's barbarous attack is not yet repulsed. Seeing the present assault of the coalition most dangerous of all until now, though sure to be crushed, our Society deems it necessary to immediately establish hospitals in scenes of war for our wounded *Mujahids*, whose hearts already beat with joy even to think of God's holy promises. To face enormous expenses—all our funds consist in the benevolent contributions of our fellow-brethren throughout the Moslem world and our friends—the best assistance is that which is rendered at once. Informing your readers of our difficult position, we request you to kindly share our efforts in appealing to the charitable feelings of our co-religionists and encouraging subscribers to our Society's benefit by publishing our present appeal in the newspapers throughout India." We have also received the following cablegram from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Amee Ali, President of the British Red Crescent Society:—"The Balkan proclaimed crusade. One need of help. Appalling distress feared. Organise national relief, ladies' societies, prayers. Despatched first hospital earliest steamer. More when funds permit." After reading these earnest, terse messages, we doubt if there would be a single Moslem in this country who would not put forth his utmost effort to organise effective help or send what he can spare out of his own purse for the sacred cause. In making an appeal on behalf of the Moslems who are risking their lives in the greatest crisis of Islam in modern times, all would seem superfluous and tame. The Mussalmans who understand what the crisis means stand in no need of being appealed to. We would only say that the trial of the Turks is also a supreme test of the character of Moslems throughout the world. What the Christian sympathisers of the Confederacy are doing would be amply manifest from newspaper reports. The spirit of that help should be a sufficient spur to the good feelings and sympathies of every Moslem. It may not be out of place to remind the Indian Moslems that "the Russian Red Cross Society has begun to mobilise its force for the coming campaign. Doctors and nurses are being chosen and appointed for the front. The Society will send two ambulance detachments, with from 200 to 400 beds, to Serbia and Bulgaria. It is also proposed that the Society should send pecuniary aid to the Bulgarian and Serbian Red Cross Societies. The Russian Slavonic Committee, which has already sent a few thousand roubles, is preparing to sacrifice most of its capital and reserve fund of altogether some 300,000 roubles (about £30,000) for the needs of the Balkan Slavs in case of actual hostilities." The patriotic Greeks everywhere are organising extensive help for their national army. According to Egyptian reports a Greek contingent of 5000 men has been taken to pay all the expenses for the transport of 5000 hundred reservists. "The Nestor Gallinches Company has organised its staff to the effect that it will give unlimited leave to them and pay all their expenses when they go to fight for their country. The Greek Consulate in Cairo and Alexandria are daily besieged by crowds of Hellenes eager to learn the news from the seat of war. A number of Greek doctors, practising in Alexandria, have left for the front." Will it then be too much to expect of the Indian Moslems, who are about 24 times as numerous as the Greeks, that their sympathies would at least be as practical and effective as those of the Greek patriots in foreign lands or of the Muscovite for his Slav brethren?

We note with pleasure the establishment this week of a Red Crescent Society in Delhi, and we trust the members of the Society realise to the full the enormous responsibility that they have undertaken, for it is their example and success that will to a

A Successful Meeting.

considerable extent inspire Moslem India. The enthusiasm of the great meeting of the Delhi Moslems that was held in Jam'i Masjid on Friday last after the Jum'a prayer leads us to hope that systematic efforts to raise funds will be successful. The meeting was attended by more than ten thousand Moslems. Mr. Mohamed Ali explained to the audience the situation in the Balkans and characterised the war as the last fight of the Turk. He said that the prestige of Islam and of the Mussalmans depended on the result of this war. Although the Balkan Confederacy had routed Christendom against Islam in a war of aggres-

sion, he said that he did not wish to excite religious passions. He affirmed that the Turk's cause was their cause and that it was a cause of righteousness. "The Quran says that God does not impose heavier load on any one than what he can bear. Indian Moslems did not require to wage war against the Confederacy. But they could pray and they could pay for aid to war sufferers." After Mr. Mohamed Ali had finished his address, Shamsul Ulama Syed Ahmed Sahab, Imam of Jam'i Masjid, prayed in a most feeling manner for victory to the arms of Islam. Many subscriptions were offered on the spot. It is, however, through a systematic work by house to house collections that the hoped-for success is expected. We are glad a network of agencies has been established. We shall await the results of the efforts of the Delhi Red Crescent Society with more than usual interest. It is gratifying to see that meetings are being held everywhere in the country and resolutions for the collection of funds being adopted with enthusiasm. But these resolutions should be converted into acts. It should not, we trust, be difficult for the big cities like Delhi, Lahore, and Lucknow to individually raise one lakh at the least for the Relief Fund.

KIAMUL PASHA in an interview with a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* is reported to have said that while Turkey was fighting for her life a new danger was threatening her from a different quarter. He appealed to England for help. We do not as yet know anything of the character of the "new danger" to which Kiamul Pasha referred. It is, however, certain that if Turkey is at all threatened from any other quarter, the menace will come from Russia or Austria. It would indeed be too much to expect that those who have never concealed their designs on Turkish territory should fail to fish in troubled waters and strike for gain exactly when Turkey is engaged in a war with the Balkan Confederacy. The opportunity is too good to be lost. Only the fear of a general European war or of dangerous diplomatic complications would keep Russia from seeking a free passage through the Dardanelles, or Austria from working her way down to Salonika. Will it then be vain to hope that England, who has always professed friendly sentiments for Turkey and has shown marked preference for the Turkish Government now in office, will make some efforts to stay all cowardly attacks at this juncture and free Turkey from the danger of being stabbed in the back before she has settled her scores with the Confederacy? Lord Cromer and other "friends" of Turkey had professed great hopes for the future of Turkey when the present Ministry came into power. Will they also endeavour to give some chance to their protégés that their hopes might come to fruition? We confess we cannot admire the indecent haste with which the British Government has recognised Italian sovereignty over Libya. We, however, trust it is not an index of the spirit that inspires the Liberal Government of England in her relations with the Turkish Empire. To avert a European war is, we may take it, one of the cardinal concerns of Sir Edward Grey. If the existence of Turkey in Europe is at all a guarantee of the European peace, the duty of the British Government is quite obvious in the circumstances now confronting Europe. The tremors of the internal agitation engineered by the late Mr. Gladstone have not wholly died out in Liberal England. But the historic words of Lord Beaconsfield also live as true and just as ever. Replying to the Gladstonian cry regarding the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, the great Conservative statesman had said:—"If, in spite of the solemn engagements of the Powers (including England) to respect the rights of Turkey, they were to assist in the expulsion of the Turk, bag and baggage, from Europe, then politics cease to be an art, statesmanship becomes a mockery; and instead of being a House of Commons faithful to its traditions, and which is always influential, I have ever thought, by sound principles of policy—whoever may be its leader—we had better at once resolve ourselves into one of those revolutionary clubs which settle all political and social questions with the same ease as the honourable and learned Member."

A "New Danger" for Turkey.

The confusion and elliptic messages that have been pouring in since the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans must have caused great anxiety and alarm to many sympathisers of the Turks in this country. There is, however, hardly any occasion to feel alarmed and dispirited as the news are in many cases more sensational than true and the close and decisive struggle has hardly yet begun. Turkey has elected for very sufficient strategic reasons to remain on the defensive during the first stages of the war. Three distinct armies have moved out of Bulgaria, while Serbia has also attacked with three separate forces. No great resistance was offered to Bulgarian advance till they reached Kirk Kiliseh, for it is far more necessary, from the point of view of Turkish strategy, that the decisive battles should be fought as near the Turkish base as possible. The Greek victories and the Servians' triumphant march need not alarm anyone, for the main issue of the conflict will be decided round Adrianople where the Bulgarian and the Turkish forces have come together. The

The War News.

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this war if it pleased, but there is no sign yet of such union or of such determination, and the sands are very rapidly running out.

On the Turkish side, subject to fresh dispositions which may recently have been made, we should expect to find the 7th Nizam Division at Kirk Kilise, the 10th at Adrianople, and the 9th at Baba Eski, with strong detachments of the new rifle battalions and the cavalry holding the many roads and tracks which traverse the frontier eastward of the Rhodope Mountains. Behind the screen thus formed the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, Turkish Army Corps are probably assembling, and will be completed by reservists as rapidly as the situation permits. The need to hold the Gallipoli peninsula and Dedeagatch, as well as the Bosphorus and the capital, may result in the four Army Corps named not being as yet complete, but there are two divisions of Redifs of the first category at Constantinople, and these should soon be available to replace the active troops. Five divisions of second-category Redifs are probably mobilizing at Baba Eski, Adrianople, Ginevildjina, Kirdjali, and Bulair, and the above troops will probably bear the brunt of the first operations in Thrace.

According to the latest plan of organization the present Turkish Army Corps includes three divisions of infantry, each of three regiments of three battalions, a rifle regiment of two or three battalions, a brigade of cavalry of two or three regiments, about 36 guns, a battalion of engineers, bridge train, and auxiliary services. Actually not all corps have three divisions, nor have all divisions the 12 battalions which they should possess; but in the First Army Inspection, which includes the four Army Corps named, nearly all the battalions exist, and it is only the strength which is doubtful and cannot at present be definitely stated. Possibly the Turkish generals cannot state it themselves.

These four Army Corps, aided by some of the Redif divisions and with the fortified position of Adrianople to pivot upon, will assuredly offer a serious resistance to a Bulgarian attack, but they would hardly take the offensive until reinforced, and if war comes soon they will probably be attacked before reinforcements from Anatolia can arrive in large numbers. Subject to diplomatic conveniences, it is the army which is ready first which will attack. Should events so befall that time is allowed to Turkey to complete her preparations, it is anticipated that she might conceivably mass the 12 divisions of the four corps named, amounting to 132 battalions, and 17 divisions of Redifs of 153 battalions for a campaign in Thrace. The knowledge which the staff of the allies must possess that every day gained by Turkey will improve her chances is one of the most likely causes to precipitate war.

Macedonia is also full of Turkish troops. Here there stand the 5th, 6th, and 7th Army Corps of the new organization, with headquarters at Salonika, Monastir, and Uskub respectively, while three independent divisions at Kotehana, Yanina, and Skutari practically add the value of another corps. The 7th Army Corps at Damascus belongs to this Second Army Inspection, but for obvious reasons cannot at present be counted upon. We must expect that the 24th Division at Skutari and the 18th at Dibra will hold the frontier against Montenegro, while the 7th Corps, with its three divisions at Uskub, Mitrovitza, and Djakovica, will act as the covering force against a Serbian irruption. Against Greece the 23rd Division at Yanina is isolated and exposed, but can be reinforced from Monastir or Salonika. All told, there stand in Macedonia 16 Nizam divisions, four Redif divisions of the first category and 13 of the second. If time is allowed to bring up troops from Asia Minor, it is expected that the Turkish forces in Macedonia will eventually number 162 Nizam and 267 Redif battalions, with other arms to match, a force more than enough to control the situation on this side if the internal state of affairs, or bad leading, do not influence matters to the detriment of Turkey. It seems probable, however, that long before the troops from Asia Minor can arrive the war will have begun.

The geographical position of the Turkish territory in Europe constitutes a double theatre of war against the Balkan allies. Of these two theatres the Thracian is far the most important, and the supreme interest of the military situation at this moment is whether Turkey can concentrate with sufficient rapidity such a large force round Adrianople that a Bulgarian attack will fail. No one can answer this question without a glance at the Turkish "States," and news of the orders given to the Army Corps of the Third and Fourth Army Inspections in Asia Minor, but if Turkey can mass from 200,000 to 250,000 men on this side before she is attacked, and if she keeps her army clear of the Adrianople fortress, she should be able to hold her own. She is greatly injured by want of command at sea and by the paucity of her financial resources, but Turkish troops live where others would starve, and we must not wait the stroke of the Turkish wolf before he is killed. The Young Turks have not hurried themselves to death

about reforms in Macedonia, but the reforms in the army have been uninterruptedly carried out.

It is supposed that the Bulgarians will make their chief effort east of the Rhodope Mountains, but that a secondary attack will be made south-westward from Sofia in combination with a Serbian advance from Nish upon Uskub, an operation in which Montenegro may take her part if she does not limit herself to getting hold of territory which she covets. The movements open to Greece depend to a large extent upon Italian plans at this moment. If Italy means to join actively in the war of the allies, at all events with her navy, many combinations are open to Greece, but in view of her last war with Turkey her first endeavour will probably be to re-establish her military reputation by some striking success under the Crown Prince against the Turks in the Yanina and Monastir districts. The war takes place at a bad moment for Greece. Her new military law, designed to give her a total strength of nearly 300,000 men and a field army of 150,000 has not yet had time to take effect, and the military action of Greece is consequently somewhat limited in its scope. This may partly account for the fact that Greece appears to be less enthusiastic for war than her allies, and to have mobilized rather out of sympathy with these allies than of her own free will. It is the habit of the burnt child to dread the fire.

There is one consideration which may or may not assume importance. The allies have apparently agreed to make war in common and only to make peace by mutual consent. This is the usual formula of alliances, but in practice it is not so easy as it sounds. Which of the allies will be the first to have the hardihood to bell the cat? The simultaneous entry into the field of four separate armies in different stages of military organization is not too easy to effect, and our experience of allied operations gives us very ample evidence of the practical difficulties of effective co-operation. We generally end, in short, by hating our allies more cordially than we hate the common enemy.

The Turkish Supreme Command.

HUSSEIN NAZIM PASHA, War Minister in the present Mukhtar Cabinet, whose appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces is announced, was born in Constantinople 64 years ago, and received his military training at the French Military School at Saint Cyr. During the Russo-Turkish War his aptitude attracted the attention of Redjeb Pasha, who appointed the young officer his Chief of Staff. After the war he joined the Young Turkish organization and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in a fortress for openly professing its principles. After a further subsequent period of exile at Erzerum under Abdul Hamid he returned at the beginning of the new régime to be commander of the 2nd Army Corps at Adrianople. A few days before Kiamul Pasha's fall he was appointed War Minister, but when the Grand Vizier fell he too had to go. In 1910 he became Governor of Baghdad, and, upon his return, President of the Army Council.

The remarkable influence of this sturdy soldier over the rank and file was never better manifested than during the period between April 13 and 23, 1909, when his appeals to the mutinous soldiery saved Constantinople from plunder if not worse, while the energy shown by him at Adrianople the year before made him a popular figure with the commissioned ranks. His appointment as War Minister last July was generally welcomed. As illustrating his views on military matters it may be noted that he has long favoured the combination of the office of Generalissimo with that of War Minister.

The Turkish Higher Command.

PROMINENT among the officers who have held or who are holding high command in the Turkish army are the present Grand Vizier, Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, and his son, Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, the War Minister, Nazim Pasha, Mahmud Shevket Pasha, Abdullah Pasha, Shakir Pasha, Pertev Pasha, and Fasad Pasha. The Grand Vizier's record as a veteran of the Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars is well known. His son, who has commanded the Guards and other Metropolitan corps, served for seven years in the 2nd Regiment of Prussian Foot Guards, in which he held a regular commission, after passing through the officer's school at Metz. He was the hero of the historic charge at Velestinovo in the Greco-Turkish War.

Ferik Abdullah Pasha, whose name is now being mentioned in connexion with the supreme command, is one of the older and more efficient survivors of Abdul Hamid's Palace favourites. As chief of the deposed Sultan's Military Cabinet and principal Aide-de-Camp, he represents the pick of the military element under

the old *régime*. He was for many years a friend and coadjutor of Field Marshal vander Goltz Pasha. After the Revolution he distinguished himself particularly as commander of the 4th Army Corps at Erzingan, where he succeeded Marshal Sekki Pasha. He discharged the duties of this appointment, which is rendered peculiarly difficult by the necessity of keeping in check the Kurdish irregular levies, with sufficient credit to warrant his appointment to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Albania, in the room of the iron-handed Torgut Pasha. In 1910 Abdullah Pasha commanded one of the opposing armies at the grand manoeuvres which were held south of Adrianople under the direction of vander Goltz Pasha. He is said to have handled large bodies of troops with considerable skill.

Esad Pasha has likewise held temporary command in Albania. But better known as a soldier is Pertev Pasha, who has served there on Abdullah Pasha's Staff and who is one of the most brilliant senior officers of the generation which owes its training to vander Goltz Pasha. His abilities mark him out for a high Staff appointment in any forthcoming campaign. His career is an interesting one. After holding a lieutenant's commission in the 67th Prussian infantry regiment at Metz and subsequently in the Ziethen Hussars, of which the Duke of Connaught is honorary colonel, he served for a time on General von der Goltz's staff at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Count Haaseler, the veteran Prussian Field-Marshal, has likewise been a source of inspiration to him. He was present at the siege of Port Arthur as Turkish Military Attaché with the Japanese army, and was wounded during the campaign. He has likewise travelled widely in Asia Minor. More recently he has done good work as Secretary-General at the Ministry of War in Constantinople.

Bulgaria's Case.

A GENTLEMAN with inside knowledge of Bulgarian official quarters, who has good reason to be acquainted with what is going on, gave to a London representative of the "Manchester Guardian" in answer to questions, a full and interesting statement of Bulgaria's position in the controversy. He was anxious, he said, that the Bulgarian case should be understood by the people of this country, and particularly by the English Liberals, who are regarded in Bulgaria as the traditional friends of the cause.

Asked in the first place to explain the nature of the reforms which Bulgaria demands should be put into operation in Macedonia, this gentleman said that Bulgaria based her case upon article 23 of the Berlin Treaty, which secured autonomy to the Macedonian provinces. "The non-observance of that article—which was, of course, sanctioned by the Congress of Berlin—is the root of all the trouble. A commission was appointed in 1880 to elaborate a scheme of administration in virtue of that article, but nothing has been done beyond promises. Nothing has been done for twenty-five years. If autonomy means anything it means the possibility of the various races and nationalities developing themselves more or less on national lines. All the various nationalities in Macedonia have their own schools and religious organisations. Autonomy means placing them in conditions which would enable them to develop freely on lines of self-government. We are told that the conduct of the Bulgarian Government is inexplicable, because the Powers are advising the Turkish Government to introduce reforms. We are told that it is therefore not fair to say that nothing is being done to remedy a state of things which the Powers admit to be impossible. We don't in the least suspect the sincerity of the Powers in their wish to introduce reforms, but we say that the only way in which reforms can be introduced into Macedonia is that the Powers should take the disturbed provinces under their immediate control and supervision, the Turks having repeatedly shown themselves incapable of carrying out these reforms themselves. We are quite ready to grant that many Turks—perhaps even the present Turkish Government—are quite sincere in their desire to introduce reforms; but we consider that they are incapable of doing it. The Turkish Government in the past has had hundreds of opportunities of introducing reforms and has always lamentably failed, and the conditions now are such that the task is much more difficult than it was, not to say impossible.

"Under the Hamidian *régime* Christians suffered persecution, but there is this to be said in favour of Abdul Hamid—that at least he did not bother very much about the consciences and minds of the Macedonian Christians. He was simply a typical Oriental despot. When things came to such a pass that the new *régime* of the Young Turks became inevitable, there was no country which greeted the rise of the Young Turks with more goodwill and enthusiasm than the Bulgarians. Everyone knows that at that time Turkey might have been attacked by Bulgaria with less risk and a better chance of success than at any time before or since—if we had been as bold as people now try to make out. Instead of that, the Christians, especially in Macedonia, greeted the Young Turks as liberators, and did everything possible to create the most favourable conditions for the application of those ideals and principles

of freedom and justice in the name of which they had come to power. The Young Turks were young men; most of them had suffered at least as much as the Christians in Turkey; they had been brought up in the West of Europe, and had imbibed European ideals. If ever Turkey had any chance of reforming itself from within it was then.

"The history of the Young Turks is too fresh to need any recapitulation. No one now regrets their fall—not even the English Liberals. They did nothing to establish the security of life and property which was lacking during the reign of Abdul Hamid. The only fresh element which they introduced into the method of Turkish Government was that they attempted to violate freedom of conscience in a way not even attempted by Abdul Hamid. The guiding principle of their conduct and policy was the ambition of blinding all the Christian nationalities with the Turks and forming a new Ottoman nationality. To this end they began to attack Bulgarian schools and to persecute the religion which stood in the way of the consummation of their ambition. They simply made things worse and introduced new methods of torture which had for their object the stifling of every feeling of nationality and every aspiration of ethnical progress. Things got so bad that at last a party which had risen to power amid general sympathy disappeared from the scene without exciting the least regret.

"The Young Turks have been succeeded by a Government whose most prominent member is a man who had made his reputation and who one would have thought had spent his last energies in doing faithful service to Abdul Hamid—Kiamil Pasha, a man nearly 80 years old, whose only qualification seems to have been his reputed leanings to England. That is the only security he offers for his now-fangled zeal in the cause of reform. How can anyone seriously believe that a man who has spent a long life in faithfully obeying the will of Abdul Hamid will set about the work of reform in Macedonia? How can he be taken seriously by the Christian nations of the Balkan Peninsula? The Turkish Prime Minister is a very brave soldier who has spent twenty-five years as the representative of the Sultan in Egypt, and who has lost all touch with the realities of the situation in Macedonia. It is not a vice to be old, but it is absurd to believe that Kiamil Pasha and the Prime Minister will succeed where younger and more energetic men have so miserably failed.

"The Bulgarians are not a hasty or impracticable people. They do not insist upon reforms being introduced in twenty-four hours, nor do they say that reforms can only be undertaken by altogether ousting Turkey from Macedonia. They say that the only way to make the Turks undertake the work in a serious and earnest manner is to insist on placing the provinces under the control of the Powers in such a way that the Powers may make their influence felt in the administration at every moment and in every place. The Powers must take Macedonia in hand, as it is commonly known England, Russia, and France had decided to do at the time of the meeting of King Edward and the Tsar at Reval. It might involve the appointment of Christian Governors in some places, although the Christian races do not propose to adopt the policy which Turkey has been following as regards themselves by treating the Turkish population as non-existent. In places where Turks predominate in population they would of course get the benefit of their numbers, just as in other places Bulgarians and Serbs would be in the ascendancy. But in that case it would be the local populations that would get the benefit and not the Administration in Constantinople. The Turks in Macedonia have suffered from this government at least as much as the Bulgarians. It is certainly not to their interest to maintain the present *régime*. We suffered as victims, the Turks suffered from the general misgovernment that affected the ruling races as much as those who were oppressed.

"The active intervention of the Powers is considered to be the more indispensable because, although the Young Turkish Administration has disappeared from Constantinople, it is notorious that the government of the provinces continues to be largely in the hands of adherents of the Young Turks. There are not many trained administrators available in Turkey, and the present Government were almost forced to utilise men who for the past four years have been trying to inculcate Ottoman notions into the heads of the Christians. It is unlikely that such agents would prove efficient or willing instruments in carrying out reforms. Reforms may be promulgated at headquarters, but they are executed in the provinces as it pleases the Young Turks.

"Bulgarians, Greeks, and Servians spent 20 years in wrangling over their shares in the Turkish succession and the history of those years proves conclusively that there is no basis of agreement on territorial partition. The Servians were convinced that what the Bulgarians claimed as their share really belonged to them by the test of population, the Greeks maintaining that the entire population belonged to their race, and the Bulgarians insisting that there were only Bulgarians in all these provinces. These insoluble difficulties are as acute now as ever. If these nations

the benefit of the stimulus which the lectures of and contact with first-rate Professors engaged in teaching at Aligarh would provide.

But this is not all. It is not only teachers and examiners that provide adequate control in a University, and especially in one in which the under-graduates would be of one community and the majority of teachers and examiners, for a long time to come, of another. We have to a considerable extent to depend on the governing bodies also of outlying colleges and of the University itself. Here the Moslem University Constitution Committee has provided for adequate control. It is true that the Hon. the Member for Education is not very favourably disposed towards giving the Trustees of the University as great a control as circumstances demand, and he has not troubled himself to disguise his suspicion of younger and better educated men though he has insisted more than once on entrusting the work of education to those who are qualified for the task.

If the Trustees of Aligarh who are elected from every province of India are capable of managing its affairs, those of them that come from a particular province are not likely to be incapable of managing the affairs of their provincial Moslem college affiliated to Aligarh. For instance, if the Trustees from the Punjab can guide successfully the work at Aligarh along with their colleagues from other provinces, they can guide still more successfully the work of the Islamic College at Lahore along with other Moslems of light and leading in the Punjab. In the issue of 8th August last we quoted at great length from the Regulations drafted by the Constitution Committee in order to show that the Committee had not been unmindful of the necessity of proper control of affiliated colleges. Firstly, it laid down that an affiliated college shall be under the control of a regularly constituted governing body. Secondly, it insisted on the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office being such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by them. Thirdly, it required the financial resources of the college to be such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance. Fourthly, it insisted upon residence and due provision for the housing of the students, the Principal and at least such members of the teaching staff as are in charge of the hostels. Fifthly, it required that the Principal and at least one Professor shall be graduates of a European University. Sixthly, it laid down that the governing body of the college shall take two representatives of the University's Court of Trustees as its members. And lastly, it provided that the management of the affiliated college shall be entrusted to a committee consisting of (i) the Principal of the college, (ii) two Professors of the college in charge of hostels; (iii) two representatives of the University Senate, and (iv) such other members as the governing body of the college may appoint. If this is not adequate control we have yet to learn what it can be. It is much more than any Indian University has insisted upon, and it is intended to establish a more direct connection between the University at the centre and the affiliated colleges at the periphery.

The members of the Moslem University Constitution Committee, who had been selected from among the leading Mussalmans of every province of India, have met on no less than five occasions and have given their most earnest consideration to every aspect of the proposed University. The Constitution and the general Regulations drafted by them have been prepared by men of acknowledged ability and have run the gamut of many-sided criticism from the members of a Committee in which all sections and interests have been represented. But this does not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State in two or three very important particulars, and at the eleventh hour it has been suggested that "the Constitution Committee should consider the Constitution *in novo* with reference to the main heads of discussion and not with reference to the drafts already prepared." Even then "His Majesty's Secretary of State still reserves his discretion as to the Constitution in all details not specifically mentioned in this (Sir Harcourt Butler's) letter and particularly in regard to the distribution of powers among the component bodies of the University." May we ask if this is not tantamount to saying that the Mussalmans will be permitted to have a University provided it is small and detached from the life of the community, and provided it is placed partly, and even then only nominally, in the control of a set of plant gentlemen of "the good old school" that find their Nirvana in humble submission even to the most junior officers of Government, and perch their "highest ambition on the eminence conferred by a title," the real arbiters of the "Aligarh University" being a set of excellent Club-men whom an evil fate has diverted from the high road of a Zohardest administration into the neglected by-paths of a sulky pedagogy with the sole consolation that in India the benign Government dubs them "Educational Experts." If the Mussalmans are content with such a University they can have one, and can safely take the bargain, their craving for "national education" by collecting adequate funds for the maintenance of such a

University in addition to the contribution they make to the State for educational purposes. At the end of it all, if Government Inspectors report that the University is innocuous and "won't harm a child," and the Government Auditors report that the milk-cow has usurped none of the milkman's milk for her calf, the benign Government "will be prepared, in view of their deep interest in the movement, to make a liberal annual grant to the University contingent." We are perfectly prepared to admit the possibility that such is not the purpose of the Government. But if this is so, the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State and the Hon. the Member for Education may be congratulated on having disguised the true intent and purpose of Government most successfully.

The Guilt of the Blood.

Every tragic event in history has inevitably had its apologist. He is perhaps Nature's best provision, for each succeeding generation, against intellectual despair and moral paralysis. It is necessary, for the innate optimism and self-respect of mankind, that an event should be justified by its results. The historian who quarrels with history at every step and points a stiff accusing finger at Providence the while he rakes up moral "riddles" from the wreckage of the past, is merely an interesting and industrious trailer. He is a weary burden to his age, which is seldom in a mood to add a depressing sense of the moral insufficiencies of its predecessor to its existing load of duty and desire. The Present refuses to recognise the Past as its master. And yet, the Past holds the present as a creature that has risen phoenix-like out of its will and emotion. The life-drama moulds its most absorbing incidents through the revolt of the living and the tyranny of the dead.

While history itself is a tissue of rival judgements, it is always exceedingly difficult to give a correct moral estimate of a big, contemporary event. It would, at best, be an arbitrary choice of a standpoint. Curiously enough, however, nothing in the whole range of opinion is so emphatic and insistent as a contemporary estimate. That is the price humanity willingly pays for its eminently human love of *obiter dicta*. One can afford to be a detached critic after the event. It is only a partisan that can have the privilege of bodily presence while the event is in progress. It is, however, possible to be a partisan without being blind. Only the person who thinks his standards and values to be absolute, turns his partisanship into a dangerous prejudice. This age of unparalleled human intercourse has unfortunately had a most narrowing effect on international manners and opinions, perhaps because the growth of contact and familiarity has evoked the petty egotisms of culture and race. Old sanctities have been destroyed. Of social toleration and humility there is hardly a trace. Strange gods have come to dwell in temples made with hands. Racial types of culture, civilization, politics, institutions, language, manners, modes of life and thought claim human worship.

The struggle now proceeding in the Balkans has, in the light of the foregoing remarks, a far deeper significance than the surface problems of the Near Eastern politics. The passionate Balkan war-cries that are now rending the air are, like every catchword, more mendacious than falsehoods. The entire press of Europe has formulated the case against the Turk; and as the case is not very obvious and just, hard words and hissing phrases have been freely used that it might look strong and formidable. The case, at its worst, is briefly this. The Turkish Empire was founded by force and conquest. As long as the nerve and fibre of the military caste that founded it lasted intact, the Empire was held together by force and repression. Throughout the period of its existence there has been a steady degeneration in the moral, intellectual and material conditions of the races that have had the misfortune to comprise it. It bears the primeval curse of the oppressed nationalities whom it has broken in body but could not bend in mind. Its physical strength grew weaker as succeeding generations grew more impoverished and dwarfed on account of the cruelty and incapacity of the rulers and chronic maladministration. The Great Christian Powers of Europe were, meanwhile, rapidly growing in strength, in culture, in the general arts of peace and the standards of civilized wellbeing. The continued existence of a great military tyranny at their doors was to them a constant moral challenge. Thanks, however, to their secular jealousies, the boundaries of civilisation and good government have not been pushed wider in Eastern Europe than they are to-day. Yet the Turk in Europe is an anachronism. His presence on Christian soil has wrought incalculable misery, chaos and despair. His rule over the Christian races is nothing less than "the assertion of the devil." It is absolutely imperative alike in the interests of peace, civilisation and humanity that this "godless pandemonium" should cease and the "unspeakable" Turk be wiped out of Europe. If the Balkan States have at last combined to make war on him they have been driven to it by the intolerable and endless war that continues to blast the lives of their nationals under the Turkish yoke. The *Nation* states

The War Supplement.

The War in Tripoli. News of the Week.

TRADES have been issued granting autonomy to Tripoli and an amnesty to the Yemen rebel Syed Idriss and his followers.

Britain has recognised Italy's sovereignty over Tripoli

Italy's Real Opposer.

(By ALAN OSTLER.)

SOMEWHERE in the great sand desert between Azizia and Tripoli town lies a pleasant palm oasis, with lawns of short, sweet grass, and wells whose gypsum-whitened shafts gleam palely among the scarred palm-trunks. Cactus-hedges fringing the tops of broad clay banks mark off the garden plots from one another; and northward the plain in springtime glows with asphodels and wistful desert-crocus. The place is called the Gardens of the Sons of Adhem; and here, during the early months of this spring and summer, lay the greatest of the Arab camps.

The Turkish headquarters lay at Azizia, full twenty miles back; and the tents of those Turks who were stationed at the gardens were not a score in all. They lay in a sandy gorge, well clear of the encampment of the Arabs.

I sat one night in this Arab camp, in the gaily painted tent of an extraordinary man. He had the homely, high-cheeked face of a Scottish crofter. His hair was reddish and his eyes light-hued. He wore a black frock-coat, long riding-boots, and a faded Turkish tarbush; and he sat cross-legged on the ground, sucking at the amber mouthpiece of a narghik, and talking to me, now in rather clumsy French, and now in purest Arabic. He was an Arab, though few accustomed to the Arab type would have guessed it from his looks. Even less would they have guessed it from his talk, and the familiarity he had with European affairs. For though he was an Arab—and, indeed, the most influential of all the Arabs engaged in fighting against Italian aggression—he knew his Europe well, and could, in all political affairs at least, assume the standpoint of a European.

We were talking about the war, and wondering what could be the end of it.

Mehemet Ferhat, pulling thoughtfully upon his pipe, looked up after a long silence.

"It must come to this in the end, monsieur," he said, "that the Turkish Government will have to agree to peace."

"But why?" I asked. "This war is costing Turkey nothing or very little; whereas it certainly costs Italy two millions a month. Moreover, though Italy has landed an army in Tripoli, she has not dared to advance beyond the range of her own naval guns. Why should Turkey make peace?"

"Because," said he, "she will be forced to do so. Troubles will break out in Turkey itself. Threats of war will be engineered. It will be made impossible for her to deal with her own affairs till she has made peace."

He smoked in silence for a while, then:

"I don't know how she will make peace," he said. "If she abandons Tripoli, Syria and the Yemen will be in a flame. But diplomats are clever, you know. Somehow they will arrange a way; and Turkey will have to give up Tripoli."

"And then?" I asked.

"Why, then, monsieur," said Mehemet Ferhat, "then Italy's troubles in this country will begin. Has it never occurred to you, monsieur, that this war is not, strictly, between the Turks and the Italians, but between the Italians and the Arabs? I don't despise the Turkish soldiers. They are brave, and their officer are clever. They have taught our Arabs much. But—how many are they?"

"They are very few. I may not say how many; but it is no longer a secret that, in all Tripoli and Cyrenada, the Turkish troops do not amount to three thousand men and officers."

Mehemet Ferhat said:

"Now, if Turkey makes peace, and these soldiers of hers are withdrawn from Tripoli, what do you think will happen? Will the war of so few men stop the war?"

I urged that if the Turkish officers were withdrawn, the Arabs, no matter how numerous, would have their fighting powers much impaired.

"And but for the Turkish cannon," I added, "you have no artillery."

"True," he said, dropping into Arabic as he warmed to his theme.

"True, dear friend, we have none but the Turkish guns; but *wallahi wa rasek!* (by my God and thy head) those we do not give up. Let the Stamboulies make peace, if they must. Let them withdraw their soldiers—we will keep none who do not wish to stay. But ammunition, guns, weapons—those stay with the Arabs. Aye, and more, we shall have men to use them. How many of the Turkish officers, thank you, will go back to Turkey? Some, no doubt, who have lately joined us here. But there are many who have long dwelt in Tripoli; they will throw in their lot with us."

"So," I said, "you will continue the war on your own account?"

"Aye, by Allah!" His eyes flashed. "Mashallah! Shall the Arabs be driven from their own home? No, not if every Turk deserted us this night."

"If the Italian comes, he will take the fields and orchards and the little gardens, and work them with his own hands. What then, will become of our poor folk? This is a poor land. It barely nourishes us who live here now. One bad season and there is a famine for years. No, the Arab is fighting for his life; the Turk for his honour only. And therefore, though the Turk may be forced to make peace, the Arab never can."

Remembering this conversation, and knowing that a certain number, at least, of the Turkish officers now in Tripoli are pledged to stand by the Arabs, I have been wondering lately what end can possibly be served by the peace negotiations now being conducted by Turkish and Italian diplomats. Obviously, though formal peace may be declared between Turkey and Italy, the latter Power is no nearer pacifying the Arab population of Tripoli until she can come to some understanding with the Arabs themselves. I am pleased (being somewhat of a pro-Arab) that there is some talk of Italy's paying over handsome sums to the Senussi chiefs, ostensibly for religious purposes but really, of course, to "buy them off"—*Daily Express*

The Turco-Italian Peace Negotiations.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

SIR—With reference to the peace *pourparlers* between Turkey and Italy, of which we hear from time to time but which apparently get no further forward, I have been expecting to see some expression in the Liberal press of how shameful such a peace would be unless on the basis of Italy's absolute withdrawal from Tripoli. Yet a little consideration will show that it would be doubly shameful.

Italy, in the first place, has not conquered the country, even assuming military conquest to confer a moral title to ownership. She is still virtually besieged in the coast towns. Now to hand over the Arab population of Tripoli, without consulting them and against their desire, to an unsuccessful invader, alien in faith and openly proclaiming her desire to seize the land of the natives in order to plant there her own colonists, would be bad enough. But in this case it would mean that the Arabs, who have made as gallant a defence of their country as any people have ever made, would be henceforth regarded by Italy as rebels, and we know, unfortunately the sort of treatment which she metes out of those whom she regards as such. When the Oasis horrors took place before any treaty had given a shadow of legal sanction to her occupation, we can guess what would happen after such a sanction had been obtained.

That the Tripoli Arabs will go on fighting, peace or no peace, is not questioned on any side. It is for this reason I say that peace on Italy's terms would be doubly dishonourable to Turkey; first, in disposing of a brave population behind their backs, and, secondly, in subjecting them to such known and terrible risks.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK RYAN,

9, Constantine Road, London, N. W. September 27.

The Italian "Victory."

AS AGAINST the official Italian version of the "great victory" at Derna, the special correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" sends to his journal the following despatch, dated September 18:—"Yesterday

at daybreak the Turks and Arabs attacked the Italian east wing, which has recently been extended. They broke through it, occupied the centre of the Italian position, and defended it for several hours by means of militia troops against the enemy's artillery fire and assaults. Thereupon militia and regular troops penetrated still further, and two regiments, after vigorous firing, at eleven o'clock seized the Kasr Harun, and continued fighting till darkness set in. The extent of the fighting line was 10 kilometres. The violent artillery duel lasted eight hours. The Turkish artillery was opposed by Italian artillery six times as strong, which also contained heavy pieces. The Italians' aim was very good, but the Turks, too, accomplished remarkably cool work. Altogether the Turks lost two officers and 110 men killed and about 140 wounded. Prisoners relate that one Italian battalion was nearly destroyed, and that a battery of machine guns barely escaped capture by the Nizams. About 150 rifles and many other things were captured. The Italians remain on the defensive."

The War in the Balkans. News of the Week.

London, 18th October.

A CONSTANTINOPLE wire says that the Turkish regulars crossed the frontier on the night of the 16th at Kirdjali and penetrated several kilometres into Bulgaria. Fighting began at ten in the evening and still continues. A Constantinople message states that the Turkish advance into Bulgaria met with no serious resistance, the Bulgarian advance guard falling back on the main body. It is expected that a battle will take place to-day. The Bulgarians have destroyed two important railway bridges south of Philippopolis. A Sofia wire states that King Ferdinand has issued a manifesto calling the people to arms for the liberation of their Macedonian brothers. Special services are being held in churches to-day. The populace is seething with excitement.

A telegram from Podgoritzia dated the 17th instant evening says that there is a pause in the fighting, the Montenegrins concentrating at Tuzi preparatory to advancing on Skutari. Numerous troops are moving out from Skutari to meet them and a battle is imminent. The ground is very unfavourable to the Montenegrins, being the marshy eastern shore of Lake Skutari and in the event of defeat the rear of the Montenegrins will be unprotected.

A Belgrade wire states that the Turks have recaptured Priipolje, driving the Servians across frontier. A message from Constantinople says that the Servian losses were heavy and included rifles, ammunition and provisions.

An Athens wire states that the Greek gunboats were unnoticed by the Turkish troops who were working in a blaze of light completing the defences of the fortresses. Greece now commands the Gulf of Arta ensuring the supplies of the army in Epirus.

The position in regard to Greece is curious. The Greek Minister in Constantinople interviewed Noradunghian Pasha in the evening and asked why he had not received his passports like his Bulgarian and Servian colleagues insisting that the Greek note was identical with that of Greece's allies. Noradunghian promised to submit the matter to the Cabinet which is now considering the question. It is asserted that war with Greece may still be avoided.

On the contrary a telegram from Athens states that Servia first and then Bulgaria declared war and Greece, not wishing to detach herself from her allies, instructed her Minister in Constantinople to declare war at the same time and sent a message of fraternal greetings to her allies.

Greece has declared war on Turkey. The representatives of the Balkan States have left Constantinople.

An Athens message states that the King to-day visited the fleet and was given an ovation. His Majesty wished it Godspeed. The fleet sails to-night under sealed orders. The Crown Prince reviewed the army. "Te Deum" is being sung in churches, and prayers recited for the success of the troops.

The Roumanian steamer "Princess Marie" has been released and has arrived in the Bosporus. It is stated in semi-official circles at Bucharest that Roumania has decided to prepare for the mobilisation of three army corps as she considers that the eventual success of Bulgaria might be dangerous to herself.

The Sultan in a proclamation invites the soldiers to respect the lives and property of non-combatants, also women and children.

Russia has made strong representations to the Porte and is also communicating with the Powers as to the necessity of keeping open the Dardanelles to neutral merchantmen.

The offices of the Red Cross Society in London are being inundated with applications for service at the front. A detachment will leave for Montenegro on Sunday. It includes Doctors Martin

Leak, V. C., of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Frederick Goldsmith, Chief Medical Officer of Papua and Anthony Bradford, a leading London doctor.

London, 19th October.

Reports of fighting are meagre and are mostly being received from Turkish sources. The reports, however, show that fighting is general on all the frontiers.

The Greek army attacked the Turks yesterday in the region of Melrma, north of Larissa, and a battle is now in progress. There seems to be no doubt that Turkey used her utmost endeavours to the last moment to detach Greece from her allies, but failed in view of the firmness of M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier.

Three Bulgarian armies concentrated near Mustapha Pasha have advanced towards Adrianople where the Turks have left a garrison of 20,000. The bulk of the forces are holding field works stretching eastward to Kirk Kilisseh. Heavy fighting took place yesterday between Kirk Kilisseh and Ortakoi on the Arda River, west of Adrianople. A message from Sofia states that two Bulgarian battalions yesterday took Mustapha Pasha, an important position on the railway towards Adrianople. King Ferdinand and the Princes watched the taking of Mustapha Pasha from a hill through field glasses. The King met the first batch of wounded and congratulated and decorated them.

The Turkish fleet is blockading Varna and Burgas.

One Servian army is believed to be co-operating with the Bulgarians. Three others are invading Old Serbia, where fighting hitherto has been preliminary to a big battle. The Servians claim to have captured Prishtina. A Belgrade message says that the report of the capture of Prishtina by the Servians was premature. They merely captured a small town. The Turks are destroying the railway.

Non-Moslems in Turkey over 29 years of age have been exempted from military service.

London, October 20th.

The bombardment of Varna is announced both from Sofia and Constantinople. The former declares that only three Turkish war-ships fired at the town without effect from a range of three miles and then drew off. While Sofia reports the capture of Mehonia in the district of Razlog at the point of the bayonet, Athens announces the capture of Klasona, the Turks having been dislodged from the hills commanding the town, also the advance of the army into Epirus and the occupation of Grimbora. Turkish telegrams describe the fighting hitherto as merely skirmishing in which the Turks have had the best. They declare that the capture of Tuzi by the Montenegrins was an empty success as there was only a garrison of four hundred who mostly retreated. The guns captured were valueless, being made of bronze.

Greece has notified the Powers of the blockade of the Turkish coast. The King of Greece in a message to his allies prays for the blessing of the Almighty on the new Crusade for the deliverance of their oppressed brethren. He suggests that they adopt the device "In hoc signo vinces".

A detachment of Cretans arrived at Athens yesterday and were received with an ovation.

A Podgoritzia message says that the Montenegrins yesterday annihilated and cut up two thousand Albanians, under the command of Haxhim Bey, who were trying to recapture Berane. Haxhim Bey and 280 men were made prisoners. A Cetinje wire says it is officially stated that the Montenegrins have captured Plava after two days' fighting. A Podgoritzia wire says that the Montenegrins have captured Gatinje.

A Belgrade message says it is reported from Servian headquarters at Nish that all the Turkish trenches in Turkish territory around Varna are in Servian hands, the Turks having been driven across the Morava valley.

A Sofia wire says that the well-known Macedonian band leader, Sandanski, has armed two thousand peasants in the mountainous district of Frin against the Turks. Their numbers are being increased daily.

Calcutta, 19th October.

The "Empire" published the following special cablegram dated London, October 19:—

The British Press for the most part is very reserved over the war, but the "Daily News" and "Chronicle" are strongly pro-Confederacy. The former has started a fund which is now over £1,000 for the Red Cross Service. Military experts almost unanimously plump for a Turkish victory and a large section of the public is pro-Turk.

The Servians had a victorious march into Turkey, having captured Simitza and Prishtina. The army is now in the Balkans, Kumanovo where a big battle is imminent.

London, October 21.

While the main Bulgarian army is advancing towards Adrianople another army has proceeded southward from Sofia into the Struma and Mesta valleys. A third has marched via Agri Palanka in the direction of Uskub while simultaneously on the extreme east a smaller force has occupied Tirnovo south of Burgas. Hitherto, however, the Bulgarians have apparently not encountered serious resistance anywhere, the Turks everywhere retiring to positions along the fortified lines to the rear with which the Bulgarians have not yet come into contact. The same is true of the Greek success at Ellassona. The Turks abandoned two hundred tons of provisions at Mustapha Pasha and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. It is officially declared that the reports of Turkish successes on Bulgarian soil are pure inventions. Not a single Turkish soldier has crossed the frontier. On the contrary the Turks are steadily retiring towards Adrianople. The Bulgarians, it is added, have already driven them back as far as the line of forts forming the outer defence of Adrianople carrying several heights at the point of the bayonet.

Sixty-four war correspondents and eight military attaches have been allowed to start for the front to-day.

A telegram to the "Daily Chronicle" from Constantinople says that Kiamil Pasha, in an interview, said that while Turkey was fighting the Balkan Confederacy for her life she was threatened by a new enemy. She appealed to England to use her influence to see that Turkey was not simultaneously attacked in another quarter. England's friendship for Turkey might shortly be put to a severe test.

Seven guns were captured at Ellassona and five at Mustapha Pasha. Turkey has notified the Powers of the blockade of Varna and Burgas. An Athens wire states that the capture of Ellassona was preceded by four hours' fighting. The Crown Prince commanded and received his baptism of fire. The losses were slight.

A Sofia wire states that the Turkish squadron at Varna is cruising in the offing. It has not renewed the bombardment.

A Belgrade wire states that the Servians have captured the heights of Dujanovatz southward of Vranja.

A telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" says that a column in the Mesta Valley has captured Neverkop.

2,400 Cretan militia have arrived in Athens.

A telegram to the "Times" from Sofia says that two Bulgarian torpedo boats sallied out from Varna and engaged the Turkish warships one of which immediately withdrew, apparently slightly damaged by a torpedo. Eventually the Turkish ships withdrew, and the torpedo boats returned undamaged. The Turk afterwards bombarded Balchick at long range. No damage was done.

A Belgrade wire says that the Servians under the command of General Jankovitch have taken Podujevo on the road to Priishtina. The Turks retired southward leaving colours, ammunition, food and forage. Prisoners state that two regiments of Nizams, six companies of Arnouts and three batteries took part.

An Athens wire states that the King of Greece has gone to the front.

A Constantinople wire states that a strong contrast is drawn there between the Sultan's proclamation to the army appealing only to Turkish patriotism and the manifestos of the Kings of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece in which the religious character of the conflict is strongly emphasized. The Turkish Press bitterly denounces these appeals to religious passions.

The King has signed the declaration of neutrality.

A Sofia wire says that according to official despatches the Bulgarians are advancing in all directions. The Turks are retiring in disorder, abandoning rifles, howitzers, munitions and provisions. The advanced posts extend to the immediate vicinity of Kirk Kilisli and to the line of fortifications round Adrianople. The despatches foreshadow that Europe is on the eve of a record battle in which probably well over half a million troops will take part. The "Times" correspondent indicates the magnitude of the operations, pointing out that Turkey before the end of the month will have seven hundred thousand men in the field. He adds that Turkey may counter the Bulgarian attack by invading Eastern Rumelia.

Turkish warships are hovering off the Bulgarian coast. They bombarded different points yesterday, including Enxinoegrad near Varna where they endeavoured to effect a landing. Two boats however were driven off by volleys from troops on shore.

A Pisa wire says that Count Von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, arrived there to-day on an official visit. He was received by the Margrave di San Giuliano, Foreign Minister, and will be received in audience by the King to-morrow.

London, October 22.

A Sofia wire says that great indignation is expressed there at the Turkish bombardment of Kavarna and other purely trading ports as being contrary to international law. Number of wharves, business premises and private dwellings have been damaged. Greece has also protested against the bombardment of Kavarna. The population is mostly Greek.

It is officially stated at Constantinople that fighting continues round Ellassona and that the Greeks have already lost over 1,500 killed. It is added that the Greek advance from Ellassona has not aroused any apprehension as it is probable that the Greeks will be encouraged to leave their base far behind in order that when the Turkish attack is delivered it may be absolutely crushing. The Governor of Adrianople has issued a warning to the inhabitants to be careful of food owing to the possibility of a siege. He recommends those who are able to do so to leave. An Athens wire says that according to official despatches the troops have occupied the heights commanding Grimbovo and Xirovouni, the Turks fleeing from Diskata. It is stated that the Turks abandoned at Ellassona a million cartridges, staff maps, wagons and tents. The despatches state that the Greek casualties were 19 killed and 75 wounded. An Athens wire says that the Greek squadron has landed a force on Lemnos and summoned the authorities to surrender. The blockade of the Island is proclaimed. The Greeks have occupied Diskata westwards of Ellassona, after meeting with stubborn resistance.

A Belgrade wire says that according to official despatches Serbia's three armies continue to advance against stubborn opposition. The easternmost advance guard has reached Kumanovo. The army in the Ibar Valley had a severe engagement extending from Raska to near Yambuzai. The enemy were estimated at forty thousand. Both sides lost heavily. The western army has captured blockhouses around Semtza. The King of Servia and the headquarters staff have arrived at Vranja. According to semi-official reports received at Vienna four hundred Turks fleeing from Servians through Novi Bazar crossed the Bosnian frontier and were disarmed.

A telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Sofia says that the Bulgarians have captured Kirk Kilisli, also Chirimen southward of Mustapha Pasha. The army marching through the Struma Valley is nearing the railway between Salonica and Constantinople, having reached Lapitza, 15 miles south of the frontier.

The Turkish Government will issue a proclamation to-day in the shape of a reply to the King's manifesto enjoining Moslems to be tranquil and assuring Christians that they have nothing to fear provided they remain loyal.

A telegram to the "Standard" from Smyrna states that a goods train collided with a troop train at Ephesus yesterday. 250 soldiers were killed and injured. The British seamen's hospital has been placed at the disposal of the authorities. The troop train which was derailed plunged into the embankment. The latest messages say that the casualties were 200 killed and 200 injured.

A Paris wire says that M. Poincaré, Premier, conferred to-day with the British, German and Russian ambassadors. It is understood that their respective Governments are chiefly considering the position of Roumania. It is generally agreed that intervention in the war is impossible until one side is decisively beaten.

A Vienna wire says that in the Reichsrath to-day the Minister of Finance emphatically expressed confidence that the war would remain localised.

Owing to the war Cunard, Ellerman, Papayanni and Moss lines have cancelled their sailings from Liverpool to Constantinople, Syria, Constantinople and the Black Sea.

London, October 23.

Two hundred less seriously wounded Servians who were able to bear the journey have arrived in Belgrade. The third Servian Army has arrived before Priishtina. The Servians have captured Kotechana the scene of the massacre in August. Sofia newspapers say that the Turks massacred more Christians before abandoning the town.

The advance of the Montenegrins towards Skutari is still at a standstill. They have for four days been fruitlessly bombarding the forts of Tarabosch which are barring their way.

A Varna wire says that the Servians entered Priishtina yesterday afternoon after hard fighting. A Belgrade wire says the villages and towns of Old Servia are welcoming wholeheartedly the Servian invaders pressing refreshments and tobacco upon the soldiers and placing everything they possess at the disposal of the military. Great importance is attached to the storming of the so-called George heights near Novi Bazar which are regarded as the key to further operations. A Belgrade wire says that the Servians have captured the town of Novi Bazar after severe fighting. There were heavy losses.

The Greek torpedo boats have seized the British steamer "Peupol" from Cardiff for Varna and have taken her to Piræna on the ground that her cargo is contraband. The Greeks have occupied Castro the capital of Lemnos after a short engagement. 45 prisoners were taken. An Athens wire says that the Greeks advancing from Eleassona attacked the pass of Sarayporou at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The enemy were strongly posted and made a vigorous defence. The attack was still in progress at three in the afternoon. It is officially stated at Athens that a big battle near Serfidje has resulted in the retreat of twenty-two Turkish battalions and six batteries. A general pursuit of Greek troops has been ordered. The losses are even on both sides. The Greeks have apparently forced the pass after a whole day's fighting and are now pursuing the Turks to Serfidje. There is great jubilation in Athens.

The message to the "Daily Telegraph" announcing the capture of Kirk Kilissh by the Bulgarians was premature. It is officially stated at Constantinople that there was heavy fighting at Kirk Kilissh all yesterday. The Turks recaptured two Bulgarian positions inflicting heavy losses. A Constantinople wire says rain is hampering the movements of troops. It is stated that the fleet is about to refit before meeting the Greeks. A Sofia wire says that desperate fighting has taken place along the whole line from before Kirk Kilissh to Novi Bazar. The Turks have everywhere been driven from their positions and the Bulgarians are pressing on Adrianople from every side. They have reached Arda to the westward of the city, the Turks having fled in disorder leaving a hundred killed and 160 prisoners. The Bulgarians have also captured several positions to the north-east after a fierce struggle. The Turks, broken and disheartened, fled. Meanwhile a Turkish column which made a sortie east of Adrianople was annihilated.

Military critics are busily engaged in elucidating such information as comes from the seat of war. They are disposed to think that appearances for the moment suggest that the Bulgarians are concentrating for a main attack upon Kirk Kilissh rather than Adrianople, believing that a success in that quarter would lead to better results, actual and prospective, than an assault upon the extremely strong position at Adrianople which is thoroughly garrisoned and supported by a great army under Abdullah Pasha. On the other hand, last night's telegrams from Constantinople talk of an irresistible Turkish advance from Kirk Kilissh and the capture of Bulgarian positions with heavy loss. The Censorship on all sides prevents any decided conclusions being drawn. Meanwhile the Serbians and Greeks are steadily advancing and overcoming the obstinate resistance of the Turks.

London, October 21

A Belgrade wire says that the capture of Novi Bazar was preceded by three days' desperate fighting, the Turks holding strongly fortified positions. One hundred and eighty more wounded have arrived in Belgrade and been placed in hospital. Their arrival was welcomed by enthusiastic crowds. It is officially stated in Constantinople, that the Turkish Western army near Kumanovo attacked four Serbian divisions and that a sanguinary battle followed. The Serbian losses were enormous. The enemy were routed and the Turks are pursuing. The Serbian version issued in Belgrade, however, is that the Serbians captured part of the fortress after desperate fighting which is still proceeding round the town. Serbians are evidently finding the fortifications of Kumanovo a hard nut to crack. To-day's despatches leave the issue there uncertain. General Jankovitch's capture of Novi Bazar after three days' hard fighting constitutes an important factor in the Serbian campaign. A Belgrade wire says that descending the fighting south of Prepolatz on the 18th instant the wounded men there say that an artillery duel with heavy rifle fire went on for thirteen hours. The Turks got to within 150 yards of the Serbians who leaped from the trenches and attacked the Turks with bayonets. The Turks left over a thousand dead. The Serbian losses were considerable, though not so severe. It is officially stated at Belgrade that the Serbians have captured Kumanovo after three days' fighting in which the Turkish batteries were annihilated.

Greeks continue their victorious advance with marked success, crumpling up Turkish forces which apparently have abandoned the passes, fearing to be taken in the rear by the Greeks advancing from Diskata. It is officially stated at Athens that the Greeks have captured Serfidje and occupied the bridge over the river Aliakmon, thus cutting off the Turks' retreat. Twenty-two field guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. An Athens wire states that elation over the victory has been damped by the news of the massacre of seventy Greeks at Serfidje. It is feared that this may signify a general massacre of Christians.

Although Bulgarian despatches make it clear that troops are engaged in battle over the whole of a front thirty-five miles long before Adrianople, and that fighting has been severe, critics consider that in view of the comparatively small losses mentioned

the struggle has been confined hitherto to covering troops behind which armies are massed. Turkish despatches are reserved concerning all this fighting and confine themselves to stating that decisive result is not expected for many hours. One unexpected result appears in the Bulgarian despatches in the form of a brief allusion to Bulgarian troops invading Turkey along the shores of the Black Sea and that they have occupied Vassiliko and Malkotirnovo and have advanced towards Viza. (It appears also that a force has been detached from the Bulgarian army in the east to repel any Turkish invasion from the Black Sea coast. It is officially stated at Sofia that in Monday's fighting at Kadikoi near Mustapha Pasha the Turks lost 73 killed and 64 prisoners and five machine guns. The Bulgarian artillery is now heavily bombarding Adrianople. Two of the outer forts have already been captured. A Constantinople wire states that heavy fighting took place all yesterday between Kirk Kilissh and Adrianople. The utmost heaviness was displayed on both sides. No decisive result is expected before this evening. A telegram from Sofia states that the Bulgarians have captured Kirk Kilissh. The Turks made a sortie yesterday north-east of Adrianople but lost heavily, leaving twelve guns on the field. The Bulgarians, three to five miles from the fortress, are fortifying their positions. They have captured hundreds of prisoners. A Sofia wire says that the Turkish garrison of fifty thousand men and two Pashas were captured at Kirk Kilissh.

The Porte has decided to raise the Import duties from 11 per cent. to 14 per cent. Telegrams from Adrianople say that there is continuous rain throughout the seat of war. The Turks claim two successes. The Montenegrins have reached to within 8½ miles of Skutari. Two days' heavy rain has hampered operations. The King and his three sons held a council of war at which Prince Mirko was appointed to the command of the Zeta brigade. Addressing the troops he said:—"We are almost under the walls of the famous town of Skutari. My father, the Supreme War Lord, commands me to lead you there and to bring liberty and new life to the people." The King then embraced and bade farewell to his sons and wished the troops a rapid success.

The Third French squadron has left Oran for Algiers. It is stated that the hasty departure is in connection with the situation in the Near East.

A Rome wire says it is semi-officially stated that conversations between Count Von Berchtold and Marquis Di San Giuliano have established perfect identity of views on the Balkan crisis, also regarding the collaboration of the Powers for the re-establishment of peace and harmony, evidence of which cannot but strengthen the close friendship between the two allies.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that the Government was doing its utmost to secure the continuance of passage for neutral ships through the Dardanelles, but it would be necessary to have an understanding with both belligerents before he could say definitely that there was no danger of the Straits being closed. Asked whether there would be an appeal to an impartial tribunal in the case of a British ship being seized and condemned by a prize court in Greece or Turkey, and whether Britain had made representations to Turkey on the subject, Sir Edward Grey said that such a tribunal did not exist. The only course was the establishment of an international court of appeal such as was contemplated at the Hague Conference in 1907. Britain was anxious for such a court and until it was established was not able to secure an appeal.

A St. Petersburg wire says that the Holy Synod has authorized a collection in all Russian churches on Sunday on behalf of the Slav Benevolent Societies and Red Cross Societies. A Red Cross expedition of nine members and fifty beds left for Greece yesterday, another of 110 members and 400 beds leaves for Bulgaria to-day. The Moscow Municipality has voted £5,000 for "Suffering Slavs." The St. Petersburg Municipality has voted £10,000 for the field hospitals in the Balkan States and invites the co-operation of all Russian Municipalities. Despite official discouragement there are signs of an incipient ebullition of pro-Slav enthusiasm.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Amr Ali, writing to the Times, deploras the use which is being made of the symbol of Christianity by partisans in England to justify aggression and slaughter in the Balkans. He points out the incalculable mischief which is being done both in England and India by applied intolerance and says it is painful to read ecclesiastical and newspaper effusions against Turkish Government. He describes as an atrocious libel the statement that the Indian Mutiny was largely the work of the Indian Moslems which he adds is being circulated to arouse feelings of the Moslems in India as a factor in the consideration of British policy.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary publishes a communication from the Foreign Office forbidding the sale of British newspapers, ports, coasts or waters for any warlike purposes in connection with Turkey or the Balkan States.

The Government is Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the male line. There are 177 elected Deputies in the Chamber who sit for a term of not less than three months and not more than six months.

The peace strength of Greece may be put down at 1,989 officers, 19,416 non-commissioned officers and men and 2,661 horses. The war strength includes 77,000 reserve and 87,000 men.

The following is the naval strength of Greece:—

3 Armoured ships.	3 Transport Steamers.
1 Cruiser.	7 Small gunboats.
2 Gun boats.	3 Mining boats.
4 Corvettes.	5 Torpedo boats.
8 Destroyers.	1 Royal yacht.
2 School ships.	

The personnel of the navy was composed in 1907 of 487 officers, 26 cadets, 1,118 petty officers, 2872 seamen and stokers etc

The population of Albania may be estimated at between 1,600,000 and 1,500,000 of whom 1,200,000 or 1,100,000 are Albanians. Of the other races the Slavs (Serbs and Bulgars) are the most numerous, possibly numbering 250,000

The Military Situation.

(BY THE "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The general mobilization of the armies of Bulgaria and Serbia was ordered on September 30, and October 1 probably represents the first day of mobilization. Greece has apparently taken similar measures. Montenegro is always more or less mobilized, and this morning it is announced that Turkey, which has the advantage of a practical soldier at the head of its Government, is taking the same means to meet a very dangerous and critical situation.

Mobilization is not war, but it is the prelude to war. A few days, perhaps a week at the outside, intervene during which the Concert of Europe, if it exists, can by a firm attitude and energetic language arrest the threatened war, but once the rival forces are concentrated upon the frontiers the rifles will go off by themselves, and no amount of diplomatic pressure will be able to check the outbreak of a war which is certain to be extremely costly in human life and will revive animosities and rivalries which European diplomacy has striven so long to avert.

The Turkish Army is practically intact, for it has found no opportunity of intervening in the war against Italy. The fighting qualities of the Turk are universally admired, and Turkey is a military Empire capable of great things in war. She does not lack men, and would have at her disposal, were her resources equal to her military pretensions, not less than 1,200,000 men. Of these she should be able to align 500,000 men in European Turkey after a certain delay, with not less than 1,000 guns if she can horse them, but her adversaries, who are probably well posted in the Turkish situation, will no doubt strive to open the war, if war comes, by an early success. Turkey is hard set to meet her enemies because the strain of the war against Italy has depleted her limited resources, and among all the aspects of the threatened hostilities, the financial aspect must give Mukhtar Pasha's government the greatest concern.

Were the Turkish armies led by a capable general with an efficient staff, and were the war with Italy concluded, success against the armies of the four Balkan States would not be hopeless. Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece are not easily able to combine the movements of their armies, and the Turkish forces, holding a more or less central situation, should be able to make a great fight. The Turks can hardly doubt that Bulgaria is the enemy most to be dreaded, and it can be assumed that it will be around Adrianople and on the Lower Maritza that the first decisive actions of a war should take place. The natural course for the Turks to pursue at this moment is to mass their main force on the line Mustafa Pasha-Adrianople-Kirk Kiless, to meet the Bulgarians eastward of the Rhodope Mountains, and to bring on a decisive engagement. The Turkish game is to hold off Serbia and Greece with detachments and to risk everything on being about the defeat of the principal enemy.

The Turkish forces in Europe are usually distributed widely for political reasons, and the difficulty will be to consent to abandon momentarily minor interests in order to make sure of success in the principal theatre. Could Turkey deal an effective blow against Bulgaria the Balkan alliance might break up, and we must assume, until we have evidence to the contrary, that it will be on these broad lines that Turkish strategy will be based.

Bulgaria, with an available strength of 400,000 men and an efficient field army which may amount to 250,000 men with 700 guns, is by far the most formidable of the Balkan allies. Almost all experts who have visited Bulgaria speak in high terms of the Bulgarian Army, which in organization, armament, and spirit appears to be formidable. It has always been assumed that in case of war with Turkey Bulgaria would strive to profit by her superior organization and rapidity of mobilization, and, if

war comes, an offensive campaign on her part is probable. Serbia is the next most considerable military State among the allies and may be able to place in the field an army of 150,000 men with over 500 guns, out of double that number of men available for service. Greece, if she acts, will act before her military reorganization has had time to take effect, and her field army will scarcely exceed 80,000 men, with 350 guns. Finally, in Montenegro, every able-bodied man is a soldier, and these hardy mountaineers, though not well organized for offensive war, will be a thorn in the side of the Turks as they have ever been. These four States have not, all told, as many fighting men as Turkey, but for prompt operations in Europe their strength is superior to that of Turkey and they should have a marked numerical superiority in artillery.

A central and united Power acting against allies has always advantages which must not be under-estimated, least of all in this case, when the allies, if united against Turkey, are far from united in their designs if they succeed in war. There is also to be considered the attitude of Roumania, which has views of her own, with power to back them, and a field army approximately as strong numerically as Bulgaria and with an even larger reserve of trained men. Roumania is capable of playing a very important part in the threatened war and her attitude is a subject of wide discussion.

Standing apart and behind all these rival States there is, last of all, Austria-Hungary, which is, in effect, the dominant military factor in Balkan problems and is likely to shape events to her will. It is not probable that the four Balkan allies will move unless they feel assured of the neutrality of Austria and Russia, and as the interest of Russia is peace and it is against all her traditions to oppose a combination of Christian States against Turkey, her position is delicate, and her ultimate action uncertain. When the combatants have exhausted one another, Austria, with an extremely efficient and intact army, will doubtless have much to say in the final settlement.

Turkish Dispositions.

(BY THE "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

When little or no trustworthy news of military proceedings is allowed to pass over the wires we are reduced to speculation upon the probable course of events in the Balkans, but speculation can to some extent be controlled by a general knowledge of the character of a mobilization in the rival States and by an estimate of the probable direction which will be given to the troops when mobilized.

Mobilization is a delicate act, and an army engaged upon it is not ready to fight. Consequently the first necessity for all the rival States is to establish at the critical positions on the frontiers covering forces which will prevent the act of mobilization from being interfered with. These covering troops may at the same time be given some offensive mission if the chance arises of causing trouble to the mobilization of the enemy, but these preliminary combats must not be mistaken for the onset of the mobilized armies.

The communications throughout the Balkan States are none too good, and though the localization of corps facilitates the rapid influx of reservists, most of these people must trudge to their depots on foot, and there is always much to be done before units are ready for despatch to the front. With our highly strung nervous system due to the telegraph, our thoughts travel much quicker than events, and we place armies on the frontiers before they leave their barracks. Men have to be clothed, armed, and medically inspected. Horses, carts, and mechanical transport have to be requisitioned and food and ammunition have to be collected. All these operations take a certain time, except in Montenegro, where arrangements are somewhat patriarchal and 24 hours suffices for preparation. It is during this preliminary stage, which may last a week or ten days, that the last opening is left to European diplomacy to intervene, for the transport to the frontiers begins almost automatically as soon as mobilization is completed, and when armies are on the frontiers of their enemy, and have not felt the taste of his steel, they are in no humour for holding back. The ardour of departure is particularly keen among armies and people who have not fought for a considerable time. We can, however, expect before war breaks out the usual bombardment of notes, ultimata, excuses, explanations, and manifestations. It is the last little flutter of the diplomatic dove before it gives way to arms, and no one can grudge it its customary position. It is a poor little thing, this dove of peace, the Concert of Europe, were it determined, and united, and strong.

time is unquestionably with the Turks. The moving up of several Divisions from Asia Minor where they had been massed in view of the threatened Italian attack must take some time. The mobilisation of the Turkish army began just when the Confederacy was ripe for invasion. The Confederacy may score a few successes just now, but the crucial moments of the struggle will come later. No one need despair of the issue when the decisive trial comes.

THE VERDICT OF SIR CHARLES FOX, Chief Judge of the Burma Chief Court, in the Defamation Case that had been brought against Mr. Arnold, Editor of the *Burma Critic*, by the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, was delivered on the 19th instant.

A Staggering Verdict.

The jury found Mr. Arnold guilty and the Judge sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment. The verdict has been received with a profound shock by those who have been closely watching the course of this remarkable trial. It would be useless to disguise the pain that has been caused to us as well as to many others in Burma and elsewhere by this astounding verdict. We would, however, refrain from making any comment on the finding of the jury and the remarkable summing-up of the Judge. We have no desire to imitate the Government of India who solemnly sat in judgement on the decision of Mr. Justice Dwyer in the alleged Abduction Case against the Khan of Hoti. Mr. Arnold's counsel have applied for a copy of Sir Charles Fox's charge to the jury with a view to getting a certificate from the Government Advocate to place the case before a Full Bench of the Chief Court, and in the event of his refusal to certify, take it up before the Privy Council. We hope the required certificate will be granted and we trust the sentence will be reversed when the case comes up for revision before a Full Bench. It is our fervent hope that Mr. Arnold will emerge unscathed from the ordeal which he has had to go through as a result of his intense zeal for the purity of British Justice. His honesty and sincerity of purpose will, we have no doubt, be vindicated in the higher Tribunal. But even then we would be loth to imitate the *Pioneer* and demand the resignation of the Chief Judge of Burma. The verdict as it stands will continue to rankle in the public mind. It has created immense sensation in Rangoon and a gigantic mass meeting of the European, the Moslem and the Burmese communities is being organised there to express sympathy with Mr. Arnold and to protest against the verdict. We are anxiously waiting to know how this remarkable case finally ends. It will not, we trust, be allowed to rest where it is.

TURKISH RELIEF FUND

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Through M. Zamir-ud-din Esq. Muhammadabad Mussalman of the town. ...	35	8	0
Masud Hossain Esq. Etawah. ...	1	0	0
Amount received during the week, ...	328	13	0
Amount previously acknowledged, ...	29,588	7	0
Total, Rs. ...	29,912	4	0

The Comrade.

The Moslem University.

IV.

WE HAVE already dealt in our previous articles on the Moslem University with the state of Moslem feeling in India after the announcement of the Secretary of State's decisions, with the history of the Moslem University movement, and, lastly, with the educational needs of the Mussalmans which make affiliation with Aligarh a necessary stage in the evolution of outlying Moslem schools and colleges. Incidentally we have had occasion to comment on the four practical objections on educational grounds, raised presumably by the Secretary of State, which the Hon the Member for Education mentions in his letter of the 9th August last to the Hon the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad. To-day we return to them in order to discuss in greater detail the difference between the views of the Mussalmans and those of the Secretary of State, and, after having done this, we shall deal with the present situation and the future of the University movement.

The first objection referred to in Sir Harcourt's letter is that "a University with branches all over India would lead to competition and probable conflict with the older territorial Universities." This objection is by no means clear, for it is not stated whether the competition would be emulative and likely to improve the University teaching on the reverse. But if we turn to the second of the Secretary of State's practical objections, we understand that it is a lowering of the standard that is apprehended. "Such a University," runs the letter of Sir Harcourt Butler, "would inevitably keep down the standard of Aligarh degrees and would destroy the hope that the teaching University would become a genuine seat of learning at which examinations would be subordinated to teaching and teachers would be free to develop the intelligence of their students and not merely exercise their memories." Presuming, therefore, that the competition referred to would be merely like that of tradespeople who undersell each other, does the Secretary of State consider the promoters of the Moslem University and its future Trustees and Governors to be so devoid of ordinary common-sense as to forget that such a competition could easily be checked by Government at any moment? We do not know whether we need repeat here what we have often said before, to wit, that the only reason why the community must approach Government in the matter of a Charter for a University which is to be endowed mainly, if not wholly, by itself, is that Government in this country is the largest employer of educated labour. If educated Mohammedans could shift for themselves and could become independent of Government loans and subsidies, Mussalmans would have no need of a Charter from Government for the Moslem University. This is the point which Sir Theodore Morison has brought out very clearly in a chapter in his brochure on "Imperial Rule in India." Under these circumstances, what is there to prevent the Government from punishing a University that cheapens its degrees by putting its own valuation on its graduates when they are brought to the market? In this country, at any rate, there is hardly any learning for learning's sake at the present moment, and students and researchers that spend the midnight oil in literary labours and are content to live on a pittance were to be found in India a generation or two ago, as they are to be found to-day in Germany. But our Universities produce a very small number of these, and such of them as our Universities turn out are not likely to be less studious because in the race for over-production the Moslem University is satisfied with much less than they desire to achieve. As regards the qualifications of those who have administrative ambitions—and they would constitute more than 90 per cent of Mohammedan undergraduates, because more than any other community the Mussalmans are, and have for ages been, dependent on the service of the Sirkar for their maintenance and the realization of their ambitions—it would be in the power of the Government and not the Moslem University to raise or lower the standard. Moreover, the provisions with regard to appointment of external examiners and the sanction of the Chancellor for the appointment of all examiners are effective checks, even if the Senate of the Moslem University is bent on the suicidal policy of lowering the standard of examinations.

It is indeed amusing to find the Mussalmans hoist with their own petard; for while the Government of India and the Secretary of State were content for half a century with a type of University which was anything but "a genuine seat of learning at which examinations would be subordinated to teaching and teachers would be free to develop the intelligence of their students and not merely exercise their memories," it was the Mussalmans themselves that clamoured for a new type of University such as the one for which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have

developed a sudden and intense liking. For the last 40 years the community had been preaching in favour of its educational creed without much success but to-day, and all of a sudden, the Secretary of State is not only converted to the religion of the Faithful, but, like the convert, shows far greater zeal in the cause of his new faith than those who have been believing in it for a long time past, and who had, in fact, even preached it to him. We have already dealt above with the checks that could be exercised by the Government in the matter of the standard of Aligarh degrees and can only say that the unsupported *ipse dixit* of the Secretary of State, that a lowering of the standards at Aligarh is inevitable, is as great a libel on those responsible for the progress of Aligarh as could ever be thought of. Had Aligarh been second to any other institution in the land there could not have been the same sting in these idle apprehensions. But in view of the fact that Aligarh has always been in the van of educational progress, it comes as a shock to us that affiliation, which should have been permitted so long to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Lahore, and which would still be permitted to them, should be denied to Aligarh, because, forsooth, the Secretary of State fears that the standard of Aligarh degrees would inevitably be kept down if affiliation is once permitted. It seems to have been forgotten that Aligarh would still be a teaching University to the majority of its students, that only a small fraction of its undergraduates would study in affiliated colleges, and that it would be contrary to all reason for Aligarh to lower the value of its degrees for the vast majority of its *alumni* merely to gratify the ignoble aspirations of a few outlying colleges for more numerous but cheaper degrees.

As regards the conflict between the Moslem University and the State Universities, we cannot even guess the nature of the apprehended danger. In the majority of cases Moslem institutions would be affiliated to the Moslem University and not to the existing territorial Universities of the States, and would therefore have nothing whatever to do with the latter. When there is no point of contact between the two there can be no point of conflict either, and unless the Secretary of State, or the Member for Education in whose letter this objection of the the Secretary of State is embodied, explains his apprehensions more clearly and in greater detail, it is no use discussing the matter any further. As Marcellus said of the Ghost in Hamlet,

"We do it wrong, being so majestical,
To offer it the show of violence;
For it is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious mockery."

The third objection of the Secretary of State to affiliation is that "the value of the residential system depends upon the tone or spirit which pervades the college and which, handed on from one generation of students to another, constitutes its tradition, and the traditions of Aligarh are quite local and peculiar, depending largely on personal associations." Treated as mere statements of facts, the foregoing observations are only partially true and therefore more misleading than a complete perversion of truth would be. But treated as an objection they lose all relevance and application. All that is said about the general process of the formation of a tradition is true enough; but it is misleading to say that the tradition of Aligarh is quite local and peculiar. Had it been so it would have meant that Aligarh had nothing to do with the tradition of Islam which has come down from generation to generation, decade after decade and century after century. It is true that the interpretation of Islam has varied from age to age, and in the same age the interpretations of a creed that covered the whole of human existence have often been radically different. For instance, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan interpreted Islam differently from the Ulama of Deoband or Ferangree Mahal. But if that universal tradition has had its variations, the particular secular tradition of Aligarh has also had its light and shade. Were the associations connected with Sir Theodore Morison the same as those of Theodore Beck, and were they strengthened or weakened by those of the regime of Mr. Archibald? But even such of the traditions of Aligarh as were local and peculiar have now been transplanted in many parts of India, and considering the homogeneity of Moslem Society it is not at all strange that many of them have, with the increasing popularity of Aligarh, ceased to be local. Many of the institutions of one time peculiar to Aligarh have now been copied by other Moslem educational institutions, and even without affiliating, Aligarh has inspired them more than the territorial State Universities to which they are affiliated. The late Andrew Lang wrote of Oxford, on the model of which Aligarh has been established, that:—

It has been less a home of learning, on the whole, than a microcosm of English intellectual life. At Oxford the men have been thinking what England was to think a few months later, and they have been thinking with the passion and energy of youth. The impulse to thought has not perhaps very often been given by any minds within the College walls; it has come from without, from Italy, from France, from London, from a country village, perhaps from the voice of a wandering preacher. Whencever the heaven came, Oxford (being so small, and in a way so homogeneous) always fermented readily, and promptly distributed the forces, religious or intellectual, throughout England.

This is Oxford, the creation of ten centuries ago, and Aligarh which counts its life in days against the years of Oxford could not have been expected to challenge a comparison. But even in a single generation Aligarh has done wonders. The impulse to thought and action has come from within its walls, and with its own leaven it has fermented even more readily than Oxford. It has distributed the forces, religious or intellectual throughout the length and breadth of India, and it may well be considered the microcosm of the intellectual life of the community. For what Aligarh thinks to-day Moslem India is sure to think to-morrow. Its traditions have therefore ceased to be local in so far as the *genius loci* now moves the entire Moslem community. All that the promoters of the Moslem University desire is that a direct, closer and more intimate relationship should be established between Aligarh and other Moslem educational institutions so that the forces, religious or intellectual, which move Aligarh should in future be distributed even more readily than in the past through the length and breadth of India. It is the extension of Aligarh that is aimed at, the mere universalization of the particular. It is not, and it cannot, be contended that the tradition of Aligarh would suffer if the copyright is, so to speak, infringed. What then can be the objection? If the Aligarh tradition is not likely to be desecrated if it leaves its local habitation is it likely to harm a place like Lahore or Bombay, which is without any such tradition? The Secretary of State evidently attaches great value to the local and peculiar tradition of Aligarh. Surely he could not be guilty of such a ridiculous conception that the affiliation, in due course, say, of the Islamia College of Lahore would harm the Islamia College because it would begin to share the Aligarh tradition instead of going on without a tradition of its own or sharing that of an impersonal something which goes by the name of the Punjab University? The Islamia College can be tolerated even in its present state because it is affiliated to the Punjab University with no traditions of its own, but it would be intolerable when affiliated to "the University of Aligarh" with its great traditions. That is what it comes to, and could inanity go further?

We have now only to deal with the fourth objection of the Secretary of State, that "the University at Aligarh would be quite unable to control colleges situated in different parts of India." This is emphatic enough, but it has no more value than a mere assertion, no matter how emphatic, can have. The Secretary of State has not deemed it fit to advance any arguments, but is content with passing final judgments in the case. Were the promoters of the Moslem University equally matched with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, they could equally well assert that a University at Aligarh would be fully able to control such colleges. But placed at a disadvantage as they are, they must not only argue in favour of their scheme of a University but also rebut arguments which are still in the womb of futurity. Before we deal with the question of control, let us be sure what control is at present exercised by the Indian Universities over affiliated colleges, and what control the Moslem University intends to exercise.

At the present moment the State Universities have also colleges affiliated to them which are scattered over vast areas, but Government is content with the control exercised by means of common University examinations and occasional University inspections. The University hardly offers any inspiration to an affiliated college, and for all practical purposes the latter is a wholly independent and detached unit. If the Moslem University exercised the same control over its affiliated colleges, Government should have no reason to complain, because it is already tolerating the system in its own Universities. The only difficulty would be of greater distance; but so far as examinations are concerned distance hardly counts, and if the students of Burma can be examined by the Calcutta University, there is no reason why Aligarh should not be able to examine the students of the Islamia College at Lahore or of the Sind and Bombay Madrasas.

Not that we are satisfied with the existing arrangements, whether for purposes of examination or otherwise. The Mussalmans have long protested against such examinations and such laxity of control, and it does not require a Secretary of State to convince them of the inadequacy of the present arrangements in the State Universities. So far as examinations are concerned the promoters of the Moslem University are anxious to give greater importance to *trial* examination and to practical work, whether in research or scientific knowledge. If all candidates for examination cannot be brought to one centre, it is not impossible to send a set of examiners for the *trial* examination to very distant colleges. But it is the teaching and not the examination that is the most important feature of a University, and with regard to that we have already offered the suggestion of having "Participative Lecturers" and "Circuit Professors," that is to say, Lecturers and Professors engaged in teaching at the parent institution, but going on a round of lecturing from time to time to outlying institutions. Thus it would be possible for the *parent* institution to have

have realised community of action in the present crisis, it is not on the basis of a territorial division, for that would lead at once to a revival of old quarrels and to forgetting the need of tackling the Turks. The only condition on which the Christian races can present a solid front is on that of autonomy for Macedonia, which would enable their respective compatriots to work out their own destiny in the future.

"Bulgarians do not entertain any feeling of enmity towards the Turks. Bulgaria includes a Turkish population of 500,000 souls, and ever since Bulgaria became master of its own destinies there has never been a proved case of the oppression of Turks by Bulgarians. Bulgaria has followed a policy of absolute toleration towards the Turks. While in Turkey Bulgarian schools are being attacked, in Bulgaria the Government pays for the Turkish schools and teachers and maintains the Turkish priests. If a struggle is to come it will not be a struggle of Christians against Turks as Turks, but against Turkey as representing a vicious form of government which has impeded the development of the Christian races for the last 25 years and has beset the path of their progress with almost insurmountable obstacles. The Bulgarians are not easily stirred by racial hatred, and indeed they cannot afford to waste their national energies in cultivating a fanatical hatred of the Turks.

"Europeans have for years preached union between the Christian races as the best solution of the problem. Now what seemed only a short time ago to be an impossible dream has been realised, and is being proved in undeniable ways. That is the new situation in the Balkans, and it ought to make the task of the Great Powers easier, because they can no longer fall back on the old excuse that so long as Greeks, Serbs and Bulgarians were engaged in internecine struggles in Macedonia it could not be expected that Turkey would undertake reforms in that country. The union of the three races makes an ideal opportunity for the application of the scheme of self-government guaranteed by the Treaty of Berlin. Bulgaria is practical enough to realise that the work of carrying out the details of the scheme will not be undertaken by her, but by the Great Powers. It will be for the Powers to secure the elementary rights of self-government to the Christian populations. Although it is still the fashion to regard Turkey as an independent State, the fact is that she ceased to be so long ago so far as the individual interests of the Great Powers are concerned. The same application of control could be enforced now as regards reform in Macedonia, and in it is not exaggerated optimism to hope that even in this eleventh hour some way may be found out of a dangerous situation whose prolongation can only have one result.

"So far as Bulgaria is concerned, if war breaks out it will not be due to a fever of enthusiasm in our country. It will be a war coldly and calmly undertaken as the sole issue out of an impossible situation. The present state of affairs in Europe in Turkey is a gaping wound in the body politic of Bulgaria through which she has been the prey of various diseases. We have 3,000,000 Bulgarians in Macedonia, and we are forced to give constant attention to their grievances at the expense of our own internal problems. We are forced to keep up an army far beyond our resources. It is a question of life and death for Bulgaria, and if there is war it will be a war dictated by necessity if ever war was.

"It is sometimes said that our demands are exaggerated. Well, they have been formally put into an international treaty subscribed to by all the Great Powers in Europe, and if they were considered to be indispensable 35 years ago an one who knows anything about national psychology or the details of the situation will venture to deny that they are more pressing and indispensable now.

"The recent massacres undoubtedly have had an exciting effect upon the Bulgarian population, but they could not have produced the results which they have done if there were not many other elements which already made for a dangerous situation. The massacres were simply the last straw. The time has come when something must be done. We have waited and waited. The Powers have given promise after promise, and have afterwards employed all their political and diplomatic skill in running away from them.

"We have at present in the Balkans all the disadvantages of war with none of the advantages of peace. If what we hope may even yet be avoided happens and war breaks out, the best justification lies in the fact that it should have occurred at a time when the destinies of Bulgaria are presided over by people whose love of peace has become proverbial, and with a Cabinet which for the first time in history has solemnly given the first place in their programme to the maintenance of friendly relations with Turkey. If such a Government fails in its efforts, there can be no better proof that friendly relations with Turkey have become impossible. Some of the worst of the massacres have happened under the present Administration in Turkey, and that seems to be the reply of the Turks to the peaceful policy of the Bulgarian Government.

"The case of Crete is, of course mainly the concern of Greece. If the Greeks are anxious for the union of Crete with Greece, they have the justification of the attitude of some of the Great Powers, which

for many years encouraged the hope of the Greeks that one day their national ambitions would be realised and Crete would come under the government of Greece."

The Case of Greece.

London, October 2nd.

A Greek of importance in London, whose position gives him every right to express authoritatively the case of Greece in relation to the present crisis, was interviewed to-day by a London representative of the "Manchester Guardian." To him he gave the following outline of the Greek position as it is presented by the Greek leaders—

"We, in common with all the other Balkan States, feel acutely the condition of the provinces peopled by our own flesh and blood. It was impossible for us, who have in our midst the fathers, brothers, and relatives of all these people, who form part of our Administrative Service, of our Civil Service, our army and navy—it was impossible for us not to be deeply touched by their sufferings and by the absolutely hopeless and tragic conditions in which they live. Murders, assassinations, robberies, violations are taking place daily, and there is no prospect before them of any better future. This, of course, is what constitutes solidarity between us and the other Balkan States. Beyond that there is the matter of Crete, which has been an open wound in our side, paralysing and disorganising our national life, and for which the Powers either could not find or did not find any permanent and just solution. Our claim is that the Cretans have vindicated their independence as completely as any people who have ever risen against foreign dominion. For instance, the people of the different parts of Italy did not attain their independence more worthily or justly than the Cretans, but Crete has been always ruled by the indecisive action of the Powers. The condition of things is now unlivable, even for the Cretans. The Cretans are told they are impatient and must wait. Remember what happened in the case of Italy. They had achieved complete unity, they had become a great Power, they had a magnificent capital in Florence, the Pope was the god on earth of hundreds of millions of Christians, yet the Italians declared that it was impossible for them to exist unless they had Rome as their capital. That was perfectly natural. The aspirations of a people cannot be submitted to the cold ordeal of logic or to mathematical calculations. Sentiment is a strong power almost as strong as material hunger. The Cretans within the last century have revolted on six different occasions, and on each occasion have been compelled by the policy of the Powers to remain under the impossible Turkish dominion. They have been far more patient than the Italians, and to no result.

"Then, again, lately it was evident from the measures taken by the Turks on our frontiers and from the open declarations both in the Turkish press and influential Turkish quarters that Turkey intended to seize suddenly any favourable movement in order to pay herself at our expense by attacking us and thus finding an issue out of her trouble with Italy and the danger from Bulgaria. This has been openly stated in many influential journals, some of them gloating over our fate. We were therefore compelled to take measures for our own protection, and we have to express our most sincere thanks to the Young Turkish party for having accomplished a remarkable political feat and for having brought about what was previously considered a mere dream—an entire and cordial understanding and co-operation between normally inimical nationalities in the Balkan Peninsula. This is the only political achievement upon which the Young Turks—who have been so applauded and pampered by the English and European press—can be justly congratulated.

"We are told that we ought to wait for the intervention of the Powers and to see the fruit of their good counsel. We are told that Turkey is really this time sincerely bent upon making reforms, and that the only thing necessary is to give them time and to supply them with money. We know all this by heart—it is a very old panna. Ever since the beginning of last century, and even before, Turkey has put forward this plea at every crisis. All the treaties between Turkey and the Great Powers include articles which not only promised but minutely defined the reforms to be introduced. Two big Blue-books of 1880 give the elaborate results of the International Commission on the reforms to be introduced in virtue of article 23 of the Berlin Treaty. Where are the promised reforms? When the Young Turks came to power the whole of Europe welcomed them and we in the East were perfectly sincere in our desire to second them. There never was a moment of more sincere *rapprochement* between the Christian and the Turk. What have the Young Turks done? They are considered the flower of the Turkish nation, but we have discovered them to have been the scum of the cafes of the Quartier Latin. They imagined a dream of Turkification which means the debasement of all the Christian communities, who are far in advance of the Turks in civilisation, to the level of the race which has been the cause of the greatest political complications which Europe has known ever since they crossed the Dardanelles into Europe. Their administration was so tyrannical that people began to sigh for the return of the time of Abdul Hamid, who, with all his barbarity, must be admitted to have been a statesman. A few weeks after the advent of the Young Turks

we had the terrible massacres of Adana. At that time English and French ships were close by. What has been done? Who has been punished? Lately there was the massacre of Kotchana, but not a single soldier has been identified as having participated in that awful deed. What retribution can we be expected to place in an intervention of the Powers?

"Then there is the case of Samos. Samos has been constituted an autonomous principality by a treaty signed with the sacred signatures of three of the Great Powers—England, France, and Russia. One of the principal clauses was that the Turkish Government had not any right on any pretence whatever to maintain troops there. Last year the Young Turks among other reforms planted a whole regiment of Turkish troops there. The Samiotas protested and appealed to the three protecting Powers. The Powers replied: 'Oh, we must not worry the Turks now. They are going to introduce reforms'. The Samiotas at last rose in arms and they were naturally properly helped by their Cretan brethren. If the Isle of Wight were invaded, you would expect the islanders to be helped by Scotsmen. The Turks immediately began massacring there, and at last France and England sent ships to restrain the Turkish garrison, which they might have done with far more justice and effect a year ago. In to-day's 'Times' there is printed a statement on the Samos matter. It would be impossible to have contained in so small a space a greater number of quibbles, of chicanes of prevarications and perversities of the truth. When those who know what is taking place in Turkey and who have suffered as no other people in Europe have suffered meet with this treatment from the European press which expresses the minds of their Governments they may well lose faith in the intervention of the Powers.

"What credit can you expect these people to place upon the assurances of reforms? The state of Naples which Mr. Gladstone described in his famous letter to the Duke of Newcastle as 'the negation of God' would have been a godsend to these unfortunate people compared to what they suffer under. The state of affairs in Turkey is the affirmation of the devil. Patience is exhausted, and anyone who has read history knows that there are moments when nations prefer to incur the chances presented by the greatest of dangers rather than submit to an absolutely intolerable state of things. And consider our own case. It is owing to Turkey that Greece is still denied railway communication with the rest of Europe. For fifteen years we have been negotiating with the Turkish Government, pressing for a junction of railways at some point on the boundary between the two countries, but we have never been able to obtain Turkey's permission for such a junction. We have been put off from year to year, and so Turkey has made us the only country in Europe deprived of railway communication with the rest of the Continent.

"All the things I have been telling you about what is happening in Macedonia and the other parts of European and Asiatic Turkey are well-known to the Chancelleries of Europe. They have faithful and exact reports which they have never published. The London press has them also, and suppresses them. They have never given us a fair chance of putting our case. They repeatedly publish statements emanating from Turkish, Levantine and Jewish sources which absolutely prevent the truth. The fair dealing which is characteristic of the London press in all other public discussions is denied to us. Our replies and rectifications are not printed, and we have no chance of a fair hearing except as a rule in the 'Manchester Guardian' and in 'Truth'.

"We prefer annihilation to a continuance of the present state of affairs. We are quite agreed with our Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin brethren. The achievement of this joint simultaneous action has made the deepest impression. Our opponents and Europeans generally kept up the belief to the last moment that it was all bluff, and that joint action was impossible. They will see, if Turkey does not admit our just demands that will be presented presently, that our action will be as combined and determined in war as it has been in diplomacy.

"The seizure of Greek ships by the Turks is simply a declaration of war, and will be so treated."

Turkey's Defence.

London, Oct. 2.

The interview in to-day's "Manchester Guardian" giving the official Bulgarian views on the crisis has aroused great interest in diplomatic quarters. The interview was submitted to-day to a prominent Turk in London—one qualified from his position to represent the official standpoint—and he was asked to give a reply to the statements contained in it. In response he gave the following summary of the Turkish view, explaining that Turkey had not explained her position earlier because, being on the defensive in the matter, she has waited to hear the case of her assailants.

"The Balkan States, and Bulgaria in particular, are striving to justify their criminal action in troubling the peace of Europe by

accusing the Turks of having refused for 25 years, whether intentionally or not, to effect reforms in Macedonia. In support of their grievances they put forward many sophisticated arguments. As a matter of fact, at no moment whatever have the Turks been left sufficiently free or tranquil to put the necessary reforms into operation. Each time that a Turkish Government, either Young or Old, decided to do something in Macedonia, Bulgaria and other bands intervened with the sole aim of provoking disorders among the Moslem populations, whose national and religious sentiments have always been offended in the most brutal manner. The present Ottoman Government, whose sincere wish it is to endow all the provinces of the Empire with reforms according to their local customs and requirements, has beyond doubt recently decided to the general satisfaction to extend the reforms granted to the Albanians to all the other provinces of the Empire. This decision, whose execution will be prompt and immediate, has not satisfied the bomb throwers, because they do not really desire reforms but territorial advantages in proportion to their political aspirations. The public opinion of Europe, knowing very well political ambitions of the Balkan States, will not allow itself to be influenced by sophisms disguised under so called humanitarian objects accounts of which have been published lately by interested parties.

"As to the suggestion of endowing the provinces of European Turkey with autonomy, we may recall the example of Eastern Rumania, which by the Treaty of Berlin obtained privileged administration which was to serve as the model of a prosperous and well-administered province, and also the case of Crete. These examples show what would be the fate of autonomous provinces in European Turkey.

"Turkey, really and sincerely pacific, will give effect to all the reforms which are required by all its provinces, and will do so in spite of all the outrages and the bombs of her neighbours. She will disturb the peace under no pretext whatever. In spite of her pacific intentions if provoked she will most decidedly be able to defend her honour and dignity."

A Turkish Deputy's View.

Rouman's representative has had an interview with Mr. Halil Halid, deputy in the Turkish Parliament for Angora. Mr. Halid said:—

"Though I have just come from the Peace conference at Geneva, circumstances force me to talk about war. Turkey is not a bellicose nation, but if forced to take up arms she will fiercely defend her rights. Bulgaria, Greece, and Servia demand autonomy for Macedonia, and that Turkey cannot grant. The history of the Ottoman Empire shows that autonomy is always the prelude to severance. Both the present and the last Turkish Governments have done their best to put into effect the policy of administrative decentralisation, whereby the various portions of the empire acquire an extended measure of local self government. But the fact is that a reformed and contented Macedonia under Turkish rule is the last thing our Balkan neighbours desire. They want the situation so aggravated as to lead to intervention by the powers for their benefit. The agitation they are carrying on in Salonika is almost incredible. Bombs are among the ordinary affairs of everyday life. The Kotchana incident, which is now advanced as one of the causes of war, was an instance of the use of bombs in provoking reprisals at the hands of the Mahometans. No people of whatever country can be blamed for actively resenting such outrages.

The Turks, as I have said, do not wish war, but if a quarrel is forced upon them they are all, irrespective of party, prepared to do their duty, and the Albanians, who are at heart loyal to the throne, may be counted upon to come to the defence of the empire. The Young Turks have been blamed for the amount of their military expenditure, but events show the wisdom of their action, and Turkey is now as well prepared for war as she has been at any time in her history. The Tripoli campaign has in no way exhausted her resources.

Roumania's Position.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Ask a man who knows something of the Balkans whether the coalition of the four States against Turkey must needs mean war, and he will probably answer your question, Scots friends, by saying: "No." "What is the position of Roumania?" There was a moment when Turkey and Roumania were believed to have concluded at least a defensive alliance. On the day when a Bulgarian army of liberation moved southwards to Adrianople a Roumanian army of volunteers would cross the Danube and occupy Bulgaria. That day has been awaited for years to keep the peace, and nothing so far is known to prove that it has passed. There are rumors, indeed, which suggest that Roumania will be a treaty ally of a Balkan power. But as yet they authorize nothing more than a guess.

It would be difficult indeed to give any adequate reason why Roumania should intervene to rivet Turkish dominion on any part of European Turkey. She has no direct interest to serve. There are, it is true, scattered over the mountains of the Pindus, from the Greek frontier up to far Prizrend, shy little communities of Wallachs, whom Roumanians in a patriotic mood are pleased to consider as their countrymen. They certainly are the descendants of Roman colonists. They speak a Latin dialect mixed with Greek and Slavonic words. They say "Can" when they call the dog under the table, and "Pan" when they fling him a crust. But they never have lived in any historic connection with the Roumanians of Roumania. Their culture is Greek, and such Roumanian sentiment as they possess is recent and factitious. No competent authority would assess them at more than 300,000 souls all told, and few would rate them so high. They cannot authorise any Roumanian claim to a status in a Turkish settlement.

Sentimentally the Roumanian army was in its natural place when it marched on Plevna in the Russian van and broke the brunt of Osman Pasha's resistance. The traditional feeling of the race is anti-Turkish, but the shabby share which Russia allotted to her little ally in the settlement made a current of anti-Russian feeling which survives to this day. The governing class, moreover, is profoundly jealous of the more competent and formidable Bulgaria. Roumanians may be anti-Turkish, but they are also anti-Slav. There mixes with their naïve jealousy a snobbish feeling which would fain think of their race as something a good bit above Balkan level. They are Latins above everything, and the ruling class has carried its European sentiment so far that it even speaks and writes French rather better than its own mixed Slav-Latin mother tongue. It is these cross-currents which doubtless explain the success of Roumania's Hohenzollern dynasty in making the kingdom a semi-detached partner or satellite of the Triple Alliance. That tie has held in the absence of any call for action in spite of the standing grievance which Roumania has against Hungary on account of the continual and intolerable persecution of the Roumanians across the frontier by the Magyar party of ascendancy.

But there are omens which suggested that Roumania is not now fatally connected with Turkey or solidly bound to the Triple Alliance. In the first place, the King has just accepted the honorary position of a Marshal in the Russian Army—a courtesy which seems to revive the memories of an alliance which once was gallant, victorious, and happy. In the second place, while all the other Balkan States are mobilising Roumania has actually countermanded her own annual and regular peace manoeuvres. They will not be held at all this year "on account of the bad weather." Is it the physical or the political weather which is so peculiarly unpropitious? One is inclined to interpret this announcement as a rather ostentatious declaration of neutrality. It may well turn out that Bulgaria has paid the price in advance. If she wins and gains territory in the South she will give Roumania a slice of her own Danube frontage. These are guesses. But the Bulgarians are calculating realists; and one may be sure of this—that they have counted all the risks before they started war. The one risk which they could not have afforded to face was Roumanian intervention in the midst of their critical struggle with Turkey.

The Financial Question.

It was first requirement of a war is money, and plenty of it, it is safe to assert that with the exception of Roumania none of the Balkan States is in a fit condition to make war. The position of Turkey is well known. Her budgets, even before the war with Italy, had to be balanced by means of loans, and the recently published returns of revenue for the past eight months show a considerable drop in the figures, at the same time as the expenditure has increased owing both to the war and, still more, to the Albanian revolt. There is, however, this to be said about Turkey, that her resources are much larger than those of her rivals, while the maintenance of her troops would cost her considerably less.

With regard to Bulgaria, it is notorious that, having borrowed in July £1,000,000 from Paris banks, she was going to raise a much larger loan this autumn, but would not obtain it now. As an internal loan is out of the question, Bulgaria will have to fall back on the issue of notes, but even so the position of her banks is not quite favourable. According to the latest returns, the Bulgarian National Bank has in its vaults only £1,800,000 in gold and about £700,000 in silver, while the note circulation amounts to about £5,000,000. Metallic currency is, even now at a premium and is bound to increase considerably in case of a further large issue of notes.

The situation in Serbia is similar. Serbia has recently made no loan, and her various State Régies yield a considerable revenue, some of which has probably been saved up. But the cash will certainly

not suffice for the campaign, and, an internal loan being out of the question, recourse will also have to be had to notes. It is, however, sufficient to point out that the Servian National Bank also has only about £1,650,000 in gold and less than £800,000 in silver, while the circulation of notes amounts to £2,800,000. In Serbia, too, coin is at a premium.

Of the Montenegrins nothing need be said. They have nothing, but perhaps they need nothing. If they should need anything they may probably get something from one or the other numerous relatives of their King.

As for Greece, the official statements are very pessimistic. The last two years were financially very good, and there is a free balance of a few millions in hand. But the recent journey of King George is said to have been connected with an effort to raise a loan, which if it is true, shows that Greece, too, is in financial difficulties.

It is worth noting that the expenses of mobilisation for Bulgaria and Serbia are estimated at about a minimum of 8s. 4d. a day per man, excluding the expenses on railway transport.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The Future of Macedonia.

A TREATISE on "Individual Initiative", written in Turkish by a local Jewish author, is noticeable for a remarkable preface which it contains from the pen of Hussein Kiazim Bey, the ex-Vah of Salonika. Those who were in close contact with the late Governor-General know him as a man of singularly independent views, but few will be prepared for so pessimistic a declaration concerning the existing situation or the suggestion of so heroic a remedy as he now puts forward.

Hussein Kiazim Bey was a partisan of administrative decentralization. He realized, as did few others in the Young Turk Party, the impossibility of applying the same laws and organization to Salonika as to Bassorah, to Skutari as to the Yemen. He threw himself with enthusiasm into the work of the Vilayet council—the first and only serious attempt of the Turkish Government to grant to the province a voice in their own affairs. But the policy of decentralization inaugurated in Albania by Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha's Cabinet fills him with dismay and foreshadows to him the dismemberment of the Empire.

"After the granting of these privileges to the Albanians, privileges which one will be compelled to extend to every province in the Empire it will be impossible to resist the current which will carry the country towards its dissolution."

And again, "behind the clamours of joy from the few Albanians to satisfy whom these concessions have been granted one hears the terrible voice of Borchgoltz." For the remedy which shall save "Macedonia and the Ottomanism which it represents" from the clutches of "the Greeks, the Bulgars, and the Serbs, who are already discounting their profits", Hussein Kiazim Bey looks only to the *decentralization* of the State which is chiefly responsible for the disorder existing in the country. "The Osmanli who entered Rumidia by force of arms must keep it by the same means." The Balkan Federation, which he once backed with all his might, he now sees to be an impossible ideal, and he considers that "only the war will permit the continued existence of the Turk in Macedonia." The idea of devolution inaugurated by the Cabinet of Mukhtar Pasha must be destroyed at the roots or it will impose itself on us sooner or later, and will draw us under the tide of internal and external difficulties which is rising over our heads".—*Manchester Guardian*.

Persia.

News of the Week.

REPLYING to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that negotiations for a concession for a railway from Mohammerah to Khorramabad were still in progress.

The Government troops appear to have lost touch with Salar-ul-Dowleh. A constant look out is being kept from the city gate where guns have been posted. Bakhtiari scouts have been sent out in all directions.

Replying to questions regarding M. Sazonoff's visit, Sir Edward Grey said that the need for a new loan to Persia was fully recognised and the matter was still being considered. The question of a new financial adviser had not been specifically raised, but it was recognised that if financiers stipulated for a strong treasury control Persia would have to consider them. The British Consul at Tabriz reports that Russian troops have begun to withdraw and that 2,800 have left Tabriz during the past two days.

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"Opinion"

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No. 15. Annas 4.

Delhi: Saturday, November 2, 1912.

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Balfour describing it as legislative insanity. An amendment to delete the sub-section was rejected by 308 to 209. The remainder of Clause 5 and the whole of Clause 6 were then adopted by means of the closure rule, the proposal to apply which was not discussed.

Morocco.

AFTER months of negotiations, which often threatened to lead to a serious rupture between France and Spain, a Franco-Spanish agreement, with regard to Morocco, has been concluded. *Inter alia*, it provides for territorial concessions from the Spanish zone to compensate France for the latter's sacrifices in the Congo.

Mr. Gokhale.

THE Mayor presided at a large meeting when an Indian organisation presented addresses to Mr. Gokhale. Senator Schinnerer delivered a speech of welcome. Mr. Gokhale, in reply, said that his compatriots in South Africa would find that India would support them, but they must do nothing to jeopardise the real interest of the Empire.

At a banquet given at Kimberley in honour of Mr. Gokhale, the latter said that the treatment of Indians throughout the Colonies was generally speaking, most unsatisfactory. Unless their grievances were remedied, there would be serious discontent in India, which was bound to affect the internal administration of India. He, however, thought that South African Statesmen were on the right track.

Mr. Gokhale was welcomed at Klipsdorp by four hundred Indians and then attended a public reception. Subsequently he proceeded to Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp and Johannesburg.

Mr. Gokhale was welcomed at Johannesburg by the Mayor and many others. An elaborate arch had been erected near the station. Many addresses were presented to Mr. Gokhale, including one from the British Indian Association engraved on a golden plate.

Afghanistan.

THE high price of food grains in Eastern Afghanistan has lately been the cause of some discontent among the troops serving in the Jellalabad district. Recently some of the men sent a petition direct to the Amir at Kabul, stating that their monthly pay of Rs. 10 (Kabuli) was not sufficient to meet their wants, and asking that it might be increased. The petitioners have been informed that the Amir on arrival at Jellalabad in November will look into the matter. Meanwhile they are warned that all future petitions must be sent through their officers, otherwise they will be severely punished.

China.

A MESSAGE to the *North China Daily News* from Tachienlu says that the Chinese expedition to Tibet has been ordered to withdraw. The official explanation is that peace has been concluded, but the more probable reason is the lack of funds, and the reluctance of troops to accept paper money.

The Week.

Home Rule.

CLAUSE 2 of the Home Rule Bill defining the powers of the Irish Parliament was carried under the guillotine by 328 votes to 222. All proposals made by the Opposition in the direction of restriction were rejected except one. This was accepted by Mr. Redmond and the Government and deprives the Irish Parliament of powers of legislation regarding Trinity College, Dublin, Dublin University, and Queen's College, Belfast. The Government also promised an amendment strictly limiting Irish control of the Post Office internal arrangements in Ireland. Clause 3 of the Home Rule Bill, providing religious safeguards, was adopted under the guillotine closure.

The Commons debated the first sub-section of Clause 5 of the Home Rule Bill, which provides for eventual Irish control of the constabulary. The Opposition vigorously denounced the proposal, Mr.

A proclamation has been made in Tachien, declaring that East Tibet is now peaceful, and calling on all to assist in establishing the new provinces which is being formed east of Tibet and western Szechuan.

Answering a series of questions on the subject of the Chinese loan, Mr. Asland said that the Imperial Government regarded the negotiations between China and the Six Power Group as merely in abeyance. The Government was not prepared to support other parties desiring to lend money to China. The papers regarding the negotiations with the Six Power Group would be laid on the table of the House. The Group, Mr. Asland stated, held that China was still bound by the Agreement concluded on March 9th, and reaffirmed on May 17th.

The Bihar Legislative Council.

A BIHAR paper understands that the total strength of the Bihar Legislative Council will be 41, out of which 21 members will be elected in the following manner:—Municipal Boards, 5; District Boards, 5; Zemindars, 5; special Mahomedan Electorates, 4; Planter 1 and Mining Industry 1.

White Slave Traffic.

THE Government of India in the Home Department is circulating the Hon. Mr. Madge's Bill relating to the white slave trade to Local Governments and the High Court, Calcutta, and inviting their opinion thereon. The Hon. Mr. H. Wheeler, Secretary, in the course of a covering letter writes:—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a Bill to suppress the importation of foreign women for prostitution and to punish the importers, and others profiting thereby, which was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Madge at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General held on the 18th September, 1912. Attention is also invited to the proceedings of that Council in connection with the Bill which were published in the "Gazette of India" of the 28th ultimo. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of the opinion regarding the desirability of the legislation proposed after such consultation with representative provincial opinion, official and non-official, as may be deemed necessary. Criticisms should deal with the substance of the measure rather than with points of drafting, and as it is desirable that a decision should be arrived at regarding this Bill before the close of the approaching legislative session, it is requested that a reply to this letter may reach the Government of India not later than the 15th January, 1913. While the Government of India are in complete sympathy with the object which the promoter of the Bill has in view and recognize to the full the desirability of taking all practicable steps to prevent or mitigate the evil at which it is aimed, they wish expressly to refrain at this stage from any approval either of the substance of the Bill or of the procedure which it prescribes. Without entering upon a detailed criticism of the measure it would require revision before it could be passed into law and in point of substance there is much that requires most careful consideration. In particular the Government of India notice that the procedure prescribed by the Bill is not in accordance with the general law of criminal procedure in force in British India and that the penalty of deportation which it imposes might in many cases be unsuitable and in certain cases impracticable. The evil which the Hon. Mr. Madge desires to suppress is presumably centred in the sea-port towns, though there is some evidence that women of the class the Bill seeks to protect have occasionally found their way up-country. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, desires that all Local Governments, while criticising the Bill, should ascertain the relevant facts concerning the existence and extent of the abuses which it is intended to check and will furnish information as to how far the present laws on the subject either suffice or, if more strictly administered, could be made to suffice to combat such abuses so far as they can be combated. If in any other manner than that contemplated by the hon. member it is possible to amend or supplement the law so as to secure the objects in view, the Government of India will be glad to accord to any such a thorough and most careful examination.

New Delhi.

THE following Press communiqué is issued in the Foreign Department:—

"General lines of the programme of the State Entry of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge into Delhi on December 23rd, 1912:—

Their Excellencies will arrive at the Delhi main station about midday (actual time not yet fixed) on December 23rd. They will be received on arrival by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, also His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the principal officers of the Punjab Government and such Punjab Chiefs as are present in Delhi. An address of welcome

will be presented to His Excellency by the Delhi Municipal Committee at the station. At the conclusion of the address, Their Excellencies will proceed in elephant procession to the Delhi fort, where a durbar will be held in the Diwan-i-Am. They will be accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, members of the Executive Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Punjab Chiefs. The route of the procession will be via the Queen's Garden, the Town Hall, Chandni Chowk, through the Lahori Gate of the fort to the Naubatkhana. At the Naubatkhana Their Excellencies will be met by the Governor-General's Legislative Council. The elected non-official members of such body will present His Excellency with an address of welcome. While the address is being presented, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and staff, and the Punjab Chiefs, will proceed on in procession to the Dewan-i-Am and take their seats in durbar. At the conclusion of the address Their Excellencies will proceed in procession to the Dewan-i-Am. The procession will consist of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, the ordinary members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, the members of the Legislative Council and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. At the Durbar His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will deliver an address to His Excellency, formally handing over Delhi to the Government of India. No presentations will be made. After His Excellency has acknowledged the address, the Durbar will be closed. Their Excellencies will leave the Dewan-i-Am in procession and on arrival at the Naubatkhana will mount their elephants and proceed in the same manner as before to the Mori Gate. The route to be followed will be the Delhi Gate of the fort, the Khan road, past King Edward's statue, round the Juma Masjid, leaving it on the right, Esplanade road, Chandni Chowk, Dufferin bridge, Mori Gate. On reaching the Tishazari maidan, outside the Mori Gate, the elephants of Their Excellencies will be halted in order that Their Excellencies may take farewell of the Punjab Chiefs and have an opportunity of viewing the procession which will pass along the boulevard road. After the procession has passed, Their Excellencies will alight from their elephants and proceed by motor to the Circuit House, via the Alipore road. The Durbar will be attended by all the principal officers of the Government of India and the Punjab Government, the Headquarters staff of the Army and the heads of the Civil and Military departments. Admission will be by tickets, and ladies and members of the official and non-official community will be invited to be present in such number as the limited space available will permit. The wives and the families of the principal officials will be provided with seats in the gallery of the Naubatkhana. All attending the Durbar must be seated in the durbar hall by 12 noon. The Government of India are making no arrangements for the attendance at these functions of persons other than those officially connected with the ceremonies. Stands to view the procession will be erected by the Delhi Municipality, seats on which can be obtained on payment. There will be a firework display in the evening in front of the Juma Masjid, the time for which has not yet been fixed."

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has notified December 23rd as a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

The Hindu University.

THE Maharaja of Darbhanga, President of the Hindu University Society, has replied to Sir Harcourt Butler's letter of August 9th conveying the Secretary of State's decision regarding the University.

The Hindu University Society, after considering the letter, authorized the President to give a reply in the course of which the Committee first thank the Government for accepting the proposal for the establishment of a University for the Hindu community at Benares.

On the question of name, the reply says that while the members of the Executive Committee fully recognize that a change of name will in no way involve any change in the essential features and the scope of the proposed University at Benares, they cannot help feeling that the new name proposed for it will not appeal to the Hindu public at large throughout India to the same extent as the one by which it has till now been proposed to be called. Located at Benares the sacred city of the Hindus, the association of the word Hindu with its name will not only satisfy a much-cherished sentiment, but will also indicate and point out that it will be for the benefit of the entire Hindu community of India. The Executive Committee has consulted donors, and they find that public opinion is very strongly in favour of retaining the name originally proposed. The Committee hope that the Government will be pleased to allow them to do so.

The reply further says that the decision that the University will have no power of affiliation outside the locality in which it is established has caused deep disappointment, and the Committee feel extreme reluctance in soliciting reconsideration of that point. The Committee point out that the first of four practical objections to the grant of the power of affiliation outside the locality is very much minimized by

of the premier Native State of India, and because they are at present keeping silent, and may be supposed to be acquiescing in a decision they very strongly dislike.

Nothing for a long time has stirred Indian Mohammedan opinion so much as the Secretary of State's decision that Aligarh may not affiliate institutions in other parts of the country. It is well, therefore, to point out that the organisers of the fund have chiefly themselves to blame for their position. It is true that the Government of India might have made their objections to that part of the scheme informally known to the Mohammedan leaders at an earlier date, but there is a good deal of evidence that the latter purposely concealed their suspicion that there would be objections in order to secure subscriptions from all parts of India. Early in March last it was stated on the authority of a prominent supporter of the scheme that there were objections.

The statement was at once contradicted by the "Comrade," the Mohammedan weekly, which, however, has now acknowledged it. "From all the time" that the Secretary of State objected to grant powers of affiliation. It should be noted that no pronouncement was given originally to the idea of affiliation, which is now declared to be so essential. In view of these facts, the relevant protests, which are expected as soon as attempts to alter the Secretary of State's decision, fail ought not to be taken too seriously, unless they come from those who did not know that such a decision was probable, and these last should blame the organisers of the scheme rather than the Government of India.

The McCormick Case.

THE memorial which is being sent up to the Viceroy on behalf of Mr. C. Arnold bears so far some twenty thousand signatures. Mr. Arnold, through his counsel (Mr. Hamlyn) has been the recipient of numerous letters and telegraphic messages from Burma and India, containing expressions of sympathy, encouragement and surprise at the result of the recent trial.

A mass meeting was held on the '26th October' at Victoria Hall, Rangoon, Mr. B. Gonsky, Barrister-at-Law, presiding. It was attended by all classes of the community. The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to express their deep sympathy with Mr. Channing Arnold, editor of the "Burma Citta." Nanyang messages of sympathy were received, three of which were read to the meeting. The first was from the editor of the "Comrade" (Delhi) asking the Arnold Release Committee to convey his heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Arnold and enquiring if his journal could be of any service and requesting to be supplied with a verbatim report of the "Chief Court" proceedings. The second was from the Vice-president, Calcutta Institute of Journalists, in which they strongly support the movement for Arnold's release. The third was from the Senior Chaplain, Rangoon, in which he asked his name to be added to the memorial to the Viceroy and expressing eagerness to join the subscription list. The Chairman spoke in eulogistic terms of the services rendered to the public by Mr. Arnold in his journalistic pursuit. He asked those present to join in continuance of their respect and love for Mr. Arnold who, when he came out of jail, some or other, would find them exactly where they were on their last and last term for him. Six other speakers spoke in support of the first resolution which was "that the meeting consisting of citizens of all races in Rangoon desired to express their deep sympathy with Mr. Channing Arnold in his situation and assure him of their undiminished love and esteem for him." Seven others supported the second resolution "that this meeting pledged itself to endeavor to obtain an early release of Mr. Arnold by all constitutional means." Both resolutions were carried unanimously with a clamor. The chairman next reminded the meeting of their having to take the matter up to His Majesty's Privy Council if they did not succeed here, for which a large sum would be needed as per capita expenses, but subscription list would be issued as early as possible. The meeting closed with three hearty cheers for Mr. Arnold.

not personally acquainted with Mr. Arnold. Dr. Cove, M. B. in the course of her remarks, said that she had carefully followed the "Burns Cycle" during the past year and a half, and realized that Mrs. Arnold was a woman of very superior mind, a man who had tried to do all he possibly could for all nationalities in Burnie. She would stand as a woman and praise Mr. Arnold for the effort he had made in protecting childhood and womanhood in the province. All nationalities' women in Burnie owed Mr. Arnold a great deal of gratitude for his efforts in trying to place women in a position, sacred and holy, before the whole world. She would not condemn

"The Standard & Matrix correspondents have not a clear understanding of the situation. The only one to blame is the Secretary of State who should have known all the time" and took so long to announce his views that that is an old story, and we are not going to rewrite half a dozen legends to correct an embarrassing consequence. Ed. Comrade"

The Moslem University.

From a Minister's source I learn that there is no satisfaction in England with the Secretary of State's declaration of 1841 with the Government of India regarding the Mohammedan law in the education department. It will be difficult in order to put it to the English people who are in the position of a minority in England, and the Government will have to take care of the Mohammedan law in the education department.

It is clear that the proposed scheme will have been out of accord with the principles of a judicious education as enunciated by Mr. Munro. The Indian Budget speech, too, the members of the scheme and the press at the very awkward position of having gathered and put all parts of India on the tacit understanding that they would be afforded instructions all over the country in time, when actually, there are to be none. The Hyderabad rulers who contributed liberally to the funds are said to be inclined to demand the return of their subscriptions, I am even told that some are for dropping the whole idea in pique. Somewhat similar feelings of disappointment are general among Mahomedans in all parts of India, but attention is drawn particularly to Hyderabad because of the importance of the attitude of the nobles and magnates.

the proceedings in the case, but would say that if Mr. Arnold had a jury of women he would not have been behind the walls of the jail. She hoped that the meeting would prove beneficial to the man who was suffering from a great wrong, a man who had tried earnestly and sincerely to improve the morals of the country (loud applause).

(FROM THE "BURMAH CRITIC")

MR. CHANNING ARNOLD, Editor of the *Burma Critic*, after a ten days' trial, was found guilty of defamation on Saturday, the 19th, by a jury and sentenced to simple imprisonment for a term of one year. The verdict has caused great surprise, but, if the sentence results in the improvement of the administration of justice in Burma, and greater regard being shown to the feeling of the poorest classes of the community, we know it will be gladly undergone. Mr. Arnold as he lays his head on his pillow in the Rangoon Jail to-night is probably a happier man than the proudest of his assailants. His facts may have been right, or they may have been wrong, but he had courage to publish his convictions, they were honestly given and the very suffering for them in the cause of a poor Mohammedan woman and her daughter, will stir up the minds of English-speaking men and women all the world over, and we may be assured will bring about a happier state of things in such distant places as Victoria Point on the confines of the British Empire.

Many of our readers have been disappointed that we have not published the proceedings of the Case that has been going on in the Chief Court, in which Mr. Arnold has been the principal. On the other hand, there are those readers who have become tired of hearing of the Case. To enable the public in general to thoroughly understand the Case, we are having the facts of the principal points in the evidence, as given in Court by the witnesses, together with the summing up of the Chief Judge tabulated. The law of defamation will also be dealt with, so that the public will have an opportunity of judging the merits of the case for themselves and so enable them to clear up any points that may have been only partly understood by them.

The Verdict.

A word, and only one is to be said,
He did not court, nor wish for, well earned praise,
On other men's acclaims he never fed,
He only thought to right the wrong

Fearless in every thing he thought was right,
Regretting not the fame he could have earned,
His spur, injustice—urging him to fight,
He only thought to right the wrong

Ambition, place and gold he deemed as dross,
To him all men were true until proved false,
Forgetting self, not knowing gain from loss,
He only thought to right the wrong

And then the verdict. All know how it ran,
Praise it or comment—one great fact remains,
The verdict of the world upon the man,
"He only thought to right the wrong"

MISCELLANEOUS TURKISH RELIEF
FUND COLLECTIONS.

Name of place	Name of person in charge of the fund	The weeks progress.						Progress upto date						Remarks.	
		Amount collected			Amount forwarded			To whom forwarded and through what agency.	Amount collected.			Amount forwarded.			
		Rs.	as	p.	Rs.	as	p.		Rs.	as	p.	Rs.	as		p.
Kamoh	Seth H. A Haroon.	4	13	9	1194	3	7	British Red Crescent Society by a D/D	27110	8	8	28818	5	10	
					2818			Miscellaneous Expenditure							

Program report for the week ending 28th Oct. 1912

TETE À TETE



WE PUBLISHED in our last a cablegram from the Rt Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali most earnestly appealing to Indian Moslems to put forth prompt and whole-hearted efforts to raise funds as it was apprehended that the war would cause frightful suffering and distress. That apprehension has proved only too real in fact. As we go to press we have received the following cablegram from His Highness the Aga Khan and Mr. Ameer Ali: "Foreign Office informs Red Crescent many Turkish wounded lying untended in Philippopolis and Sofia. Mercy's sake send funds. Appalling destitution. Don't let Moslems starve and die." It should, we think, be superfluous by any comment to bring home to every Indian Moslem the heart-robbing appeal of those words. They are not meant for tears. If ever there was a genuine spark of fraternal feeling in the hearts of the Indian Mussalmans, if they have not forgotten the glorious teaching of their faith, that sacrifice is the supreme test of sympathy, they would not let thousands of their fellow-Moslems perish of pain and hunger. The Ottoman soldiers who are cheerfully facing the unimaginable horrors of a wicked war and shedding their blood in defence of their honour and faith have a right to expect that their brethren in India will at least forego some luxuries to help them in their dire need. The blood of the martyrs is at least worth the price of the tobacco that a well-to-do Moslem consumes daily or of his weekly dish of plauau, if not of a higher value or worth a higher sacrifice.

THE tribulations of the Turks have quickened the heart-beats of the Indian Moslems, but their purse strings have not been loosened wide enough. The funds that are being raised in Moslem India have not yet reached a figure that the urgency of the occasion and the duty and honour of the Indian Moslems alike demand. We are saved from utter despondency by some act of pure sacrifice—very rare and very precious—that now and then comes to light, though such rare acts can hardly be regarded as acts of redemption for 70 millions. The very recent example of such sacrifice that has come to our notice has been set by a Moslem lady whose love of Islam and active sympathy for her suffering brethren should suffice to teach every Moslem the duty he owes to Islam. Mrs. Syed Barhan Hyder's letter which we reproduce below has not surprised us. Sympathy with suffering and sacrifice for a righteous cause are amongst the privileges of a true-hearted woman. Mrs. Syed Barhan Hyder writes from Barabanki:—"I, with the consent of my husband, offer for sale his share of the purse-built house in the town of Nehtaur in Bijnour District with all the boxes, clothes, brassware, books on religion and all other articles and furniture in the house with a view to help the Turks in the Balkan war. Those who wish to buy should write to the following address, but the intending buyers should bear in mind that we are giving up everything we have and that they, too, should treat the offer generously for it is meant for a religious object:—Mrs. Syed Barhan Hyder, ex Syed Nawar-din Hyder Sahab, Deputy Collector, Barabanki. The address of my husband is:—Syed Barhan Hyder, Tahsilidar, Tehsil Bhadmura, Mahmudabad Estate, District Sitapur (Oudh). Ladies should write to me while gentlemen should communicate with my husband." We always knew that there was genuine Islam behind the Purdah; but have the sons of Islam hidden their faith also behind the veil?

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—"All Indian Mussalmans must welcome the idea of an Indo-Moslem Red Crescent Mission for Turkey. This, indeed, would be a living embodiment of our sympathy for the Turks in their hour of sore trial. It has moreover a great educative value and

would be a living example of the new spirit of humanity and co-operation which is abroad in India. May India produce many more sons like Dr. Ansari and many more Moslems like him who would sacrifice every material prospect for such an admirable object pleasing in the sight of both God and man. May his efforts be crowned with that success which it fully deserves. Every Moslem should see that he gets all the funds and the Mission is really equipped in the most up-to-date manner, for it would be representative of Moslem India and should be the best of its kind." Our correspondent wishes to "know further details as to who is collecting the subscriptions for it, for we are eagerly awaiting further particulars of this happy idea." We have already published Dr. Ansari's letter outlining the scheme and we may inform our correspondent that the funds for the purpose are being collected by us. The whole scheme depends for its success on the character of the response it evokes amongst the Mussalmans. The funds should be forthcoming as soon as possible and they should be large enough to equip an efficient Mission.

The annual report compiled by Mr. William Jesse, Principal of the Meerut College, for the year 1911-12 is a record of steady progress in the work of that institution. The number of students shows a marked increase this year in

The Meerut College.

consequence of which a new Professor has been added to the staff. The results of the last University examinations were on the whole satisfactory and compared well with those of all the other colleges in the University. The Law Department and the Business Department of the institution seem to be doing useful work. Considerable attention has been devoted to the equipment of a suitable library and every Boarding House has its own regular reading-room which is well supplied with newspapers and magazines. The Meerut College Society has played considerable part in the corporate life of the college. The finances of the college are in a sound condition and the Government grant has been increased; but, as the Principal says, "much still remains to be done, in fact, the greater the improvement the more our needs and ambitions increase." Among the more pressing needs of the college are a General Endowment Fund, a new Hall, a Biological Laboratory and a number of new Boarding Houses. With the steady rise in the number of students it is becoming increasingly necessary every year to provide suitable hostel accommodation. The present quarters allotted to the Mohammedan boarders are in many ways unsuitable for their requirements. Out of the Government grant of Rs. 20,000 a new Mohammedan Boarding House will be commenced almost immediately, and we hope wealthy Mussalmans of the Meerut Division will liberally help the authorities of the college in completing the proposed hostel.

The recent Press Communiqué dealing with the examination scandals in the Calcutta Madrassah throws an ugly light on the administration of an institution which has long outgrown the stage of usefulness. In consequence of the complaints received by the Bengal Government regarding the conduct of the examinations held at the Madrassah during last March and April, the Governor in Council appointed a Committee to inquire into the matter. It appears from the report of the Committee that some of the examination papers leaked out in March and had to be reset and that some of the papers set for the final examination in April also got into the hands of some of the candidates several days before the examination. The papers were reset and cyclo-styled copies were prepared under the supervision of the Head Maulvi with the assistance of some of the Manvies and two Bazaris; but they leaked out again. The Committee have been unable to bring the guilt home to anyone in particular. But, though willing to absolve the Head Maulvi of any charge of dishonesty, "the Governor in Council is clearly of opinion that after the two previous leakages, the Head Maulvi ought to have taken special precaution so as to prevent a third repetition and that this failure on his part cannot be excused." The Governor in Council has, therefore, directed that the Head Maulvi should be compelled to retire from the service of Government. It may be satisfactory to learn that arrangements for examination in future years will be reorganised in order to prevent the recurrence of incidents of such nature, but it would leave the larger question about the type and quality of the education imparted in the Calcutta Madrassah altogether untouched. The Madrassah in its present condition is a costly luxury. In a sense it is doing more harm than good to the true interests of Moslem education in Bengal for it is, on account of its antiquated methods and defunct ideals, turning out men of feeble stuff who are rarely fit to take an enlightened lead in the affairs of the community. Lord Curzon's interest in education is well-known, and the Hon. Syed Shams-ul-Huda, who is in charge of the Moslem educational interests, knows best the educational needs of the Mussalmans. Should it then be difficult for the Bengal Government to overhaul the whole system of

education now in vogue in the Madrassah and turn it into an efficient institution for the higher education of the Mussalmans?

The Hon. Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, paid a visit to the Mohammedan Orphanage on the 25th October. He expressed his pleasure at finding the institution in a good condition and he congratulated the members of the Orphanage Committee on the efforts made by them to maintain the Orphanage on practical and useful lines. We trust the Orphanage authorities will never slacken their efforts to carry on their work on the lines noted by the Chief Commissioner. The main object of an orphanage should be to train orphans for useful occupations in life, in accordance with their personal or hereditary aptitudes. It should be a home of useful arts and industries. The institution that fails to train its inmates as bread-winners and depends for its existence on promiscuous charity rather than on its own self-created resources is evidently far from the ideal. We hope the Mohammedan Orphanage in Delhi will continue to be run on the lines that will speedily raise it to the status of a self-supporting institution.

The International Peace Congress, that met at Geneva towards the end of September, gave rise to a remarkable incident. The Egyptian delegates attending the Congress submitted a resolution at one of its sittings, urging England to evacuate Egypt and confer self-governing institutions on the Egyptian people. The resolution was harmless in intention and was well within the scope and competence of the Peace Congress to discuss. It seems, however, that some of the British delegates refused to allow any discussions about the freedom and rights of Egypt to form part of the Congress programme. But they could not have their own way, and consequently they left the meeting as a mark of protest. The resolution was passed by a large majority of votes. We have no quarrel with Englishmen differing from Egyptian nationalists in their views about the duties of England towards young nationalities. But, then, the politicians who cannot listen to discussions about the duties of the British Empire have no business to figure in peace congresses as champions of popular rights and of the hope and aspirations of humanity. The *Times* correspondent informs us that the best known British delegate who left the Congress after the first day's sitting owing to the presence of the Young Egyptians was justified in describing it as an amorphous gathering. Apparently, any one who paid a subscription could attend and express opinions or ventilate a grievance. We do not know whether the Peace delegates are required to sign a solemn declaration of their political creed before they are admitted into "the Palace of Peace." If any declaration of the kind were found to be necessary we are sure it would contain a definite clause prohibiting the entry of those whose pride of race and power lies at the root of a great many woes and miseries of the world. If the International Peace movement has no concern with freedom, it might well be turned into a club of international Imperialists, where such great lovers of human progress as the *Times* correspondents would lecture on the rights of those that have and the duties of those that have not.

In a previous issue we noted the great need that existed in Rangoon for the establishment of an efficient High School for the education of the Burmese Moslems. Mr. C. Arnold, Editor of the *Burma Critic*, who had begun to take an active interest in the creation of a residential High School for the Rangoon Moslems has through some malign fate been condemned to suffer "in durance vile." But we trust the project that he had outlined some time ago will materialise. A correspondent from Rangoon informs us that the idea of a High School has been in the air for the past three years. "The movement was started with some enthusiasm and, as usual, meetings were held, committees appointed, rules framed and large donations promised by leading Mussalmans." But the donations were never realised and, consequently the scheme has been hanging fire. Even after the Rangoon session of the All-India Moslem Educational Conference no practical results ensued and the state of Moslem education has continued to be as unsatisfactory as ever. Through the generosity of a donor who had paid his donation, "a suitable land within a house on it was bought at Victoria Lakes and the Madrasa-i-Rifah-i-Am was transferred there with the hope that the donations promised by the leaders of the Moslem community would be paid up speedily." Had the promises been realised, sufficient sums would have been available for the creation of a well equipped High School with a number of hostels attached to it. But the promises have never been realised. Our correspondent asks "if there is no law by which such men could be made to make good their words." We still hold in spite of our correspondent's scepticism and in spite of all that has recently happened that the moral law is as binding in Burma as anywhere else.

The Comrade.

The Sacrifice.

When amidst the world's idol temples the first House of God was to be built, as Iqbal puts it, Abraham was required by Allah to make a sacrifice of that which he loved best, and, as every Mussalman knows, it was Ishmael, his dearest son, that was chosen by a loving father for this sacrifice to his Maker. In that trial the ancestor of the Prophet of Islam proved himself worthy of the choice of Allah to be the builder of His first dwelling on earth, and nothing that history has recorded or romance has invented has yet equalled the sublime nobility of the sacrifice of Abraham. The time is fast approaching when the anniversary of that great sacrifice would be celebrated throughout the Moslem world, and in India too the old convention will be carried out just in the old way. But is it not a fitting time to consider whether the demands of the Islamic creed can be satisfied with the observance of mere conventions? Is nothing happening to-day which was not happening a year ago that the Mussalmans of this country can be content with slaughtering a few sheep and goats and quarrelling as usual with the Hindus over the sacrifice of a few cows? Those of them at least that offer their prayers to the God of K'aba repeat five times a day the prayer that He should bless Mohamed and the posterity of Mohamed as he had blessed Abraham and the posterity of Abraham. God has already blessed Mohamed and he stands in no need of Moslem prayers. But the spiritual posterity of the Last of the Prophets is in dire need of fervent prayers for Allah's blessings. Never in the whole history of Islam has its worldly prestige been so low as to-day, and the successor of the Prophet according to many, and the Protector of the Sacred Places according to all, has unfurled the banner of Islam for the protection of such temporal power as he still wields in the name of Allah. Need we describe in detail the horrors of the stricken field and the woes and miseries of the soldiers of Islam who lie maimed and bleeding after their valiant struggle against the foes of the Moslem faith in order to rouse Indian Mussalmans to the supreme sacrifice that is demanded of them to-day? That would, no doubt, provide us with an opportunity for much studied eloquence which would earn us the postmaster's need, and our Moslem readers with an occasion for tears that are the only weapons of a woman. But if the temporal power of Islam, for the continuance of which the Mussalmans pray when they ask for *hasanah-fid-dunya* (good in this world), is to be saved, tears and eulogies are equally unavailing. Islam has not lacerated the affairs of this world from those of the next, and temporal power is as good an index as any other of spiritual salvation. The Mussalmans cannot, therefore, console themselves over the loss of temporal power by promising themselves the Kingdom of Heaven. This, therefore, is for the present their only world, and if Heaven can ever be purchased, the price can now be paid on the earth to-day. All that is required is that in support of the defenders of K'aba the Mussalmans of India should nerve themselves for the supreme sacrifice such as was willingly offered by the builder of K'aba.

We do not sound the trumpet for a muster of the forces of Islam to wage a bloody war. Of that there is no need in India, and we trust there would never be. Moreover, the God of Islam is not a Moloch propitiated only by human sacrifice. On the altar steps of Allah there is no need to sprinkle the blood of Indian Mussalmans, and their brethren in Turkey do not require it. But money, which the whole philosophy of the East far more than that of the West has taught us to regard as dross and filthy lucre, can to-day bring to the soldiers of Islam the munitions of war and to the wounded and ailing much needed food and medicine. We have already published more than one appeal and our contemporaries have been not a whit less enthusiastic in this matter. Some money has been collected, but there is no central organisation which could control and direct these widely scattered agencies for the collection of funds. It is, therefore, not possible for us to form even a rough estimate of the aggregate amount hitherto collected. We would incidentally suggest that the All-India Moslem League should organise a central body for the purpose, and in the meantime we would repeat our earnest desire to be placed in a position to publish from week to week the progress of various Turkish Relief Funds. But in the absence of a well-established organisation it is not easy to collect as large a sum as the situation urgently demands, and it is necessary to look somewhere else for speedy aid. Now, it is only too well known that the hopes of the best Mussalmans of India are centred in the proposed Moslem University, and even the delay that has taken place in inducing Government to accept the Draft Constitution has caused them a disappointment unparalleled in its magnitude. Many who are no doubt as keen in their enthusiasm for the Moslem

University as ourselves have rushed forward ere this with schemes showing how the thirty lakhs collected should be spent, as if it was the spending and not the collecting of money that was the task worthy of the efforts of educational enthusiasts. We have ourselves deprecated in no uncertain manner such schemes of expenditure, and we trust we are permitted to believe that in a considerable measure our steadfastness has prevented the coming scramble that the wild-cat schemes of some leaders had clearly indicated. But the situation has entirely altered, and to-day it is we who beseech the leaders to scatter their hard won treasure, and that too in the name of something other than the education of Indian Mussalmans. We refer to the need of Turkey and our conscience is clear when we appeal to the Mussalmans to sacrifice, even the University to the cause of Islam abroad. For our part, we trust we shall be believed when we say that this decision has been arrived at after much consideration, and that it has caused us many a pang in the process. We have, however, nerved ourselves to this great sacrifice, and it is now for those who have contributed lavishly out of their wealth to nerve themselves for the same. A poor man's mite comes out of his bare sustenance while the rich man's gift mostly comes out of his superfluity. Nevertheless if the rich men who have contributed in lakhs and thousands to the Moslem University come forward with the request that their contributions should be sent over to Turkey, we are sure the poor men will not say "nay" as regards their small change. "Will the rich be bold enough to do it?" is now the only question.

It may be said that if the money so assiduously collected is spent so easily the Mussalmans may never be able thereafter to endow a University. We, therefore, suggest that the Moslem University Fund be sent to Turkey in the first instance only as a loan. With reference to this, the correspondence which we have had with Government will, we doubt, be read with keen interest and elicit in favour of Government which has acted with such conspicuous fairness and justice the same enthusiasm that swept over Delhi when His Excellency the Viceroy's declaration, wired after clearing the line of all other traffic, was announced.

The following telegram was sent by us on the 1st instant to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Some Mussalmans are anxious to advance a loan to Turkey. I understand such action would not contravene His Majesty's declaration of neutrality. May I beg you to place this telegram before His Excellency the Viceroy to ascertain if such action is in any way contrary to law or British policy. Indian Mussalmans gratefully recognise the great efforts made by England to prevent Balkan aggression and are convinced of her desire for the preservation of peace. An authoritative declaration that Government will not oppose the contemplated loan will confirm their confidence in the good-will of England towards Turkey and such sympathy as is not inconsistent with neutrality. I beg you to kindly send the reply by express telegram to enable me to announce it in the Jam' Masjid after Friday prayers and publish in Saturday's *Comrade*."

The following reply was received from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Clear the line. The advance of a loan by Mussalmans to Turkey would not contravene His Majesty's declaration of neutrality."
"P. S. V."

We telegraphed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency as follows:—

"Please convey my hearty thanks to His Excellency for the message of assurance regarding advance of a loan by Indian Mussalmans to Turkey. The message was read out to a large congregation in the Jam' Masjid and elicited great enthusiasm and grateful recognition of Government's sincere sympathy. Shams-ul-Ulwan Syed Ahmad Saheb, Imam of the Jam' Masjid, invited the congregation to express the thanks of the Mussalmans of Delhi for this clear declaration by His Excellency and the congregation authorised me to convey their respectful gratitude."

There is now no let or hindrance, and if after this clear and authoritative declaration the Mussalmans fail to succour their brethren in the fighting line, nobody in the world would care to straw for the international position of the community out of which much capital has at times been made, and Mr. Montagu would have good reason to take back his recantation. If this is not the time for the display of Moslem solidarity, let them rest assured no other would ever come. If the community offers thirty lakhs as a loan to Turkey and the leaders gird up their loins to collect a crore more for the real "Ransom of Islam," Turkey would have a useful loan in her hour of need and the coffers of the Moslem University would also be replenished. We have every confidence in the generous disposition of the masses and the classes of Islam and have no fear of failure. But if the worst comes to the worst, would it be a matter for deep regrets that Indian Mussalmans did not try to cure themselves of fevers and colds and such other minor ailments when Islam itself was done to death? With a dagger at their throats, they must either be abominably cool or abominably stupid if they expect that of pills and potions.

Is this the End?

It is just as well for humanity that the future is so thickly shrouded that sometimes not even the most piercing glance can penetrate behind its folds. Gladness is not staled by prolonged anticipation, nor does sorrow paralyse the arm of action through fore-knowledge of the inevitable. But, however great the mercy of the Creator in this scheme of destiny, grief has an added sting if it is sudden, even if unexpected gladness does not kill as it is reputed to do. Many would no doubt prefer to meet with a sudden and swift death rather than see the sands of life running out slowly through a long course of sickness and misery. But the Poet did not err in his estimate of things when he said,

موجکی قلب بلائیں سب تمام
ایک مرگ آگہانی اور ہی

(All afflictions, O Ghazib, are over. One only remains, a sudden death.)

We do not desire to create despair in the minds of our readers, nor do we despair ourselves. But who that had felt the pulse of a rejuvenated Turkey even a week ago and had heard the regular beatings of a sound and strong heart could have said that this was the Sick Man, much less a patient whose end was near? We do not yet believe that it was a Sick Man that was moving in our midst but yesterday, and we earnestly believe that even to-day Turkey is by no means dead. But Turkey lies maimed and bleeding, and, no matter how unexpected the blow, we must confess that we suspected no more than the rest of the world that there were so many joints in the Turkish armour and that a single blow would so stagger the Turk. Those of us who have always associated the Turk with the best qualities of a soldier and a psychology which knows not the name of fear no doubt overlooked the difficulties and disadvantages of Turkey when war was declared. We recapitulate them not with a view to offer a belated and wholly unavailing apology for what has happened, nor do we care to adopt the facile jargon of a prophet after the event. Many of our readers have but the faintest acquaintance with military matters, and the succession of reverses which has made the last fortnight such a melancholy one for the Mussalmans is the hardest puzzle which could have been set to them. It is this that we must assist them to solve.

Since the last Russo-Turkish War of a generation ago, Bulgaria, which then came into existence, had been progressing at a rapid pace not only in the arts of war, but, comparatively speaking, also in those of peace. But she had never had an opportunity of displaying to the world what she had achieved in the way of military organisation, though her soldiers had always been credited with dash and courage. She could, therefore, have been considered only as a dark horse on which it was dangerous to lay considerable odds. Servia, too, had not distinguished herself prominently during the last thirty years, and, if her internal politics could have been taken as an index of her military capabilities, there was no reason to believe that she could cause many tremors to the Turks. Montenegro had always been a remarkably plucky principality, and the dwellers of the Black Mountains had had in the Balkans the reputation of some of the best highlanders of our North-West frontier. But the size of Montenegro was sufficient to restore tranquility to the most nervous of Turkish soldiers and statesmen, and at the best the success of Montenegro could no more endanger the existence of the Ottoman Empire than the victories of the Boers in the "Black Week" of the Transvaal War imperilled the continuance of the British Empire. The only State that had had a taste of war during the last thirty years was Greece, and her experiment in blood-letting was not calculated to make the Turks tremble in their shoes. It is true that the aggregate of the Confederates was a considerable quantity which no sane person could underestimate. But it is not, and cannot be forgotten that none of the great Powers in Europe could afford to despise the Turk if it came to a single combat. Even in the last great war when Turkey was forced to accept the terms of peace that were imposed on her at San Stefano, Plevna and Kara had sufficed to redeem the military reputation of Turkey. It was not, therefore, unnatural or unreasonable to place odds on a Turkish victory against the combined armies of the Allies, and if to some extent it was the case of the wish being father to the thought so far as Mussalmans were concerned, they erred in good company, for expert military opinion also favoured the chances of the Turks.

Military experts, however, recognised that it was one thing for Turkey to have an absolute superiority in numbers as compared with her enemies, and quite another to have a superior force with which to oppose the first shock of battle. Although the absence of international morality has made Europe an armed camp, and it is one of the truisms of realpolitik that preparation for war is the

best guarantee of peace, it has to be remembered at the same time that no country which has a large conscript army can afford, or make acceptable to its people, an arrangement in time of peace which resembles mobilisation for war. What may bring home to our readers the position of Turkey is the hypothetical case of a man roused from his sleep by the unwelcome intrusion of a burglar. The intruder comes prepared for the struggle that may take place, and before the sleeper roused so unexpectedly has time to snatch the loaded revolver from under his pillow, the burglar has as good a chance of blowing his brains out as anyone with a murderous intent could desire. Although it was Turkey that declared war on Servia and Bulgaria, it was manifest that she had anything but a desire to wage another war. Partly with a view to guarantee an undisturbed mobilisation for the Adrianople Army by keeping the Bulgarians in check, and partly to avoid the humiliation of being challenged by her former subjects, Turkey declared war on these States. But her desperate efforts to detach Greece from the Confederates were clear evidence of the fact that Turkey was not ready for war when she declared it. This opinion has been confirmed by military experts whose letters and telegrams have appeared from time to time in our columns. We publish to-day among others a very informing article on the probable course of the war by Colonel Maude, C. B., which appeared in the *Saturday Review*, in which he says that "in all the previous wars the real problem for the Turks has lain in the difficulty of bringing into the fighting line her resources in men and material from the centre of gravity of her Asiatic Empire."

In addition to the difficulties of mobilisation, Turkey has the further disadvantage of having to defend her frontiers against more Powers than any other European or Asiatic Power. The hand of every Christian nation is at her throat and the most determined enemies of each other can combine, as the present Confederacy has itself proved, against the solitary non-Christian Power in Europe. The manner in which the Greek has combined with the Bulgar, and the Serb with the Montenegrin, while Roumania—which was at one time declared to have concluded at least a defensive alliance with the Porte—has remained neutral, and Austria—which showed such natural horror at the disturbance of the *status quo* when the war broke out—is now declaring the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar to be too meagre a thing for which to quarrel with the Allies, has confirmed every belief and suspicion that where the Turks are concerned all Powers and Principalities can be relied upon to combine. Turkey cannot in her hour of direct need to-day concentrate all her forces in Europe, because there is still Russia to reckon with, and because in every other Power there is a little Muscovite which can develop extraordinarily fast where the Turk is concerned. It is, therefore, not only unsafe but absurd to expect that the whole of the fighting power of the Turk can be utilised in repelling the onslaughts of the Confederacy. Leaving Egypt out of consideration—though Egypt is an integral part of the Ottoman Empire and the Ottoman Viceroy is bound to the Sultan to provide 18,000 troops in time of war—Turkey has a total population of about 25 millions, and her resources ought to have been ample for the trial to which she is put to-day. But until recently all the Christian population of Turkey was exempted from military service, and, according to European opinion, "this religious distinction had cramped the Ottoman Empire in the development of its military strength". Again, Arabia and the Kurdish and Arab tribes in Asia Minor, and the district of Constantinople and of Scutari in Albania are also exempt from compulsory military service, so that the burden of defence until recently fell on about 11 millions of Turkey's Moslem population. We do not know if it would be accounted to the Young Turks as a virtue that they removed the "religious distinction" which is stated to have "cramped" the Empire in its military development. But it is certain that when the hour of trial came, all non-Moslems above the age of 29—that is to say, all the Christian Rodifs (Landwehr) and those in the third line of defence (the Mustahfiz or Territorial force) had to be declared exempt from military service, and of those that were in the first line or the Nizam, a good many could only be utilised on guard duty in Asia and in the Capital. Thus reduced the Ottoman army not only came down to its former strength, but the exemption decided upon at the eleventh hour must have disorganised the forces considerably. But this is not all. Everywhere the same story is repeated—and it is one that cannot set on excellent example to the subject races of a different faith that have hitherto served European Powers most loyally and cordially—and it says that when Moslem Ottomans surrendered sulkily in ones and twos, the Christian Ottomans came to lay down their arms in batches. The *Statesman* published a special cablegram to-day according to which it is alleged that the demoralisation of the Turkish troops has been due at least partly "to the mistaken policy of enlisting non-Moslems who were unreliable throughout and deserted to the enemy in great masses. If this is true, can one avoid the suspicion that many an important military secret leaked out from the Turkish camp from the same source which has supplied a constant and copious stream of deserters?

Add to this a Christian civil population which has been an unfailing source of supply of Turkish rebels and anarchists and it is not difficult to appreciate the worries and trials of a Turkish General.

But after all these disadvantages have been described in detail, there still remains the broad and undeniable fact that the Turks are everywhere hemmed in by the Allies, and that, apart from the protection which the Lord God of War, who is also the God of Righteousness, gives to those who fight for truth and righteousness, the lines of Tehtaldja are the only barrier between the Bulgarians and the Capital of the Ottoman Empire. Throughout the fortnight that the war has been going on, from the respective Capitals of the Allies has emanated news of a rapid succession of successes which not even the most pro-Confederacy journals in this country could wholly credit. The Bulgarians succeeded at Mustafa Pasha, Melchinda, Tirnova, Noverkop, Kirk Kiliseh, Chirman, Bala Eski, Iatib, Djanbassar, the Krushna Pass in the Struma Valley, Demotika, Lule Burgas and now in what appears to have been the most decisive battle hitherto fought that took place in the area enclosed by Viza in the north, Rostovo in the south and Tcherin and Istranja in the east. The Serbians, although not endangering the existence of Turkey in Europe to the same extent as the Bulgarians, have been stated to have captured Priboje, Vranja, Dujanovatz, Podujevo, Novibazar, Kumanovo, Nismitza, Vuchitirin, Gilan, Uskub, Mitrovitza, Kimprih, Novovarosh, Perizovitch, Kratovo, Kotehana and Plevia. Little Montenegro, although she has slowed down for the present, began very well with Delitch, Tuzi, Bialpolje, Hum, Plava, Gusinje and Rogova. This is not all. Even the Greeks whose last military effort made them the laughing stock of Europe, claim to have succeeded at Elassona, Grimbovo, Diskata, Serdije, Kozani, Strobina and Verria. Many of these places are insignificant and most of the engagements which ended in the success of the Allies must have been in the nature of skirmishes. But the success of Nerva at Kumanovo, of Greece at Serdije, and particularly the success of the Bulgarians at Kirk Kiliseh and in the big battle fought between Adrianople and the lines of Tehtaldja are such as leave no room for doubt that in Uskub, Salonica and Thracie the Turks have suffered most serious reverses, and that Constantinople itself is in imminent danger.

There are, however, still some sources of hope. The first of these is the reputed impregnability of the Tehtaldjalines. The *Times* Military Correspondent even suggested the possibility of the Turks leaving Adrianople to take care of itself with a strong garrison of three or four divisions and going back to the Tehtaldja lines to await reinforcements from Anatolia to a strength adequate for offensive war. The writer went so far as to say that "it would be a bold and patient strategy, worthy of a great military nation." That strategy may not now be possible if the main Turkish Army is already beaten and demoralized. But if the entrenched camp of Adrianople has not yet fallen, the fortuitous sound of Constantinople may safely be presumed to hold out long enough for the advent of reinforcements and winter. For the weather is an essential consideration in a campaign such as this, and it was this consideration which evidently induced the Bulgarians to push on their attack on the main Turkish Army. The Balkan War has been expected for more than a decade to commence "when the spring flowers bloom." A campaign in the Balkans must needs commence then, but if it is not completed before winter sets in, the defenders would suffer less from the rigours of the climate than their assailants.

In this connection it is worth while taking note of what Col. Maude writes in the *Saturday Review*. He assumes for the sake of argument that everything goes wrong with the Turks and they fall back before the Allies past towards Salonica and part from Adrianople to Constantinople. Constantinople becomes what Lisbon was a century ago, the Allies will be brought to a stand before the lines of Buvus. Teaching us as Macaulay was told by the kings of France and Austria—the parallel is almost absolute. He thinks that "if Wellington did not hesitate to drive the whole of Southern Portugal to make a waste before the French, we may be certain that the Turks will not be hampered by the moral responsibility involved in this act of destruction either." If at this moment the Turks had a new ally at Varna and advanced to Shumla when they may create a new Plevia, they need do nothing more, for just a Plevia inhibited all Russian action until it fell, Shumla will compel the Bulgarians at least to relinquish what advantages they have gained, and march eastward to cover their own territory. "As the Allies gather round Shumla," says Col. Maude, "or wherever the new Plevia may happen to be, automatically the pressure on other portions of the Turkish frontier will be relaxed and circumstances will decide at which particular points the Turks will bring their commercial preferences to bear. If the Greek fleet sails, as it probably will, a fresh army of 250,000 men will soon re-establish matters in Macedonia; if not, an advance from Burgas south of the Balkans would produce good results." According to the writer the essential feature of the situation is not the numerical relation of the opposing forces but the undisputed Turkish control of the Black Sea.

While accepting the broad facts of the Confederates' success during the last fortnight as published to the world, we must

confess we have certain doubts about further success, on account of which has not been given equally generously to the world at large. The first of these is the reason which has prevented their Christian Majesties of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro from trusting such of the sixty-four—presumably Christian—War Correspondents and eight Foreign Attachés as have been assigned to the arduous of the Confederacy to chronicle for the glory and joy of Christendom a true and exact account of the unchecked march of the Christian armies in their twentieth century Crusade. The Turks, whose misplaced trust in their own Christian population has already borne such evil fruit, may not screw their courage to the trusting point where non-Muslim War Correspondents are concerned; but that is no reason why the Confederates should so much mistrust these semi-military journalists—whose occupation, like Othello's seems to have gone—as to leave them well out of the earshot of Christian cannonades. The second puzzle that still remains unsolved is why a single War Correspondent, and that too of an insignificant Vienna journal, should be accorded special facilities for the publication of war news. We have our own theory for all this, and hazard its publication in the absence of any official explanation. We suspect that Lieutenant Wegener has been secured to publish exaggerated accounts of the success of Bulgarians simply because the paper that he represents enjoys the favour of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Heir-Apparent of Austria, and Bulgaria is not only anxious that before winter sets in Europe should be made to believe that she has secured a decisive victory over Turkey, but is also eager to impress upon Austria that the time has arrived when she should urge Europe to intervene. Lieutenant Wegener has been at pains to make us believe that the last thing which Bulgaria desires is European intervention. But that is just the reason why we believe that intervention is the thing which she most desires. She has secured all the initial success that her sinister designs eluded under the pacific intentions of her Premier and secret early mobilisation could give her. Winter has not yet set in and Turkish reinforcements from Asia Minor have not yet entirely arrived. If the earlier *status quo ante* is dead beyond restoration, what could suit Bulgaria better than the *status quo* existing to-day? If those who hold the ring can be induced to accept as their victory the first blow struck at the Turk before he was ready to receive it, the Allies get all they want without the risks that the siege of a reinforced Constantinople during the winter months and the diversion created by the handling of Turkish soldiers at Varna and Burgas would involve. As it is the Dual Kingdom which as one of the residuary legacies is equally anxious with the Sick Man for the integrity of his possessions, the best course for the Bulgars is to convince the successor of the aged Emperor that unless he accepts Bulgaria as a co-sharer to-day, he may lose the reversion of to-morrow altogether. This theory may appear far fetched and unconvincing, but there are many things in the intricate diplomacy of Europe, and specially the diplomacy of the Muscovite school, that our philosophy has deemed of, and takes. We get another explanation of Lieutenant Wegener's good luck and significant messages—we are entitled to believe in our own theory.

All this may, however, be nothing more than the proverbial straw at which the drowning man catches. But it seems so difficult to believe that the same Turk has suddenly become a coward to whom a well-known English War Correspondent denied the virtues of courage for the unique reason that the writer believed him to be devoid of the nerve of fear. Has it come to this that the Turk will have to confess

"I am not valiant neither."

"But every penny whipper gets my sword."

Will he have to repeat the wail of Othello,

"I have seen the day."

"That, with this little arm and this good sword,"

"I have made my way through more impediments"

"Than twenty times your stop;—but O, vain boast!"

"Who can control his fate? 'tis not so now."

"Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd."

"Here is my journey's end; here is my halt."

"And very soon-mark of my arm at sail."

"Do you go back dismay'd? 'tis a lost fear;"

"Man but a rash against Othello's breast."

"And he returns:—Where should Othello go?"

"Where should Othello go?" That is the question which will have to be answered if the Cross is replaced on the dome of St. Sophia after four and a half centuries of Islam and of the Unity of God. Where will the stricken Turk find an asylum? Constantinople is not only the key to Turkey's European possession but also to her Asiatic Empire. The sea-horcs of Marston seized the main grip of one who rides astride, and cannot be unseated with a lady's side saddle. If Europe is lost to the Turk, Asia is lost. According to the tradition of Oldenham and Fremont, the Turk may still be regarded as an anomaly in Europe. But as regards Europe and Christianity, as an anomaly in Asia, he has no place in the sun. "must be burnt for every European nation. The Turk may still be hidden out of Europe, but he will not be hidden out of Europe." J. F. "where should Othello go?"

CORRESPONDENCE



Turkish Relief Fund.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

Sir—My only child—a daughter—has just finished her Quran. In honor of the occasion I had a mind to invite friends to dinner. But I thought that at a time when the Mussalmans all over the world were worried by the war I could not possibly enjoy anything. Therefore, I decided to devote all the money that I would have otherwise spent in giving a dinner to friends to the noble cause of the Turks and the Arabs. I had just made up my mind when Mr. Ross Masud happened to call on me, and informed me that he intended to start a War Fund in the district of Aligarh, but that he was himself unable to see the scheme through as he was shortly leaving for Bankipur, having already sent his things there. He said he had to be in Bankipur by the 4th November and, therefore, asked me to take the work in hand.

At his request I have decided to appeal to the Moslems of this district for funds for the relief of the Turks.

I herewith send you through Mr. Ross Masud all the money that has been collected together with a list of subscribers and of those who have promised donations. In the future I will send you all the money collected and will let you know of promises made.

Will you please publish this letter in the "Comrade" and also in the "Hamdard" when it is issued.

SWALIM SHEERWANI

DIGBY BUNGALOW,

Aligarh, 30. 10. 12.

Indian Moslems and the War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

Sir,—A more critical moment than the present for Islam can hardly be imagined, especially because the prestige of Turkey is synonymous with the prestige of Islam, and the existence of the Ottoman Empire is essential for the secular progress of the Moslem races. Not only have the Balkan States conspired to make common cause against Turkey as a State, but they have (nothing can be more evident) determined to make war upon Islam as a rival religious force.

We need not be concerned with the utter want of international ethics in the European Nations, which do not seem to get tired of repeating their shallow enthusiasm for the "cause of civilization," because the present is the time when our attention should be concentrated upon our own weaknesses, so that we may strengthen ourselves to meet the enemy. There are certain questions which naturally arise in every Moslem's mind at this time, and the following are some of them:—

(1) Is Turkey the back-bone of Islam? and does the defeat of the Turks mean the lowering of its prestige?

(2) What can I do to ease my conscience under existing circumstances?

(3) Does an Indian Moslem owe a duty to the Turks?

These and a stream of other questions surge up in every Moslem's mind in India and he tries to answer them as best he can according to his lights.

There cannot be two answers to the first question. Islam as a civilising force will disappear with the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. And it necessarily follows that as soon as an "Independent Caliphate" yields place to a "Vassal Caliphate"—a consummation that is well within the ambition of a section of European diplomacy—Islam will become a byword for hypocrisy. It would mean the substitution of the spurious for the genuine; and will gradually lead to a complete demoralisation of the Moslem world. If Turkey falls, Islam cannot stand. Turkey is, therefore, the back-bone of Islam, and this does not leave the answer to the other half of the first question in doubt. I need not repeat the oft-quoted example of the poor Hebrews or other people who are in the same plight. Our prestige cannot survive a great disaster to the Turkish armies. If ever there was a time for the Moslem units to range themselves on the side of their religion and the cause of righteousness, that time is now. The present world is slowly forgetting that the Moslem can sink all paltry differences (and we have so many schools of theology) before he is sunk. He is sinking now, and it is high time for him to come to the rescue of his faith, be he a Shia or a Sanni. It matters little what his particular sect is as long as his essential creed is summed up in "God is one and Mohammed is His Prophet." The common tie which binds us all together is this external formula, and no matter what the details of our beliefs are, if we do not all feel like one man then that formula is in jeopardy.

We can all best think out for ourselves what each of us can do to help those who are fighting for the cause of righteousness, and for the cause of the Prophet's faith, but I desire to draw the attention of the Indian Moslems especially to the fact that, Islam, when it is in peril, has the strongest claim upon them, as they form the largest number of the Moslem population inhabiting any single country, and, again, because they have ever so many things in their power to do. They have all along been boasting of their solidarity and the influence they claim to possess as a living body; should they suffer anything to stand in the way of their religious sentiments? If then Islam has a strong claim upon us, and since Islam owes its dignity and status to the existence of Turkey, each and every Moslem owes a duty to the Turk, which if unperformed to-day shall make every defaulter accountable to his conscience and to his God.

Some leading Moslems are, we know, afraid to express their religious sentiments, not because they consider such an expression seditious or in any way illegal, for it is not, but because they seem to associate the cause of the Balkans with Christianity and they associate Christianity with British Raj, and they fear they might earn the displeasure of the rulers and lose the last chance of getting the long coveted "title".

If this is the logic of their argument, there is a still "shorter cut" to their goal. But there are others, and they mistakenly think that an Indian's duty at all times lies in India! This is a noble but misinterpreted sentiment. There are times when our duty calls us more imperatively outside India. We live in the land of "peace," and now our duty lies in the land of war.

MUHAMMAD ANSARI.

Delhi.

Moslems and Social Reform.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE COMRADE."

Sir,—I know so little English that it is not often that I read an English newspaper, yet since July last I have been reading a few pages of your esteemed paper every week—with the help of a dictionary! In your issue of Oct. 19th I read with much interest the letter of a "Moslem Lady." I entirely agree with her in all her views, as regards the Purdah System and polygamy. It is, however, a great pity that so far people have only talked or written in papers. Few have even the courage, and I feel sorry to find your most worthy correspondent to be one of them, to publish their names, fewer still do anything practical. Often have I heard people talking of doing a thing and then, when the time comes to do the same, only to say that they could not do it on account of the public opposition. If everybody said, as people seem to do, that he would not or dare not take the lead, the procession would never start.

With due respect for the learning and ability of my worthy sister, a "Moslem Lady", I feel bound to say that it is not time now for mere arguments or articles. Something practical should be begun now. I would like to suggest that we should form an "Anti-Purdah League" or "Ladies' Social Reform League" or whatever name should be found most suitable, with the object of bringing together Moslem ladies of advanced views and spreading these views in our families, and among our friends.

In the matter of the Purdah System it must be said that women themselves are more to blame than men. The League should have a centre in Delhi, with its branches in as many places as possible, and should hold an annual meeting at one of the big cities to promote its objects. Gentlemen of advanced views sympathising with the objects of the League may be invited to become honorary members. Moslem women in India should know that the abolition of Purdah is more to their advantage and should act on the Holy Quran which lays down "God never changes a people unless they change themselves." This is as much true as regards women as with regard to a community of which men and women are the component parts.

I am prepared to do what I can for the carrying out of the objects of the League which I have suggested. Of course, the details and programme of the League are not a day's work. But I should like to hear how my suggestion is received. Only till then I withhold my name from the public.

K. A. M. K.



TURKISH RELIEF FUND.

Rs. a. p.

Through Ziauddin, Esq., St. Stephen's College Delhi.—			
Messrs. Wazirahmad, Annuddin, Abdur Rashid,			
Murtaza Ali, Abdur Rahim and a 3rd year			
student rupees one each.	6	0	0
Mohamed Siddiq, Esq.,	4	0	0
A third year student,	4	8	2
Pir Wilayat Shah Sahib and a first year student			
rupees 2 each	4	0	0
A Swiss made watch also.			
Petty sums from 16 persons	8	9	3
Abdul Kabir, Esq., Allahabad	5	0	0
Masud Alam, Esq., Allahabad,	1	0	0
M. S. Huq, Esq., Dacca,	2	0	0
Abdul Ghani, Esq., Paeshimgaon	7	12	0
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Through Ghulam Yasin Khan, Esq., the following—			
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Gulam Yasin Khan, Esq.,	21	0	0
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Sahib rupees ten each	50	0	0
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Ghulam Ahmad Khan son of Madar Khan,			
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Abdur Rafi Khan Esq.,	115	0	0
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Syed Ross Masud, Esq.,	2	8	0
Mahmud Begum Sahiba, on behalf of her			
self and her late mother	30	0	0
Mohamed Imail, Esq., Agra	2	2	0
Mohamed Hasan Jaa, Esq., Lahore Bara			
Chhote Khan, Esq., Badoun	10	0	0
Through M. Zamiruddin, Esq., Mohammdabad			
Mussalmans of the town	26	12	0
Amount received during the week	2,122	10	0
Amount previously acknowledged	22,912	4	0
	25,034	14	0

Persia.

News of the Week.

A Teheran wire says that the Governor-General of Fars has authorized the despatch of 800 men under Swedish officers to open the road between Shiraz and Kazerun.

The Persian Premier recently telegraphed to Saad-ed-Dowleh, now in Geneva, who was exiled by the Nationalists in 1908, offering him a high post, probably the Premiership. Saad has accepted. It is understood that his appointment will be approved by the British and Russian Legations, but it is not expected to produce a universally favourable impression.

At the request of the Persian Government, the Porte has consented to prolong the delay in the Turco-Persian frontier negotiations for three months and to withdraw the Turkish troops from the contested zone.

On the other hand, a telegram from Teheran says that the Porte has informed Persia of its intention to withdraw the troops on certain conditions, one being that no other foreign troops shall replace them.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Rees asked whether steps were being taken to occupy the neutral zone in Persia with concessions. Mr. Acland, replying, said that the Imperial Government itself was not seeking to obtain concessions in Persia, but it would support, where feasible, desirable applications from British subjects for concessions outside the Russian sphere. The only new concessions for which an application was now being made was a railway between Mohammerah and Khorramabad.



Latest News of the War.

A London message dated November 2nd says that a cablegram from Constantinople of eleven p.m. on the first of November says:—After prompt reports of initial Turkish successes in the battle which was raging uninterruptedly for four days and three nights in the light of a waning moon the dearth of news on October 30th and 31st depressed the inhabitants of Constantinople, but official despatches to-day relieved the tension. Nazim Pasha has wired that "the Turks are not merely holding their own but are threatening the Bulgarian rear. The Turks have recaptured Hunar Hussar and Mahmud Mukhtar's corps has overwhelmed a Bulgarian column, capturing many guns and ammunition. Our corps," he says, "have now been ordered to take the offensive and the Bulgarians are being gradually hemmed in on four sides." The desperation of the fighting is evidenced by the arrival of five thousand wounded while seven thousand others are due to arrive to-morrow. While the Turkish despatches imply that the battle ceased owing to the exhaustion of both sides, and that the arrival of reinforcements has enabled the Turks to assume the offensive, Bulgarian telegrams are most emphatic in their reports of a great victory.

Lieutenant Wegener wiring on the evening of October 31st concludes by saying: "Probably only a fraction of the Turkish Army will reach the shelter of the Tchataldja Pass. Thus the plan of the Bulgarian generalissimo to destroy the Turkish Eastern Army may be regarded as completely successful in spite of Nazim Pasha's counter measures. The question whether the Powers will intervene and prevent the victors from entering Constantinople will probably be taken out of their hands by the Bulgarian troops who are determined to get there." According to a telegram from Sofia, the Turks on October 31st made a desperate effort to retrieve the situation, rallying between Tcherik, Istranja and Rodosto and being reinforced by a division from Constantinople; but they were completely defeated by the Bulgarians who captured Tcherik, Istranja and Rodosto. Shafet Torgut Pasha landed at Midia with twenty thousand troops and attempted a diversion on the Turkish right on Thursday. He advanced on Varna where he was defeated by the Bulgarians under General Kutubcheff. It is not known whether he regained his ships. It is estimated that 40,000 men took part in the big battle.

The War Supplement.

The War in Tripoli. News of the Week.

The Turkish officers and Arab chiefs have come into Tripoli and are amicably discussing the future arrangements with the Italians.

The War in the Balkans. News of the Week.

London, October 25

A Sofia wire says that Kirk Kiliseh fell at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Turks retired in disorder in the direction of Hunar Hisar, fifteen miles south-east. They left a battery of quickfliers and quantities of ammunition and stores. Official despatches do not confirm the taking of 50,000 prisoners at Kirk Kiliseh but merely state that many Turks were captured. A telegram from Constantinople dated the 24th instant says "it is officially announced this afternoon that the battle was resumed this morning along the whole line from Adrianople to Kirk Kiliseh." An official *communiqué* issued this evening says that the Ottoman army opposing the Bulgarians eastward of the river Tunja is in retreat. The Tunjallows south, joining the river Maritza at Constantinople. The War Office explains that the Turkish offensive movement eastward of the river Tunja on Wednesday was unsuccessful because the Turks encountered the main force of the Bulgarians. The latter had also left a covering force in front of Adrianople which attempted to work round the Turkish rear and menace communications with Constantinople. Mahmud Mukhtar attempted to deliver a surprise attack but when he found that the enemy was in infinitely superior strength he did not push it but retired in good order to positions further south. The Turkish War Office issues the following *communiqué* with reference to Kirk Kiliseh -- "In order to gain time pending the arrival of reinforcements the Eastern army attacked the heads of the Bulgarian columns, also the flank, compelling them to retreat. The object thus achieved, the Turkish forces afterwards abstained from engaging in a regular battle because the issue would have been doubtful. They therefore retired in good order in the direction from which reinforcements were coming. With a view, however, to disguising the object of these tactics some of our detachments delivered fierce attacks. The Bulgarian counter attacks were gloriously withstood." The news of the capture of Kirk Kiliseh was received at Sofia with great rejoicing. Church bells were pealed and the city was decked with flags. Crowds bearing the flags of the Contolency paraded the streets, cheering and singing the national hymn outside the Royal Palace, the Legations of the allies and the British and Russian Legations. The crowd met the Greek Minister in the street and carried him back shoulder high. A Constantinople wire says that all non-combatants not possessing two months' provisions have been ordered to leave Adrianople. Many are already arriving in Constantinople. All the inhabitants who are able to do so are leaving Udrub. A Sofia wire says that the Bulgarian losses at Kirk Kiliseh and around Adrianople are unofficially estimated at three thousand. In an interview with Reuters' representative the Bulgarian Premier said that the significance of the fall of Kirk Kiliseh lay in the fact that the elite of the Turkish troops under the ablest Generals were there. If they failed to hold that stronghold they would scarcely do better further south. The Premier deprecated much talk of a war of extermination. If the Powers were sincerely desirous of pacifying the Balkan Peninsula peace could soon be concluded. Although military experts make some reservations respecting what still awaits the Bulgarians at Adrianople, and from the field armies, the consensus of opinion is that the capture of Kirk Kiliseh marks a success of capital importance inspiring the Bulgarians with faith in their own qualities and the leadership of Generals Savoff, Dimitrieff and and Ivanoff who took great risks and won, while the Turks must have suffered a severe shock to their morale after a defeat after prolonged and desperate fighting. A Sofia wire says that in addition to prisoners the number of which is uncertain quantities of guns, rifles, ammunition and provisions were captured at Kirk Kiliseh. The Bulgarians expect now that they will have less difficulty in cutting communications between Adrianople and Constantinople. It is hoped that they will be in possession of the former in a few days. The Turks are doing their utmost to stem the Bulgarians and all forces are being

withdrawn from Asia Minor and concentrated towards Adrianople. The assaults on Kirk Kiliseh began on Monday and lasted without intermission for twelve hours when torrents of rain fell and the troops rested until Thursday afternoon. Meanwhile the Turks were kept engaged along the whole front by which the main objective of the Bulgarians was concealed. The question is now asked whether the Bulgarian plan is to mask Adrianople and march direct on Constantinople. In this connexion the doings of the force advancing along the coast of the Black Sea excite curiosity.

A Belgrade wire states that the Servians have occupied Sienitzza. The opinion is expressed by the War Office in Constantinople that after the crushing defeat at Kumanovo the Servians need no longer be reckoned with. The capture of Kumanovo is thus evidently unknown in Constantinople. The fighting before Kumanovo was continuous throughout Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Fully 25,000 Turks were engaged and repeatedly made desperate onslaughts. Their losses are estimated at five thousand, besides twelve guns and much ammunition. The Crown Prince Alexander commanded the Servian Force. The brilliant capture of Kumanovo by the Servians in the face of the splendid and obstinate defence leaves the road open to Uskub where the Turks are expected to make a firm stand. But the victorious Servians who are encouraged by their own successes in Novi Bazar and by those of their allies will encounter at Uskub a garrison disheartened by the disorderly retreat from Kumanovo under the fire of the Servian Crueset guns which proved extraordinarily effective. The occupation of Sienitzza and other places in the Sandjak of Novi Bazar is noticeable in view of the fact that Servian administrators are being appointed to the occupied towns.

The Greeks had a sharp setback at Arta. The Turks surprised them at night and drove them back from the defile of Kumatsades. This, however, does not affect the general situation. The Greek Crown Prince formally entered Serdije yesterday amid the cheering of the Army and Christian population. Newspapers in Athens hitherto have adopted a waiting attitude, but they are now loud in their praises of the Prince's generalship. The Greek victories are ascribed to the rapidity of the movement of the infantry and cavalry and the precision of the long range guns.

M. Dragomir, Greek ex-Premier, has been appointed Governor-General of Crete. He has already arrived there being welcomed with enthusiasm.

A wire from Rijeka, South Montenegro, says that the Montenegrins have surrounded Skutari and have begun the bombardment.

A wire from Rakva says that the Montenegrin infantry yesterday morning under the cover of artillery attacked Skutari but encountered an annihilating fire from the Turkish guns and were compelled to retreat. They, however, immediately prepared for a renewal of the attack on three sides. The Crown Prince and staff had a narrow escape from a shell which burst within ten yards.

London, October 26.

The Turkish forces forming the line of defence at Kirk Kiliseh appear to have withdrawn to the second line running from Kuleli Bogus through Baba Eskit. Lulch Bogus parallel with the railway. The new headquarters is at Baba Eskit, where the Turks are stated to have 160,000 men. It is evident that efforts are being made in Constantinople to conceal the extent of the eastern army's reverse. The loss of Kirk Kiliseh has not yet been published, though the rumour that it has fallen is spreading. It was authoritatively stated yesterday evening that communications with Kirk Kiliseh were working with the utmost regularity, and that the rumour of its capture was a Bulgarian fiction. Concealment, however, will not be possible for long, as already 4,000 refugees from Kirk Kiliseh and Adrianople have arrived in the capital. Hundreds of others are coming in from the frontier villages. There were 1,500 yesterday in a single train. They presented a pitiful spectacle, being composed of men, mostly old and feeble, and women, mostly carrying babies and surrounded by children, all clinging anxiously to their few remaining possessions, consisting of beds, blankets, cooking utensils and bundles of clothes. The authorities are doing their best to provide shelter and food. A message to the *Times* from Sofia states that the Bulgarians have reached Karagach on the south bank of the Maritza within 8½ miles of Adrianople. They have

نقشہ ریاستہائے بلقان و مملکت عثمانیہ یورپ



THE BALKAN STATES & TURKEY IN EUROPE.

begun the bombardment of the city, a portion of which is burning. Expert criticism is suspended before the veil which at present shrouds the great events has been lifted, but speculation is active. The Bulgarians have undoubtedly lost very heavily at Kirk Kiliseh. Their onslaughts were repulsed for two days. Then General Saroff told General Dimitrieff that the place must be taken. The order was carried out, but at severe cost. The question is asked how far the effort has exhausted the Bulgarians and can they sustain further shocks at Adrianople. It is also asked what are their real plans. It seems, however, pretty certain that a large Bulgarian reserve was not engaged at Kirk Kiliseh and with victory behind them the Bulgarians are well capable of facing Abdullah's army. The weather and season compel rapidity of action. Thus there can scarcely be a cessation of fighting until the issue has been decided. A message from Sofia says the Bulgarians have taken three forts at Adrianople, namely Marash, with 1,500 prisoners, Havran and Subhan. They have also taken the railway station outside the city. It is noteworthy that the forts are situated to the south-west, north and north-east respectively. The Bulgarian artillery is bombarding the town, part of which is on fire.

News from Belgrade reports that the Serbian third army has captured Valsenburg to the north-west of Pristina, and Gilan to the south-east. A message from Belgrade states that 500 wounded, mostly slightly, have arrived from Kumanovo. Others, though the number is not stated, have been placed in hospital at Preshevo. A message from Belgrade says the supreme struggle at Uskub is impending. Its capture will mean the practical fulfilment of the mission of the Serbian army. According to Serbian official details the battle of Kumanovo on Wednesday was shrouded in fog. The Turks attacked in the daytime, the Serbians replying for two hours during the night. With daylight on Thursday the Serbians made a general advance under cover of their artillery, the Turkish guns responding. The Serbians advanced over open ground till victory was won. They carried trenches repeatedly at the point of the bayonet and cleared the valley of Lebovka. They found it necessary to occupy the heights on the right bank of the river to which the Turks, who had hitherto contested every yard, had retired in disorder. The whole of the Serbian forces were not engaged. The Crown Prince was constantly exposed to danger. The feature of the day was the Serbian artillery and the wonderful accuracy it displayed. At one point it annihilated three squadrons of Turkish cavalry. It was a horrible sight to see the *disjecta membra* of men and horses flying in all directions. The Turks were 30,000 strong and had 5,000 casualties. The Serbians lost a great number of officers, whose magnificent bravery won the day. It is officially stated at Belgrade that Uskub has been captured, the Serbians entering with no resistance. The Serbian spoils at Kumanovo include fifty-five field and six mountain guns and sixteen mitrailleurs with quantities of war material, while at Sienitza they took thirteen field guns and nine mortars. The Turkish Minister of War said yesterday that he expected the fall of Scutari, because they were unable at present to spare men for that district. But once the Bulgarians were settled with, it would be child's play to finish the Montenegrins and Greeks. He believed that Uskub would be able to hold its own, as Zekki Pasha had three divisions there and Said Pasha five at Koprihi close by, making 150,000 men altogether.

An Athens message says that the Greeks have occupied Kozani 14 miles north-west of Salonika, unopposed. It is reported at Athens that the Greek losses in the Saranopolis position prior to the capture of Serdika, were 18 officers and 100 men killed, and 10 officers and 103 men wounded. The Turkish casualties were most heavy. The Turks are being everywhere before the Greeks.

The Vienna *Rechnpost* in a significant article states that the *status quo* in the Balkans is dead and that no diplomatic skill can revive it. Austria, adds the journal, has neither power nor mission to prevent Turkey's collapse.

A Constantinople wire says that Kiamd Pasha denies making the remarks attributed to him by a London paper to the effect that Turkey was threatened by a new enemy and appealed to England to use her influence to see that Turkey was not simultaneously attacked in another quarter.

In view of the approach of decisive battles in the Balkan Peninsula an active exchange of views is taking place between the Great Powers who are declared to be all agreed on the subject of preventing a European complication arising out of the Balkan war. It is understood that the Balkan States, if victorious, will not agree to the restoration of the *status quo* nor will they agree to wait in the ante-chamber while the Powers are settling their affairs. Renter learns in Balkan diplomatic quarters in London that the re-establishment of the *status quo* is an impossibility. The Allies will maintain against the world that Turkey shall have nothing more to say in Macedonia. The Balkan *status quo* is no more temporary expedient, its object being the Balkans for the Balkan people. The Allies will serve as a

block to Germanic expansion for the Balkan armies numbering will count for 600,000 something. If the Powers found a difficulty in inducing Turkey to carry out one article of the Treaty of Berlin, it will prove far more difficult to make the Balkan powers relinquish what they acquire by a great expenditure of blood and treasure. One article of the alliance precludes any single member from making peace without the others.

London, October 27.

A telegram from Constantinople confirms the fall of Uskub after a severe Turkish defeat.

An Athens wire says that the Greeks who are advancing into Epirus have occupied Strebina. The Turks in their flight abandoned a quantity of munitions and stores.

A Sofia wire says it is stated there that the Bulgarian booty at Kirk Kiliseh included two aeroplanes, seven batteries of quick-firing, eighteen field guns and twelve howitzers, making altogether 58 guns and 1,200 prisoners. Mahmud Mukhtar, the Turkish Commandant in Chief, fled so hurriedly that he left his private baggage at the Military Club.

The capture of Uskub, which is the key to Macedonia, fittingly closes what promises to be one of the most eventful weeks in the history of Europe. With the Greeks approaching Veria, which is only a forty miles railway journey from Salonika, the Montenegrins on the eve of capturing Scutari and the Bulgarians closing their grip on Adrianople in an endeavour to intercept the retreat of the Turks to Constantinople, Military experts do not conceal their admiration at the daring and masterly strategy and controlling and timing of widely separated movements of the allies. Some even anticipate an even more speedy conclusion than has which earned the campaign at Sadowa the description of "The Seven Weeks' War." The centre of interest is now Adrianople where gaps in the east and south remain to be filled to complete the cordon, but the possibility of the Turks repaying their reverses by an unexpected and desperate effort, like that of Osman Pasha at Pleven, must still be reckoned with. That a concentration at Baba Eski and Kuleli Burgas, where the railway bridge is a most vital link in the Turkish communications, has been carried out by an unbeaten and increasing Turkish force, finds confirmation in a despatch from Sofia last night, limiting that resistance at Kirk Kiliseh was not serious, and the withdrawal was in the face of superior numbers.

An interesting feature of the war is the fact that it is largely a test of German and French school. The Turks were trained by Germans and equipped with German weapons, while the Balkan allies were trained by French and are using Creusot guns.

It is stated in Berlin that even the capture of Adrianople will not be regarded as a decisive victory justifying intervention, as Adrianople and Kirk Kiliseh may be regarded as outposts intended to delay the Bulgarians while Turkey is assembling her main army which the Confederacy must first meet. It is also stated that the Council of Ministers in Constantinople, after discussing the question of intervention yesterday, decided to decline any proposals to that end while the situation is apparently, and only apparently, unfavourable to Turkey. Prominent Ottomans in London, interviewed by Renter's representatives, showed no disposition to underestimate the result of the operation. They say it is, however, premature to regard the war as over. The fortress at Adrianople has a garrison of 40,000, while the eastern army is concentrated between Adrianople and Baba Eski and the western army, over 100,000 strong, has not yet been in action. They expect that only a small force was engaged at Kumanovo.

A Cetinje wire says that the Montenegrin forces have effected a junction with the Serbians at Sienitza. General Vukotitch ordered the entrenchments at Rogova which barred the road to Ipek, capturing two guns. He is now marching on Ipek.

A Constantinople wire, dated 26th, says it is officially stated that a big battle has been in progress all day south of Kirk Kiliseh. The Bulgarians are attempting a turning movement in the vicinity of Visa.

Calcutta, October 27.

The "Empire" publishes the following special cablegram dated London, October 26.

War correspondents are useless and are not allowed to see or send anything except official reports.

London, October 28.

The Balkan inundation into Turkey continues to spread. Most significant news is contained in a telegram from Sofia reporting the capture of Baba Eski, an important point on the main line to Constantinople sixty miles south-east of Adrianople. This operation, which apparently is the result of a masterly turning move-

ment, means that the Bulgarians are now practically astride the Railway cutting off Adrianople and Salonika from Constantinople. The Bulgarians are also believed to be threatening the rear of the Turkish eastern army which is thought to be concentrated somewhere between Adrianople and Baba Eski. A Sofia wire says that after taking Baba Eski the Bulgarians captured a military train conveying Turkish troops and supplies from Constantinople to Adrianople. The message confirms the report that the momentous move of the Bulgarians is succeeding. Notwithstanding the part played by the artillery, it is evident that the action up to present have been decided by bayonet charges which were generally made during the night, the attackers silently creeping up and ending with a dash in the last few hundred yards. A terrible carnage ensued. In some instances the attackers only negotiated barbed wire entanglements by jumping from the corpses of the slain.

It appears that the Turks in Adrianople have resolved to fight to the death. The Commander of the fortress has issued a proclamation to the soldiers pointing out that having done their duty outside they have now withdrawn inside the fortifications which they are prepared to defend as their fathers defended Plevna.

The Western Bulgarian army has captured Isip without opposition. Isip is described as the Adrianople of Macedonia.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from Sofia gives a vivid account of the capture of Kirk Kiliseh which it describes as one of the greatest military events in history.

The main forts of Kirk Kiliseh were constructed on the latest German system and were reputed to be impregnable. They were armed with one hundred guns and protected by an external chain of outer works. The Bulgarians did not possess a single siege gun and were further much hampered by the lack of roads, but they overcame these difficulties by almost superhuman efforts, each man carrying rations for several days and extra ammunition. The Bulgarians attacked the fortress on all sides. They rushed the outer defenses and approached the citadel in spite of fire from the guns which ploughed furrows in their ranks. The scene was more reminiscent of the remote ages than of modern times. The storming parties with scaling ladders advanced, hand grenades which were freely used adding to the horrors of the struggle. The Kurdish cavalry on one occasion made a sortie, but were met by Bulgarian horsemen who dispersed them after a short sharp encounter in which horses and men were mactrically mowed. The sheer doggedness of the Bulgarians eventually overcame the Turkish resistance.

A Constantinople wire states that the people there are still ignorant of the extent of the disaster at Kirk Kiliseh. The newspapers counsel firmness and courage, declaring that the movements of the Turkish troops are only preparations for future battles.

It is a noteworthy fact that Bulgaria has summoned 80,000 more reservists to the colours possibly upon reports of mysterious stirrings in Austria and Roumania.

The fiercest fighting in the war occurred at Kumanov. The Serbian ammunition gave out when the troops were three hundred yards from their goal. They, however, advanced with fixed bayonets and jumped into the Turkish trenches where a sanguinary *mêlée* took place, the adversaries fighting with bayonets, crumbled rifles, daggers, spears, and where they possessed no weapons, with teeth and nails. The ground was strewn with Turks and Serbians killed in a deadly onslaught.

It is reported at Belgrade that the Tsar has sent his congratulations to King Peter on the occasion of the capture of Eski by the Serbians.

A London wire says that while the Balkan States have done their utmost on land the Greek navy has been particularly active in searching for shipping in the Aegean following the example of the Italian. An Athens wire says that the Greek army in Epirus has occupied the Loures and Pentagialia passes, on the route to Ioannina. A message to the "Daily Mail" from Larissa states that two Greek divisions are marching on Verina, which is situated on the railway forty miles from Salonika.

The Montenegrins, after days of careful preparation following upon stubborn fighting in which every foot was contested, have begun the general bombardment of Skutari on three sides. The result is not known.

A Bucharest wire says that in view of events in the Balkans and the necessity of establishing a strong Government M. Majorano has reconstituted the Cabinet, uniting all elements of the Conservative party. The King addressed the new Ministers to-day, congratulating them on the formation of a strong Government possessing the confidence of the country and which alone would be able to take important decisions which the circumstances demanded.

The King pointed out that from the beginning of the war all eyes had been directed towards Roumania and he appealed to the Cabinet to disregard internal politics and to devote themselves to the external situation.

The Sultan is most anxious to go to the front and encourage the troops but he has been dissuaded. A Constantinople wire says that the Cabinet has decided to prosecute the war with the utmost energy and to prepare for a winter campaign should present opportunities result unfavourably for Turkey. Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, who has been kept in the strictest seclusion at Salonika since his deportation has been removed to Constantinople.

For a proper appreciation of the situation it is necessary to explain that not a single newspaper correspondent is even within hearing of the guns in any quarter of the huge theatre of war. Hundreds of unhappy special correspondents and foreign military attaches are collected at the different headquarters, their sole office being to repeat official bulletins after these have been transmitted to Europe from the capitals of the belligerents. Hence the impossibility of arriving at a definite understanding as to what is going on in any part of the arena regarding which military necessities require secrecy. Consequently, Europe is lost in conjecture about the progress of events around Adrianople. Believers in Turkish steadfastness and vitality maintain that the Turks have only recoiled *pour mieux sauter* and that a crushing disaster awaits the foolhardy Bulgarians who are weakening themselves by a great encircling movement eastward and westward against their intact massed foes. On the other hand onlookers whose judgments are influenced by the achievements of the Bulgarian strategists and the armies hitherto, are convinced that the onward rush of the victorious troops cannot be stayed and that a week will see the star of the Ottoman Empire in Europe set. Between these opinions comes the reckoning of possibilities of a prolonged Turkish defence upsetting calculations and bringing on winter for the Bulgarians who will be bivouacking in a frozen country at a great distance from their base. The lifting of the veil ever so slightly during the next few days will reveal much.

With a decisive battle approaching and the growing likelihood of a final victory of the allies, the political aspects of the question are gradually coming to the fore-front. The problem is the most thorny that has faced diplomacy since 1878, as the allies are increasingly determined not to abandon the spoils of victory. They express the belief that the Powers will not force them to give up countries which they have twice liberated from Ottoman rule. In this they are supported by practically the entire Russian Press. Although the inspired Austrian and Russian organs hold to the principle of the maintenance of the *status quo* which is momentarily that of official Europe, opinion is growing that the return to the *status quo* is impossible and herein lies the chief danger, as Austria is undoubtedly bitterly opposed to the extension of Slav influence which Russia is pledged to uphold. A message to the "Daily Mail" from Vienna confirms the impression that the *status quo* in the Balkans is doomed. The message adds that diplomats are already discussing a plan for the readjustment of the Balkan territories which provides for the creation of a principality for Albania with the Adriatic as a boundary and a principality for Macedonia stretching to the Aegean. The Bulgarian territory will be extended along the Black Sea. Serbia will receive part of the Adriatic and Montenegro part of Novi Bazar. Turkey's European possessions will thus be confined between Adrianople and the Bosphorus. The plan provides that the thrones of Macedonia and Albania shall be offered to Danish and Swedish Princes.

M. Poincaré, French Premier, speaking at Nantes yesterday, said that, thanks to France's initiative, the Powers were collectively watching in the Balkans and that this would facilitate intervention when the time arrived, which perhaps would be soon. M. Poincaré carefully avoided any allusion to the question of the *status quo*. "France," he said, "is incapable of inconstancy or disloyalty in her foreign policy. She will remain closely attached to Russia, her ally, and to Great Britain, her friend, by interlaced and indestructible bonds of sentiment, interest and political solidarity. We and they will assuredly be entitled to our respective preferences regarding solutions in the Balkans, but nothing can disturb the *entente*, the firm maintenance of which continues to be necessary to the European equilibrium. Our intimacy justifies the hope that the war will remain localised and that it may be stopped by Europe at the first opportune moment."

London, October 29.

A message from Belgrade says that at Uskub the terror-stricken Turks abandoned 98 field guns and 18 howitzers. The Serbians pursued them to the south-east and occupied various towns which displayed the white flag. Another Serbian army has taken Mitrovitsa and other important towns on the railway, and marched on Uskub, all neighbouring towns surrendering. Thus it has gained control of the entire railway system converging on Uskub.

It captured fifteen quick-firers, four thousand rifles and great quantities of ammunition at Ferisovitch, and also a thousand Arnauts. It is officially stated in Belgrade that the Turkish army surrendered while retreating from Uskub. The Servians subsequently captured 128 guns. The Servian vanguard effected a junction with the Bulgarians and entered Istib yesterday, having pressed right through the pass of Oraca Polje on to the plateau without sighting the enemy, though a desperate battle had been expected. The junction of Servians and Bulgarians at Istib followed on the Servian occupation of Koprili from where the Turks again retired in disorder.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated the 26th instant, received by an indirect route and uncensored, says that the regrettable affair at Kirk Kilisesh has caused the profoundest depression and the generalship of Mukhtar Pasha and Prince Aziz is much criticised. It appears that the slow advance of the Bulgarians and the impatience of the Turkish commanders to get to grips resulted in the decision to advance and the column commanded by Mukhtar Pasha and Prince Aziz started at nightfall to surprise the Bulgarians. The night was wet and stormy and the troops, who were drenched, came into contact with the enemy at dawn, only to discover that the Bulgarians were in overwhelming strength and not merely a light vanguard as was expected. One Turkish Division mistook another for the enemy and violently attacked it. Heavy losses were sustained before the mistake was discovered. The cavalry attempted to charge but were severely punished and fled. The galloping horses threw the infantry volunteers into a panic and they bolted, but the 2nd Division of the Constantinople Army Corps arrested their flight. Details of the casualties cannot be obtained, but it is alleged that the Division was decimated. The Vienna *Reichspost* states that the Bulgarians are making steady progress against the Turkish field army and have blown up a railway bridge over the river at Tchurli situated between Luleh Burgas and Constantinople. Part of the Adrianople garrison has retreated to Demotika. The remainder is already cut off and demoralised, having suffered heavy losses. One whole regiment surrendered to the Bulgarians at the last sortie. A Sofia message says that the train captured at Eski Baha was loaded with welcome supplies, which were instantly forwarded to Kirk Kilisesh. The Bulgarians have occupied Bunarhisar, to which the Turks retired from Kilisesh. The Bulgarians have also captured the Kresna pass in the Struna Valley. According to unconfirmed reports received in Sofia the Bulgarian cavalry has cut the communications between Adrianople and Macedonia as well as between Adrianople and Constantinople. The Bulgarians have also captured Luleh Burgas and Demotika. It is believed that the Turks are constructing earth works on the River Ergene, west of Eski Baha, with the intention of making a stand.

Two Turkish transports have set out for the Black Sea with troops with a view to landing them on the Bulgarian coast.

The Minister of War telegraphs to Constantinople that he is most satisfied with the position of the Turkish forces and expects a decisive battle in two days' time. Nazim Pasha telegraphs that the Bulgarians lost so heavily at Kirk Kilisesh that they have been unable to resume the offensive. The Turkish forces, on the other hand, have gained strength and numbers and are confidently awaiting the decisive battle.

A message from Athens says the Greeks have carried the Tripotamos defiles, which are the key to Verria, the capture of which town is imminent. The combined movements of Greek, Servian and Bulgarian armies are now attracting attention. The occupation by the Greeks of the Tripotamos defiles makes the capture of Verria certain. Simultaneously two Bulgarian western armies are advancing rapidly down the valleys of the Struna and the Mesta towards their objective, Seres, upon the trunk railway connecting Thrace with Macedonia, and the Servians are pursuing their victorious march from Koprili southwards along the Vardar Valley. These combined movements mean the encircling of the whole of the Turkish forces in Macedonia and will prevent them from reinforcing Nazim Pasha's army in Thrace.

The British Minister in Montenegro and the Montenegrin Foreign Minister arrived at Bjeka yesterday from Cetinje and had a long audience of the King. The Bulgarian General Paprikoff has arrived at the Montenegrin headquarters. Plevia in Novi Bazar was yesterday taken by the Montenegrins.

Abdul Hamid arrived in Constantinople yesterday evening in great secrecy. He was conducted to one of the Bosphorus palaces.

The Turkish Government is straining every nerve to secure a crushing success in a big battle with the Bulgarians, which is coming and which is expected to decide the war. The appointment of Hussein Hilmi, ex-Grand Vizier, as Ambassador in Vienna is considered significant in view of the settlement after the war. He will be accompanied by Said-ed-Din Bey, one of the peace delegates at Onchy. The two appointments are thus regarded as a special mission.

Though there is a rumour in Bukharast that the army is mobilising, it is officially denied. The Ministry has decided to set apart barracks for army purposes in case mobilisation is necessary.

There was much activity at the London Foreign Office this afternoon. The visitors included Colonel Seely and Mr. Churchill who had interviews with Sir Edward Grey. After interviews with the Minister for War and the First Lord yesterday Sir Edward Grey was received in audience by the King.

While the world is awaiting the casting of the die at Adrianople, statesmen and diplomatists are anxiously peering in the future. They ask will Austria resent the seizure of Novi Bazar and the creation of a great Serb kingdom on her borders with the consequent extinction for ever of Austrian aspirations towards Salonika? It is known that Austria has large forces on her southern frontier. Will they move to eject the victorious Slavs? Will Russia in that case remain quiescent? These questions are being gravely discussed in the press of Europe. Clearly everything hangs on the decision of Austria which carries most momentous issues. Present indications tend to show that Austria is resolved on a peaceful policy of friendship with the new Balkan Confederation, whose advent to power is as remarkable and sudden as that of Japan in Asia, her desire being the development of her economic interests and not territorial expansion. Meanwhile Russia will be well content with the immense increase of her influence and prestige by the growing up of a new Slav Power.

In the Reichsrath to-day the Premier emphasised that Austria's policy was a peaceful one and that she was working in agreement with the Powers. Austria would use her influence at the proper moment to assist in an early termination of the conflict (Cheers) The Premier referred to the widely-expressed wish for peace under any circumstances. He said that Austria's policy was not aggressive, but no European Power could adopt a policy of peace at any price, however, peacefully intentioned it might be.

London, October 30.

Reports three days old, which have only just been received in Constantinople admit that the position of the western or Vardar army is precarious, but they declare that a respectable force still holds Koprili and is still disputing the advance of the Servians and Bulgarians. The fall of Koprili is, however, already ancient history for the rest of Europe. The capture was effected by a daring raid on the part of the cavalry commanded by the Servian King's brother, Prince Arseni, ex Colonel of Russian Cossacks. The Turks were demoralised by the defeat at Kumanovo. They did not stop to ascertain the numbers of their assailants but fled headlong. According to Servian accounts the Turks at Kumanovo numbered 80,000 and lost 6,000. The Servians were 60,000 strong and lost 400 killed and 2,000 wounded. The extent of the Servian success is indicated by the list of towns they have captured, namely Prispole, Novo Varosh, Sientza, Novi Bazar, Mitrovitza, Vutshitrin, Prishtina, Peshovo, Gilau, Ferizoweh, Kumanovo, Egri Palanka, Kratovo, Kuchana, Uskub, Koprili and Istib. The Turkish troops in these towns numbered 160,000, of which the scattered remnants are retreating. The Servian captures include 200 guns and thousands of rifles. The inhabitants of the captured towns, even Moslems, are accepting Servian rule and business is being resumed in all towns in direct communication with Belgrade. Similarly the Bulgarians are establishing bank agencies in the captured towns. Details of the fighting are now leaking out. They show that the battles were most fiery, for instance, that at Kochani lasted three days and two nights. The Bulgarians at the outset, according to an official account published at Sofia, were much inferior to the Turks, but held their ground for a day. They finally attacked and by means of frequent bayonet charges cleared the Turks out of their positions.

An account of the storming of Kirk Kilisesh is given by an eye-witness, a member of the German Red Cross Society. He says that the Bulgarian attacks were most desperate and that every inch of ground they gained was carried at the point of the bayonet with terrible loss. The final night attack on the vineyards is described as fearful. The fighting was hand to hand, bayonets, clubbed rifles, sabres, yataghans, knives and even axes being used. The whole scene was lit up by the glare from the searchlights of the forts. When they had cleared the vineyards the Bulgarians attacked the forts. They were repeatedly repulsed with heavy loss, but were not given off. Their last effort began at 11 o'clock at night. The Bulgarian troops were forbidden to shoot, but were ordered to use the bayonet only. They then advanced under a heavy fire from the Turks. The resistance of the Turks collapsed with the news that their main army was retreating. The Christians in the Turkish ranks surrendered in batches, but the Moslems fought to the last. The eye-witness quoted above, whose account is published in Germany, asserts that on the failure of the first attack by the Bulgarians the Kurds and Bashis Bazarouks massacred and mutilated the wounded gouging out their eyes, cutting off their ears and noses and ripping open their stomachs.

A Constantinople message says that the number of officers and men now shot for panic at Kirk Kilisesh amounts to 300. Eye-witnesses of the Turkish retreat declare that the Bulgarian resistance and final night attack disconcerted the Turks and led to a panic.

Makhtar Pasha endeavored to arrest the flight of his soldiers by shooting them down with a revolver. Prince Asis joined in the flight and Makhtar Pasha after consultation ordered a general retreat. Hilmi Pasha refused, however, fearing a general débâcle, and covered the retreat till his men also were seized with panic. Hilmi Pasha shot the fugitives. The main body to-day retired to Visa, where the retreat was checked. In the meantime the Bulgarians, who were not aware of the retreat, hesitated to advance and thus nine hours elapsed between the evacuation of Kirk Kilisieh and the entry of the Bulgarians into the town.

A message from Vrania says the Serrians have scarcely occupied Flevie when the Montenegrin force arrived. The meeting of the allies led to scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. The sandjak is now clear of Turks and the allied columns are free to join the main armies. A message from Belgrade says brilliant cavalry movements played a most important part in the taking of Koprili. They cut the Turkish forces in two and then with the assistance of the artillery routed them.

According to a Turkish official telegram fighting continues at Kozani to the north-west of Serfidje and the Greeks are retreating. A message from Athens says the Greeks have occupied the town of Veria. No resistance was offered to them. The railway traffic to Monastir is interrupted.

A message from Cetinje says a body of Turks east of Scutari hoisted white flags and approached the Montenegrin force which allowed them to draw near. The Turks opened fire at close range and charged with bayonets killing and wounding 300 Montenegrins. Afterwards the Montenegrins surrounded and exterminated the Turks.

Despatches from Nazim Pasha report that a great battle has been in progress since this morning (yesterday morning) and that 150,000 men are engaged on both sides. The report concludes that the position of the Turks is favourable. Nazim Pasha further telegraphs that the army at Adrianople made a sortie to the west towards Marash, where it encountered a Bulgarian brigade and forced it to retreat with considerable loss in the direction of Herakleia and Kemalkeny. A fight also occurred at Visa in which the Bulgarians were repulsed by the Turks, who lost 800 killed and wounded. The Bulgarians are silent with regard to the operations now in progress outside Adrianople, but Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander, telegraphed yesterday evening that the important battle, begun on Monday, still continues and that the Turks are gaining. Nazim Pasha declares that two Bulgarian battalions were cut off from the main body between Kirk Kilisieh and Visa and lost heavily.

Once again the tendency of military expert criticism concerning Adrianople swings rather in favour of Turkey. The complete silence in Sofia and the brief despatches from Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander, indicating the movement of the Turks and furthermore a successful movement, and the knowledge that the field of the Bulgarian operations is saturated and even flooded by incessant rains and certain indications that the Bulgarian troops have experienced a set-back somewhere, create the impression that at least a pause has set in the Bulgarian triumphal progress at a time when every hour is valuable. Nazim Pasha has about 220,000 men available, apart from the garrison of Adrianople; and it is argued that with such a force and knowing the issues involved Nazim Pasha has a good chance of relieving Adrianople and repelling the advance of the Bulgarian Eastern Army. The only reports available seem to suggest that the area of operations is being transferred to the country about Tcherkesskepi, Beral and Istranja.

Reuter learns that the Powers are energetically conducting negotiations with a view to ascertaining the opinions of different Governments with regard to eventual intervention in the Balkans. It is emphasised that although the military operations have so greatly changed the aspect of affairs, the policy of the Powers with regard to united action remains unaltered, and that they are working in complete harmony; but naturally the final decision as regards intervention is impossible until a decisive action has been fought.

A message from Constantinople says the Grand Vizier has resigned. He is succeeded by Kiamil Pasha. An imperial decree has been issued ordering the Grand Vizier to prosecute the struggle in the most vigorous manner to gain a victory.

The rumours that Christians and Jews have been massacred in Salonika are officially denied in Constantinople.

London, October 31.

Bulgarian silence with regard to the battle reported by Nazim Pasha has been broken by the following statement from Sofia, dated October 31st at 1-30 a.m.:—"after two days fighting Bulgarian army completely defeated the Turkish principal army which retreated in disorder."

A Belgrade wire states that there are positive reports that after fighting at Rumanovo Turkish leaders quarrelled and that

resistance offered by Turks at Koprili was due to a few officers who acted on their own responsibility. It is stated that the Commander of the Monastir army corps was killed by his own officers because he ordered further resistance.

Nazim Pasha's despatches have revived the spirits of the authorities in Constantinople. The Sultan yesterday sent him a telegram of congratulation on Turkish success, saying "may good God make you worthy of his clemency and favour of the Prophet. May blessings be showered upon you in this world as they will surely be in the next."

Apart from Nazim Pasha's telegrams the sole information available yesterday evening about the great battle was a Bulgarian despatch announcing the opening of bombardment of the North-Western Frontier of Adrianople on Tuesday morning at 1-30, the Turks replying feebly. Fresh Bulgarian reserves, mostly without uniforms, arrived during the night, and field guns moved forward opening fire at eight o'clock. Ninety minutes later the infantry advanced, while the Bulgarian Eastern Army made a simultaneous attack on the Turkish Forces at Ergene River. There was silence till the message already reported arrived from Sofia announcing Bulgarian victory, and another which stated that Lule Burgas had been captured. Lule Burgas is the key to the Turkish second line of defence extending westward to Damogha. Whether Turks have been wholly defeated is not yet clear. They may make a stand at Tchoru.

Mr. Churchill speaking at Sheffield yesterday said that the Powers without exception were striving for a settlement of the Balkan situation which would make another war impossible. This, he said, was the lesson to Great Britain to be ready for all eventualities. It was good to be patient and peace-loving, but that was not enough. We must be strong and resolute and united.

A wire from Sofia states that the official journal "Mir" says "if Europe is anxious for lasting peace the formula of status quo must be forgotten. It is offensive to the brave armies of the allies after their glorious victories and sanguinary sacrifices. The war has radically modified the situation."

A Constantinople message states that it is rumoured that the Turkish fleet is bombarding Burgas and that troops have been landed.

The correspondent of the Vienna newspaper "Reichspost" with the Bulgarians wires that the arrival of reservists released three brigades of General Ivanoff's army from investment of Adrianople. The correspondent says that battles began on both wings with attack by two large Bulgarian groups on right wing with which the bulk of Cavalry is operating in the direction of Lule Burgas and Tchoru. Strong columns marched via Halsa and Halsepe to the south of Ergene river. The Bulgarians were driven back northwards at Tchiptikene. The advance of the Eastern group was delayed by thick woods and impassable roads which rains have converted into morasses, but the general advance was subsequently resumed. Other columns marched via Midia in the direction of Sultanagatche and Istranja. There are hundred thousand Mussalman refugees at Adrianople the resources of the town being thus severely taxed.

A Bukharest wire states:—People here are anxious as the result of the rationing of vehicles; but it is announced that this is only on account of transport experiments. Government is sending field hospitals to Bulgaria and Turkey.

Official statements in Sofia accuse the Turks of burning villages and exterminating Bulgarian inhabitants and Bulgarian prisoners. Similar allegations are made in Athens with reference to Greek villages in Kprios. The Turks accuse the Bulgarians of burning Mohammedan villages from which thousands of refugees have already arrived in Constantinople thus complicating a situation which is already disquieting owing to the presence in the capital of thousands of starving Redifs. There are also rumours of a Unionist plot against the Government and that martial law is to be applied more strictly.

An uncensored telegram from Constantinople states that among reasons advanced by Turkish officers for the disaster at Kirk Kilisieh are the bad example of Christians in Turkish ranks; the flight of Redifs who are not yet armed; and the failure of the Communists. The troops for three days were fed on flour and water. Further reasons are the alleged insufficiency of officers due to Government having retired officers who had risen from the ranks; inefficiency of the Intelligence Department; and disorganisation of a supply of munitions. Some soldiers possess rifles but no cartridges, others have cartridges but no rifles. Among reports which are at least doubtful is one to the effect that Bulgarian cavalry has entered Rumania while most of Turkey's Asiatic troops have been killed. Another is that thirty thousand Turkish troops have landed from the Black Sea on the coast of Thrace. A Russian wire has brought news of cannon fire while reconnoitring over Adrianople.

The critics to-day are either silent, fearing to stultify themselves by opinions which twenty-four hours may prove to be unwarranted, or sitting on the fence awaiting events.

It is a curious fact that the whole of Europe largely depends for details of the Bulgarian operations upon the telegrams of Lieutenant Wegener, correspondent of the insignificant Vienna Catholic paper "Reichspost," which, however, enjoys the patronage of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. While the censorship at Sofia passes only the bare outlines, Lieutenant Wegener's despatches contain many military particulars which must inevitably, when accurate, be most informing for the Turks. They may also mislead them if incorrect.

A message to the "Times" states that large sums are being collected by the Egyptian Red Crescent Society. Viscount Kitchener has subscribed £100, signing his name "Kitchener Pasha." This has greatly pleased the Egyptians.

A Sofia wire says that a three days' battle at Lule Burgas and eastwards to Serrai on a front of fifty kilometres, has ended in the total rout of Nazim Pasha's main army. The Turks lost very heavily and fled in disorder in the direction of Tchornia. A Sofia wire states that in the three days' battle the Bulgarians drove the Turks from their fortified position and captured numerous guns, flags and other trophies. They also captured much ammunition and many prisoners. The Bulgarians are now pursuing the fleeing, panic-stricken Turks. The Bulgarian losses were comparatively slight.

At question time in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that the Powers had been in communication with regard to the varying aspects of the Balkan situation and the resulting progress of the war but that it was not advisable at present to make a statement respecting the policy of Great Britain and other Powers who, he was glad to say, were continuing to act in concert. The House would appreciate the difficulty of stating Government's own view at a time when its primary object was to keep in touch with other Governments and promote agreement between them. Sir Edward said he knew of nothing likely to check the prospects of peace so soon as the military situation made peace possible.

London, November 1

A message received by "Reuter" from Constantinople this morning states that grave news has been received in Constantinople from the front and that the Council is still sitting. It is believed that the question of peace is being considered.

Servians are extending their empire on Macedonia and have taken Prizren. Another division is nearing Philippopolis for Monastir where it is possible that a Greek division with the Greeks who were last reported to have seized Divosia and Karla.

It is stated in Belgrade that the next session of the Slavophiles will be held in London. In the meantime Montenegrins have captured Ipek where they celebrated the victory in the ancient cathedral. There is an unconfirmed report in Vienna that Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander, has been killed. An Athens message dated November 1 states that a Greek torpedo boat last night crept into the Gulf of Salonica and sank a torpedo boat and escaped.

The slight details that are available of the great battle are very confused but it seems that the Turks took the offensive and attacked the Bulgarian line with great vigour and considerable success. On the other hand, the Bulgarians dealt with a heavy blow on the Turkish left flank, which was comparatively weak, that it crumpled up and spread disaster through the whole.

A message from Reuter's correspondent by wire to London (Constantinople) October 30th, says: "To-day is the third day of the battle. Nearly four hundred thousand men are engaged. If the Turks cannot maintain their position it will constitute an important strategic feat of the continuous arrival of reinforcements. On the contrary a defeat will open the way to Constantinople. If houses of Montenegrins fall back on the capital it is difficult to foresee what human intervention can save the city from sack and pillage."

The correspondent of the "Vienna Reichspost" says that all available Bulgarian troops took part in the recent big battle. The original plan was altered owing to the Turks having retired from Baba Peki and attacking upon the right wing from Serrai. Bulgarians thus came into touch with the advancing enemy earlier than was expected. Fierce fighting in woods then ensued, the Anatolian Reds advancing vigorously. They were constantly reinforced from the reserve, but the Bulgarians nevertheless stopped the attack and broke the lines of the Turks who were compelled to retreat. Their retirement closely resembled a flight owing to a Bulgarian flanking movement. The Turks at the outset fought gallantly, but were later seized with a panic. They had four divisions destroyed.

At the meantime, at Lule Burgas, where troops were partly annihilated, the Bulgarians Artillery did excellent work and the Artillery were also extremely brave.

Here also the Turks retreated in a manner resembling a flight. The correspondent concludes by stating that the defeat of the Turks was complete and further says that the fall of the Tchataldja line of defence is already anticipated.

The Greeks have captured the Island of Samothrace. A message received from Constantinople confirms the sinking of a cruiser by Greeks. The message adds that nearly the whole of the crew were saved.

The Austrian cruiser "Mun Theresa" has been ordered to Salonika.

A Berlin message dated November 1, states that the Powers are not yet agreed whether to intervene now or await a possible last stand of the Turks at Tchataldja. Ambassadors in Constantinople held a conference yesterday evening which dealt exclusively with prevention of massacres.

A London wire dated November 1, says that the Bulgarians are now only twenty-five miles from the Capital. They declare their resolve to make peace in Constantinople and nowhere else. They have no intention of holding the place longer than is necessary. The Bulgarians have occupied Donatika and their western army has occupied Strumitza. The Khedive is in Vienna. His Highness is said to be acting as an unofficial envoy of the Sultan. There are rumours in Constantinople of secret meetings of Mussulman fanatics where inflammatory speeches were made urging the slaughter of Christians if further bad news is received. Government is taking stringent preventive measures. There was a hurried full cabinet meeting to-night.

A wire from London dated November 1, states that the British Minister in Sofia has telegraphed that there is a great need for a British Red Crescent Society Hospital at Philippopolis where members of Turkish wounded are lying unattended. A Hospital Corps for Salonika left Cheong Choo to-day. Many friends including members of the Turkish Embassy, Sir George and Lady Askwith and Mr. Anwar Ali Khan, presented them farewell.

A London wire dated November 2, states that the Powers' conference in London. Proposals have already reached Vienna from Mr. Bonar Law. Everything depends upon Austria's attitude. The Vienna Foreign Office apparently is giving up the idea of maintaining the status quo and is inclining favourably to the Conference demands. The Austrian Press urges conciliation. The "Vienna Press" says it would be folly to wage war over the Sankt of Novgorod. The Russian Press is greatly impressed by Austria's position and generally pays tributes to Count Von Bernstorff. Romania demands to take part in the Powers' Congress though not nearly so belatedly. Probably the determination will be to re-establishment of trade relations between Austria and Servia.

The British Red Crescent Society to-day received the following unsolicited Sublime Porte October 31. "News of surrender false. Thanks for kind sympathy."

Hilmi Pasha's Message.

The President of the Red Crescent Society in Calcutta, received the following address in Constantinople on the 29th. It is from Hilmi Pasha, President of the Red Crescent Society in Stambul. It is dated Stambul, 28th October, 18 hours.

"New reports 50,000 others unharmed. Whole Ottoman army sent must have hardly reached this number. Greatest part of army proceeding to Asia Minor and Syria, as on account of the Italian war was impossible to mobilize by sea. Asiatic forces. While our army was accomplishing mobilization, attempt to beat Greece with 100,000 defending our faith and honour. Preliminary army equivalent to about two-thirds of the enemy. We are finally victorious and complete on objective. Although victorious in some important regions we are somewhat out with difficulties in others. We are in beginning. Hope by God's will and assistance to be the most successful. Detachment engaged in Kirk Kiles, comprising 10,000 men, has now had less of 1,000. Period of the great triumph of the Mahomedan brothers of India. We are not less as need of pecuniary help. We need to combat our wounded on the ground. Friends of Ottomans and Mahomedans, great Britain toward all necessary materials for our hospital. Ottoman Red Crescent expects kind participation in Modern brothers of India to balance expenses other hospital."

(Signed) HILMI PASHA.

President,
Red Crescent Society,
Stambul.

Moslem Feeling.

A MOSLEMAN mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Anjuman Mofidul Islam, Calcutta, on a vacant plot of land, at No. 14, Cantopher Lane for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the Red Crescent Society, on behalf of the wounded

by the Red Crescent Society, on behalf of the wounded and orphans and widows of soldiers killed during the present war. From one o'clock in the afternoon, Mohammedans from all parts of Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood began assembling in groups and bands marching in procession with flags and banners and chanting religious poems and songs with much expressiveness and fervour. Fully 5,000 Mohammedans attended the meeting which was of a most orderly character. Shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon, the meeting commenced with recitations from the Koran by Moulvi Hafiz Zahir Ahmed, followed by some prayers and poems read aloud by a lad, named Yakub. This over, Moulvi Mohamed Akram Khan and other prominent and influential Mohammedan gentlemen delivered sympathetic speeches in Urdu. Subscriptions were raised on the spot and will in due course be forwarded to the Red Crescent Society in Turkey in Europe.

A crowded meeting of Hindus and Mohammedans was held at Bondon Square this afternoon, to raise subscriptions in aid of Turkey. About four thousand attended, including big merchants, and the Egyptian Mohammedan High Priest, Imam Ahmed Musamirya. Moulvi Leakut Hossein provided. Resolutions were adopted expressing the necessity of a relief fund and urging Hindus and Mohammedans to boycott foreign goods. Subscriptions were collected in small coins and rupees which will be handed over to the Secretary, Red Crescent Society.

At a mass meeting of the Mohammedans of Bhagalpur, held under the auspices of the "Bhagalpur Mohammedan Association," the following resolutions were passed:—"That the Mohammedans of Bhagalpur view with great alarm the combined aggression of the Balkan States against Turkey and are of opinion that this attempt on the part of the Balkan States to harass the Mohammedan power is tyrannical and unjustifiable and has created a profound feeling of pain and sorrow throughout the Islamic world and they, therefore, pray that the British Government, which rules over millions of Mohammedans in different parts of the world, should use its influence to secure peace to Turkey and thus save it from ruin and destruction."

The Bonihay Red Crescent Fund, which was started on the 25th October, now amounts to one lakh and twenty thousand rupees, exclusive of the separate Arab fund, which, as reported on Friday then amounted to one and a half lakhs. The whole of the general sum has so far come from thirteen subscribers, except for a small contribution made by the *jamat* of butchers.

A Dacca telegram states that the excitement over the Balkan war is growing amongst Mohammedans in Eastern Bengal and that the Mohammedan leaders, in consequence, have thought it best not to hold the prayers which were to have been offered in the Mosques for success of the Turkish arms.

Feeling in Turkey.

("MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND "DAILY CHRONICLE" TELEGRAM.)
Constantinople, October, 17.

THE Turkish Cabinet is now in permanent session. It sat till midnight last night, and met again at seven this morning. The outbreak of the Montenegrin war has made but little impression here, chiefly because the scene of the conflict is remote, and also because it is realised that much graver issues are at stake. The report current here that the Makhmori have made common cause with the Turks, which I indicated in my recent dispatch, has been received here with feelings of joy. The people remain relatively calm. There have been a few hostile demonstrations against the Greek and Servian Legations, but the military patrols which have been entrusted with the duty of maintaining order speedily dispersed the rioters. The prospect of war against Bulgaria is losing none of its popularity. The pervasive patriotism of the Osmanli warrior race, which in its day carried the Crescent in triumph over half Europe, has after a long slumber been roused again to fever heat. Within a few days Turkey may be fighting for her life, but that she will make a heroic stand is the opinion of those who know the Turkish army and the present temper of the people. A prominent officer on the General Staff, in conversation with me to-day, said: "We are all tired of this worn-out game of diplomacy. Thank God, war is now certain. If I thought we were about to patch up any humiliating peace with Bulgaria, I would break my sword and commit suicide." The "Tanin," the organ of the Unionists, voiced the national aspirations when it said to-day: "We had better die with honour than live in dishonour." The same journal publishes an article on the financial condition of the allied Balkan States. It declares that the war will make all four bankrupt within two months.

The Armies in Thrace and Macedonia.

(BY THE "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

It has been already noticed that, if war breaks out, operations in Europe will tend to be divided between two theatres, the

Thracian and the Macedonian, and that success in the European theatre is the most pressing need for Turkey as for Bulgaria.

What are the chances? We may perhaps take it, with all the reservations necessary when we are dealing with Turkish strength, that the Turkish First Army in Thrace, if it is not rushed within the next week or so, may possibly be able to deploy near Adrianople 100,000 Nizam troops and 118,000 Redifs, besides 6,000 cavalry, 454 guns, and 180 machine guns. These figures may not be attained, but a prudent enemy would calculate upon having to meet them, and upon having, moreover, to meet larger numbers with every week's delay.

If the Bulgarian army takes the field with the formations assigned to it by popular textbooks of foreign armies it will not, in this case, be able to display any marked numerical superiority over the Turkish First Army, for it would not bring much more than 250,000 combatants into the field. But the Bulgarian staff is credited with the design of expanding its army divisions into 18, each of its infantry companies becoming a battalion, and each peace regiment of two battalions expanding into a field brigade of two regiments, each of four battalions. In this event there will be 288 battalions available, each of 1,000 rifles, exclusive of Ersatz regiments and Landsturm, and in this case we cannot reckon the fighting strength of the field army at less than 400,000 men all told, the artillery being expanded in a similar manner.

CADRES AND RESERVES.

This system of cadre armies is indispensable for a State with larger ambitions than it has resources. As a system it failed Russia in her war with Japan, and is now practically excluded from the Russian organisation. If Bulgaria adopts the course with which she is credited there will be only a very small nucleus of the peace strength, upon which will be superimposed a mass of reservists; and regiments so formed cannot at first have the efficiency of others which have a large peace establishment. Fortunately for Bulgaria, almost all the other Powers in the Balkans, including Turkey, have weak peace establishments, and if Turkey does not go the lengths of the Bulgarian plan she still has weak battalions which are little more than cadres until the reservists rejoin.

TURKISH AND BULGARIAN PROSPECTS.

The war, if it comes, will show whether the Bulgarian staff has made calculations which are nice or otherwise. To some extent the army will at first be unwieldy, but much care has been taken in Bulgaria to train reservists regularly, and only the event can show whether the time necessarily lost in expanding the army to the strength indicated will not profit Turkey almost as much as Bulgaria herself. It is the general opinion among experts who know the Bulgarian army well that its organisation is thoroughly efficient, and that it will be able to deploy at the outset of a war numbers superior to those of the Turkish army in Thrace, and competent to beat it in the initial operations.

We must watch narrowly the first combats before we can agree or disagree with these conclusions. Some armies, with magnificent appearance, prove useless in war. The fighting spirit in an army is a plant nurtured by public spirit, by tradition, and by victories; and although the Bulgarian volunteer battalions fought well in the war of 1877-78, and won a handsome victory against the Servians at a later date, it is necessary to wait for the first combats between Bulgarians and Turks to see whether the former people have thrown off altogether the memories of years of servitude and subservience to a Power with great military traditions, whose soldiers exult in battle and have been tried in the fire of centuries of war.

The Chances of the Protagonists.

(BY THE "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

VERY little hope now remains of preventing a war which will take place under conditions which will make it heartrending to the most hardened spirits. The racial and religious animosities of the combatants, the long pent-up feelings will now at last find expression, and the desire for revenge for wrongs, and the sense of the yearning for this impending war will be one of the most sure and cruel that the passions of men have ever waged, and that the civil populations will suffer equally with, if not more than, the armies.

PROBABILITIES AND DANGERS.

From a military point of view the security of the combatants contains a few features upon which we can lay hold, but many others which are subjects for conjecture and surmise. We must first, and foremost, consider the chances of the war. It is the general opinion that the conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria will be the decisive one of the war, and that the struggle with Servia will take second place in importance. Further—considering the large numbers of men

field, the relative absence of perfected arrangements for supply and transport, and the cumbersome character of entire armies expanded by masses of reserves—that the lines of the rail which traverse the frontiers trace out in some sort the main lines of operations, and that we must anticipate the weight of the armies to be within call of the railways which can alone regularly feed such masses and carry back from the front the sick and wounded. As the Trans-Siberian remained the axis of Russian strategy in 1904-5, so will the two railways which traverse the frontiers of Serbia and Bulgaria into Turkey remain the axis of Serbo-Bulgarian strategy, and it will be within reach of these railways that the decisive events of the war will probably occur.

But it is not only armies but whole peoples that are on the march in this war, and from all sides bands of fanatics are hastening to descend into Turkey and to wage guerilla war. The advance of these bands, which are not unacquainted with the routes to be traversed, will both herald and flank the marches of the main columns, and in Macedonia in particular will cause the military situation to be one of great difficulty for Turkey, for no war is more difficult than one waged against regular forces and partisans combined. The bands will act freely and without troubling themselves too much about communications. They will carry out the rôle of the reconnaissance, spread desolation and confusion in their tracks, and render Turkish combinations exceedingly insecure. These things are among the *imponderabilia* of the war, but may be destined to cause the gravest harm to the Turkish cause.

THE BULGARIAN ORGANIZATION.

Little hope can remain that Bulgaria will stay her hand. She thinks, and perhaps rightly, that superior organization and readiness for war give her an advantage over a less ready enemy, and considering the lengths to which matters have already gone it would be an act of military folly for Bulgaria, if she is sure of her stroke, to waste time in negotiations which might, if prolonged, entirely transform the situation. Whether with or without declaration of war, we must expect now to hear very soon of the combats of the advanced guards, and, as appearances point to the readiness of Bulgaria, the initiative lies with her, and her leaders will no doubt strive to make full use of it.

It has been a doubtful point hitherto whether the Bulgarian Staff would have the hardihood to expand their peace cadres in the extravagant manner which the writer indicated in a recent article. A telegram from *The Times* Correspondent at Sofia now states distinctly that the peace units have been expanded eightfold, and we must consequently take count of this numerical increase. The possibility of this act has been present since the year 1908 when service in the reserve of the active army was increased from eight to 18 years, thus giving ten more annual contingents for the field army, but many doubted whether Bulgaria would dare to graft upon a small nucleus of the peace cadre such masses of reserves. She has, however, apparently dared, and we must consequently reckon her field army at 288,000 infantry, 5,000 sabres, and nearly 500 guns, behind which will stand a Landsturm perhaps 70,000 strong. All reports agree that the Bulgarian military machinery is working well, and *The Times* has received very clear hints from its Correspondents that an attack will not now be long delayed.

TURKISH DISADVANTAGES.

Were we sure that Turkish troops were even where they ought to be, or that the ranks were up to peace establishment, or that mobilization would work well, we might all shake the Austro-German jaws of Turkish military superiority. On paper the Turks ought to win, and it has been already shown what numbers they ought to be able to produce. Directly we look on the facts we begin to make many reservations. Thus, in the 1st Army Corps the 1st Division has recently been at Bursa, which is now receiving the attentions of the Montenegrins, and can hardly reach Adrianople before October 18. The 2nd Division has been at Smyrna and can hardly be up before the 12th. In the 3rd Army Corps the 5th Division has been at Smyrna and has been with detachments in the Aegean islands so that one cannot count on its services. The railways, which should be used for the rapid transport of reserves and of Anatolian corps, will partly be engaged in transporting these various divisions to the front. If the Turks are not able to concentrate round Adrianople a force fit to meet the Bulgarians it is anticipated that they may concentrate further to the south, mainly at Maradli, and leave Adrianople to look after itself with a garrison of three or four divisions.

This action would have a bad moral effect, or might deprive the army of many European reservists, and would tie up in Adrianople an important part of the Thracian field army. Nevertheless it may prove to be correct strategy, for anything is better than a defeat of the whole Turkish army in Thrace, and even if this army went back to the Gallipoli lines and there awaited its reinforcement by a strength sufficient for offensive war, it would be better than giving the Bulgarians any of the initial success for which it fought. In any case, partly

owing to the detachment of several divisions of the 1st Turkish Army, and partly owing to the dismantling of the *thias* or army reservists to their homes, the Turkish army in Thrace was probably in a poor position when the mobilization of the allies began, and it is by no means certain that it has yet been able to recover itself. It would be a bold and patient strategy, worthy of a great military nation, to refuse to risk the main chance for the sake of temporary prestige, and, on the contrary, to act as Kuropatkin intended to act in a somewhat similar case, but had not the strength of purpose to follow to the end.

The Probable Course of the War.

(By COLONEL F. N. MAUDE, C. B., R. E.)

WHEN in 1878 the advance guard of the Russian Army, jubilant and in full march on Constantinople, topped the ridge which so far had hid from them the view over the Sea of Marmora, they saw far below them sundry little black dots creeping slowly across its surface and heading obviously towards the same goal.

A German officer, an old friend of mine, has often described the scene which followed. In one moment, the spirit of the whole column changed as in a flash. The whole secret of sea-power was revealed even to the humblest moujik in the ranks. Constantinople was the prize of the Power who commanded the sea routes, and not all the hordes of landmen still available in their mother country could suffice to wrest it from her. Of course, this knowledge lay at the back of Lord Beaconsfield's "Peace with Honour" negotiations.

Turkey at that moment, even with such land forces as we were prepared to contribute—some seventy-two thousand men—was at the time in a far worse position relatively to Russia and her Allies than at the present moment she is with regard to the Balkan States and Greece. Hence if sea-power saved her then, it is a safe foundation upon which to build up a scheme of defence to-day, for within the Dardanelles and the Black Sea she holds that power absolutely, whatever may happen when the Greek fleet makes its efforts outside.

The power of an army on land is always some function of the product of its numbers multiplied by the velocity with which these numbers can be moved. Estimates of the fighting value of the several forces now facing one another, based on counting guns, sabres or rifles alone, are therefore always illusory, except under the conditions which prevail in Western Europe, where roads, railways, and means of communicating intelligence are nearly equal on both sides. They might have been a fair guide if the decisive struggle of the war were to be fought out at about equal distances from the intermediate bases of both sides, but in this instance there is no reason why the Turks should elect what for them must prove the most disadvantageous conditions, and seeing how widely this whole subject was discussed between British and Turkish officers after San Stefano, it is exceedingly improbable that they will not recognise where their real advantage now lies.

In all previous wars the real problem for the Turks has lain in the difficulty of bringing into the fighting line her resources in men and material from the centre of gravity of her Asiatic Empire. It was a matter of months to raise and equip troops on the eastern outskirts of their possessions, and thousands died or deserted on the march. Moreover, the threat of action of the Russians from the Caucasus paralysed much of her best fighting material, but, apart from her new railways tapping the southern slopes of the Asiatic mountains, steam transport by water has almost eliminated all these disadvantages. From Trebizond to Constantinople is about 560 miles, or two days for a tramp steamer, and these exist in sufficient numbers within the Black Sea to meet the needs of the case. If in the past she has never been able to keep more than 250,000 fighting men on her European frontier, she could treble that number nowadays for equal exertions and bring them into action with a celerity never yet contemplated.

Let us assume now that at the outset matters take the gravest course along her European frontier, that the Allies complete their mobilisation and concentration with the punctuality and thoroughness of the Germans, and sweeping forward concentrically drive the Turks out of Macedonia before them towards Salonica; further, that the Greek fleet proves sufficiently formidable to hamper transport in the Aegean Sea—extreme assumptions it must be allowed. The Turks fall back before them as best they can, part towards Salonica, part from Adrianople to Constantinople, massacring the Christians as they go, and incidentally destroying all title-deeds. Constantinople now becomes what Lisbon was a century ago, the Allies will be brought to it, and before the lines of Buynak Tchekmedje, as Massena was held by the lines of Torres Vedras—the parallel is almost absolute.

If Wellington did not hesitate to drive the whole of Southern Portugal to make a waste before the French, we may be certain the Turks will not be hampered by the moral responsibility involved in this act of destruction either. Now, suppose at this, or at any earlier moment, the Turks disembark new army of, say, 250,000

men at Varna, and advance to Shumla, where they create a new Plevna. They need do nothing more, for just as Plevna inhibited all Russian action until it fell, Shumla—a position in every way more favourable, since with such a garrison it cannot be invested, and being only fifty miles from the coast can be easily reinforced and supplied—will compel the Bulgarians at least to relinquish what advantages they have obtained and march eastward to enter their own territory. I do not insist on Varna or Shumla—there are other places which will answer equally, perhaps better.

I am well aware that these views of mine will seem archaic to those accustomed to contemplate the rapid decisions in the thought of which Western strategists revel, but the point is that the conditions under which this war will be fought out are "archaic"—that is to say, as far as the means of moving troops and especially of artillery, are concerned.

In these almost roadless districts, with a soil which becomes a bottomless morass after winter rains, all rapid concentrations are out of the question. Generally, and between highly civilised States, the pressure on both sides to end the war by a single decision is equally great, and the staffs of both armies will strain every nerve to mass the last man, gun and horse for a decisive effort. In this case, however, it is only to the Allies that a speedy settlement is important, for from the day mobilisation is decreed the whole basis of their relatively high civilisation is affected. To the Turks, one hundred miles behind the frontier, war brings little change. Agriculture for the present is at a standstill, and the men may just as well be at the front as elsewhere. The Turks have, therefore only to "sit down"—to use their own expression—to compel the Allies to attack them, as at Plevna, and it is a physical impossibility for the Allies to arrange for the presence of an artillery force adequate to cover their attacks.

This is not because the requisite number of guns and horses is wanting, but partly because the difficulties of feeding the horses during the next six months will be excessive, and mainly because the higher artillery staffs are altogether lacking in the experience of handling the large masses of guns tactically that under the peculiar conditions will be necessary.

There may not be, there probably is not, much difference between the actual discipline and skill at arms of the opposing infantries once they reach the fighting line—no wise commander would venture to count on such an uncertain factor, and it is for this very reason that so much will have to be demanded of the artillery—but the Turkish defender will bring his guns into action with all deliberation, whereas his opponents will finally have to manoeuvre over unknown ground and under fire. Our Territorial batteries to-day might suffice for the former task, the best field batteries in France are no more than good enough for the latter.

As the Allies gather round Shumla—or wherever the new Plevna may happen to be—automatically the pressure on other portions of the Turkish frontier will be relaxed and circumstances will decide at which particular point the Turks will bring their numerical preponderance to bear. If the Greek fleet fails, as it probably will, a fresh army of 250,000 men will soon re-establish matters in Macedonia; if not, an advance from Burgas, south of the Balkans, would produce good results.

All this, however, must remain for the moment pure speculation. The only points which it is essential for us to retain at this stage are that, thanks to this undisputed control of the Black Sea, all calculations based on the numerical relation of the opposing forces are entirely apart, and the position becomes a precise parallel to that of the British Army in Portugal just a century ago.

Whether the financial endurance of the Turks will prove equal to the task is a question with which I am not competent to deal, but if the borrowing power of Turkey depends in any way on her maintaining the ultimate integrity of her territory, she ought to have no trouble in raising all the money she may require—always provided that the Great Powers hold the ring fairly.—*Saturday Review*.

Who are the Balkan Peoples?

(By H. N. DRAYFORD.)

In our streets the placards are ringing their daily changes on the risks of war and the hopes of peace. From the statesman to the under-writer, at Lloyd's our complex world is gambling on the chances of a catastrophe. But even through the ephemeral excitement of the financier and the politician there seems a certain strain of fatalistic expectation. Be it by war or by peace, it is not easy to doubt that the direct rule of the Turks, in all save some last fragment of Europe, is approaching its end. The league of the Balkan States conveys its own meaning to the imagination. They stand together for the final effort with only two ties to bind them. Each of them, by luck or gallantry, by their own arms or the aid of Christendom, won its freedom in the past. Each of them has left some tormented frag-

ment of its own national body within the prison-houses at whose gates they muster. There is nothing else to hold them together. Sympathy and regard there is little between them. Nature and history have flung together in the peninsula the most contrasted, the most incompatible of human temperaments. Each of the Balkan peoples, says a Bulgarian folktale, went once on a time to heaven to ask for gifts. The Turks came first and received the boon of sovereignty. The Greeks heard the news, hurried to heaven and complained. "What is the intrigue against us? Give us also power." The answer came, "Sovereignty is already allotted. But you shall have the gift of intrigue." Then came the Bulgars with the same petition. "What is this work of thine? Give us also power." But heaven gave them the gift of work.

No subtle analysis could better show the broad psychology of this folk-tale. The long feud of Greeks and Bulgarians is not merely an accident of history and a conflict of interests. It is also a clash of temperaments as diverse and as sharply contrasted as those of the Frenchman and the German. Ethnographers will probably dispute about them both to the end of time. There is some Slav, more Albanian, and a little Latin blood among the Greeks, and how much is left of the pure stock outside the islands only guesswork can decide. About the Bulgarians the same puzzle presents itself. The ruling stock which gave its name to the race were squat, savage, and primitive tribes of Tartars from the Volga (Vulgarsen according to one etymology) who conquered the earlier Slav inhabitants, and acquired, while distorting, their speech. One sometimes meets this original element in a village of Bulgaria or Macedonia—short, square, sturdy, and by no means attractive of feature, as little European in its type as the Turks themselves. It has certainly impressed its character on the race.

I talked once with a doctor who had attended the wounded of both sides in the Serbo-Bulgarian battle of Slivnitza. He had found among the Bulgarians a sheer physical bluntness to pain which had amazed him, while the Serbians showed at least the average European sensibility. Graceful of physique, vain, lively, fond of the more facile pleasures of the arts, the Serbians have spent their 80 years of freedom in a stirring round of not too profitable adventure. The Bulgarians have improved their gift of work. Ethnography is a slippery guide to character. It would be, perhaps, a safer generalisation to say that the Bulgarians are in the main an agricultural people of the plains, formed by the steady labour of the plough behind a slow-moving team of oxen. The Southern Serbians, and still more the Montenegrins are a pastoral race of mountaineers, whose life has been passed in the accidents of a herdsmen's life in the chase and the foray. The Greeks derive their main strain and their dominant character from commerce, the sea, and the Church.

A few years ago, before the Turkish revolution, one might have said with little hesitation that the ultimate conflict between the Turks and all the subject races of the Empire was at bottom a crude question of interest. Fanaticism, to my thinking, has played a much smaller part in it than is commonly supposed. The Turkish State has always adopted towards the Christian communities a policy of contemptuous toleration which would have seemed incredibly enlightened even in Western Europe two centuries ago. Religion, it is true, was always the dividing line between the governing and the subject classes. But the motive of persecutions and massacres was not, as it usually was in Christian countries, the passion to convert and to eradicate unbelief. It was always the fear of some revolt among a belated class. The last thing which the Turks desired was that Christian unbelief should cease.

Beyond this crude fact lay the fundamental contrast in ideals between the governing and the subject races. The guiding idea of the Turks is Islam—resignation. The passionate impulse of the Christians is freedom. If the Turks had believed in resignation and their subjects in freedom, the contrast of ideals might have produced an earthly paradise. But to combine rulers who preach resignation with subjects who love freedom is to compound the formula of an inferno.

It was a malign chance which flung the Young Turks in their Paris exile among precisely those influences which were needed to give the last element of the intolerable to this conflict of ideals. Had their awakening come somewhere in the middle years of last century and brought them under the influence of its nationalist teaching, their evolution might have brought a permanent peace. Had they gravitated, as Armenians in exile commonly did, to the Socialistic parties of the lands which sheltered them, they would have returned capable of understanding their Christian problem. But it was the positivistic school which engulfed them, and they absorbed its ill-limited and something mechanical conception of a united secular state which they have since imported in their attempts to unify by force, and in their assaults on the ancient liberties of the churches and schools of the Christian races. They saw in these self-governing communities a state within a state and a negation of all their ideals of citizenship and unity. There followed a well-meaning, a high-principled operation more deadly and more fatal than all the blundering and vicious struggle of the Macedonian war. It

began in theory and it ended with a relapse into all the old abominations of the bastinado and cudgel. The corrupt worldliness of Abdul Hamid knew how to rule by alternating persecution with favour. It never fell with impartial hand on every subject race at once. The Young Turks, precisely because they acted on a doctrinaire theory, committed the supreme folly of alienating every Balkan race at once. Liberation has come by every variety of accident and heroism. The happy error of Navarino, the knight errant assault of Plevna, the obscure peasant wars which made Serbia and kept Montenegro free—these lie in the varied past. For the first time in Balkan history the movement of liberation is conscious, disciplined, and united. An idea at the last has wrecked Turkey. It seems that an idea in its turn will free Macedonia—*The Manchester Guardian*.

Responsibility of Italy.

DISCUSSING the chances which the conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey may have of including the situation in the Balkans—chances which it regards as very slight,—the "Temps" declares that the present crisis is largely the work of Italian diplomacy. "It is indisputable," it says, "that the Balkan Union, the official cause of the crisis, is largely due to the action of Italy, for whom Montenegro acted as a dexterous and tenacious agent. Italy had engaged herself to localise the operation of her army and navy. She had not promised to localise those of her diplomacy. She made use of her liberty in that respect with an admirable skill in a direction where she was certain of meeting the sympathies of Russia. Remember the discussions last spring on what was then called the Italo-Russian intimacy. Some people went so far as to announce joint naval action. That was not correct. What was true is that by a clever appeal to the traditional sentiments of Russia, the Italian Government facilitated the establishment of an *entente* which might prove in due course a grave danger to Turkey and a serious support to Italy. This *entente* has now induced the Porte to yield the maximum of concessions, thus rendering the conclusion of peace possible. Italy has thus achieved her aim. This reflects credit upon her diplomacy. But it also fixes her responsibility in the present crisis. Again, how can one dispute that the knowledge which Vienna had of this Balkan *entente* contributed a good deal to the decision of Count Berchtold, first to intervene diplomatically on behalf of the Albanians, and then to submit to the Powers his programme of decentralisation? These representations and programmes have certainly reacted upon the actions of the Christian States, who were anxious that their Macedonian brethren should not be treated worse than the Albanians. Here, again, it was the Italo-Turkish War which served as the beginning. It was the diplomatic agitation provoked by it that rekindled the smouldering embers, accelerated hesitating decisions, and brought into motion the Balkan block, which had been born of the counsels of Italy and the sympathies of Russia.

Pan-Slavism.

WHETHER the Russian Government may think or do, the Russian people will be hot partisans of Bulgaria. Russians of the older generation can remember the pro-Bulgarian enthusiasm which raged through the Empire just before the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8. After these long years, writes a Russian correspondent, I still recall vividly those wonderful days of Slav fraternisation, when Russia's best sons were marching south, amid the acclamations of the people, to fight for the "little brothers" against the unspeakable Turk. Every town had its Bulgarian Committee and its Bulgarian Fund, and arms, money, and volunteers were pouring in a mighty stream.

Bulgarian emissaries, both men and women, went all through Russia like the preachers of the first Crusade. In broken Russian they told of their sufferings under the Turkish yoke, and lashed their hearers to fury. How well do I remember (continues our correspondent) how the young folk sang with glowing eyes and beating hearts the Bulgarian war march, "Shumi Maritza." I still remember the tune and the first couplet of that Bulgarian "Marseillaise" which they are singing to-day.

Shumi Maritza okrovalena,
Platche vdovitsa kito rasena.
March! march!! Tsergrad nash!

which means—

The Maritza's stream is roaring, flowing with blood;
The widow is weeping, cruelly stricken.
March! march!! Constantinople is ours!

For the greater part of its course the Maritza flows through Bulgarian territory now, but "Tsergrad" (Constantinople) is not Bulgarian yet, nor likely to be. —*Manchester Guardian*.

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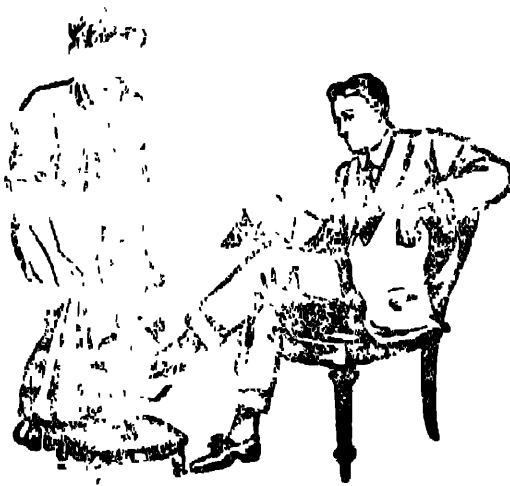


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A Weekly Journal.

Edited by - Mohamed Ali.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare
The truth thou hast, that all may share
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere.
They only live who dare'

—Morris.



Vol. 4. Single Copy
No. 16. Annas 4.

Delhi: Saturday, November 9, 1912.

Annual Subscription
Indian Rs. 12. Foreign £ 1

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the grievance was a question of justice, pure and simple, for Indians in the country

China.

In the House of Commons on 1st November Mr. Norman Craig raised the question of Chinese loans and enquired what the attitude of the British Government would be towards individual firms represented by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank engaging in individual loan transactions. Sir Edward Grey, replying, said that the attitude of the Six Powers concerned is to oppose all loans to China whether made by individual firms represented by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, or any body else, when such loans come into conflict with the policy of the Six Power-group.

Reuter wires from Peking.—The Government has decided to accept the protests of the Six-Power-group and the Home Legations against the assignment of a portion of the salt revenues as a guarantee of the Cripple loan. The Ministry of Finance will be instructed to use the whole of the available salt revenue for the Boxer indemnity, payment of which other adequate security will be offered to the Cripple loan. Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Sir Edward Clarke, in the House of Commons on the night of 1st November, said that Sir John Jordan had unofficially informed China that the British Government did not support the candidature for the post of Legal Adviser to China of Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Hongkong. Sir Edward said that the Government entirely approved Sir John Jordan's action.

Moslem University.

Reply to Sir John Rees, Mr. Baker said.—The question of allowing the proposed Mahomedan University at Aligarh to affiliate institutions at a distance has received prolonged and earnest consideration. The grant of the power of affiliation would place the new university in a different position from the residential and teaching universities in other countries, and the Secretary of State believes it would be opposed to the best educational opinion. It would also involve dangers of conflict with the existing universities of lowering the standard and importing the peculiar traditions of Aligarh education and giving the new university responsibility for institutions in other parts of India, which its governing body could not really control. For these reasons, the Secretary of State is satisfied that the grant of the power of affiliation would be opposed to the best interests of Mahomedan education in India, and it has accordingly been decided to withhold it. The question of the relations between the university and schools is under consideration. The promoters of the university are being kept informed of the Secretary of State's views on the matter.

The McCormick Case.

Mr. Harold Baker, in reply to Mr. Charles Bathurst in the House of Commons on October 31st, said that Lord Crewe had asked for a full report of the circumstances connected with the case of Mr. Arnold, recently convicted in Rangoon.

The Week.

Mr. Gokhale.

Reuter wires from Johannesburg.—Mr. Gokhale was, on 1st November, entertained at a public banquet. In a speech, the distinguished visitor said he had experienced the greatest kindness in South Africa, and every facility had been afforded him to study the Indian question in South Africa. Mr. Gokhale gave details of the three European points of view. First, he said, was a fear of being swamped; the second was that political institutions might be affected if the country were thrown open; and the third was trade competition. The first two, he said, were really serious, and he saw the necessity for giving reasonable assurance in those connections. Unless Europeans were able to feel that no more Indians would be allowed to enter, there would not be satisfaction. If the point were conceded, he hoped that

TETE A TETE



We have great pleasure in announcing that His Excellency the Viceroy, who was requested by the Red Crescent Society of Delhi to associate himself with the Society as its patron and supporter, has graciously accepted the prayer of the Society. The following wire has just been received by us from the Private Secretary to His Excellency:

"The Viceroy readily agrees to accept the position of Patron of the Delhi Red Crescent Society for the relief of Turkish war sufferers."

"P. S. V."

The Mussalmans of India had reason enough to be thankful to His Excellency for his contribution to the Fund, which has already been opened by him for this purpose, and the Mussalmans of Delhi have now reason to be still more thankful.

In the Crimean War against Russia Turkey had the active support of England and France, and even a generation ago, in the Russo-Turkish War, although Turkey was assisted by none of the Great Powers, she had the fullest sympathy and moral support of Great Britain. But during the Cretan disturbances it was none other than Lord Salisbury, the Conservative Premier of England, and a partner of Disraeli who centred "Peace with Honour" for Turkey at the Berlin Conference, who said that his country and his party had backed "the wrong horse." Since then Turkey has been "the wrong horse" to Englishmen of both parties, though the Radicals have assailed her with a moral zest not much akin to the sporting levity responsible for the famous phrase of the Conservative Premier. To-day, in the stress of battle, Turkey seems to justify even in the military sense the appellation of Lord Salisbury, and although it is not yet possible to know how she was handicapped, what pitied, were designedly left on the race-course for her, and who peeked her competitors, the race seems to have gone to her Balkan rivals, and if they can maintain the great distance which they covered swiftly at the start, it looks as if the Balkan colours will reach the winning post foremost, and those that have backed Turkey would find themselves considerable losers. From what we see in London it would seem that, although there is some grief felt here at the disappointment of the horse-doff cheer, greater self-compassion among those who had played the odds on "the Turkish horse." What is the use of sending money to Turkey now that she has hopelessly lost, and her Sultan is even reported to have proposed a sudden and swift emigration to Asia Minor? This is the sentiment to which expression has sometimes been given by Indian Mussalmans. Has it, then, come to this that the race of which the existence of their faith is the tremendous stake is of no more moment in their eyes, than the gambler's cunning pastime on the turf? We have always and stoutly held that every Indian Mussalmán considered the ruler of Turkey to be Caliph of their Prophet, and all regarded him as the upholder of the worldly greatness of Islam and the Protector of the Sacred Places. Again, the Ottoman Empire has been regarded as that portion of God's earth whereon they should perform their religious duties without let or hindrance so long as it was in Moslem hands; if ever non-Moslem fanaticism prevented the performance of their religious duties elsewhere. We have also understood that Indian Mussalmans are sensible enough to know that, the balance of the world's forces being always a delicate equipoise, they could not be sure that, if Turkey disappeared from Europe, Islam would remain intact as a world-power even in Persia or Afghanistan. We also understand

that Indian Mussalmans feel that Turkey is to-day in imminent danger of a greater catastrophe than has ever befallen her during the centuries of decline since the time when the tide of Ottoman conquest rolled back from the gates of Vienna; and that Persia, Morocco, Tripoli and Egypt are almost gone, and Afghanistan may go any moment hereafter. Understanding all this as we do, we must frankly confess we fail to understand the attitude of those Mussalmans who in the fast succeeding disappointments of the last three weeks question the use of helping Turkey. In effect, they believe Turkey to be "the wrong horse," and like the disappointed plunger they would lay no more odds on the Sultan and the Ottoman Empire. But it is not Turkey on which they have been placing odds, but on Islam, on the Prophet of Islam, and on the God of Islam, and their disappointment is not far removed from the feelings of him who despairs of his Maker. If the Mussalmans of India are God-loving and God-fearing they shall have to be God-sustaining also; and if they are afraid of placing odds on the colours of Islam they must tell us on which other colours they mean to pin their faith. So long as India was ruled by the Mussalmans we did not hear much of a Caliph in Constantinople. But when the Mussalmans of India lost control of India's destiny and it was entrusted by Providence to a Power better fitted for the purposes of Providence than they, the Mussalmans of India turned towards Turkey with the anxious hesitancy of a poor relation. Even to-day, when Turkey has fallen on evil days and evil tongues, the tide of her twenty thousand killed and wounded in every great engagement, and the heroic sacrifice of her splendid soldiery that has fought on nations on which Indian Mussalmans could not even sustain themselves in indolent repose, lifts her well above the level of Moslem India. But even if she had sunk below the plane of Indian Mussalmans, her sons could still have claimed kinship with them and reproached them in the moving words of Hali,

م نك هين بادهن بر آخر هين تمباريه
نست هت اچهي هي اگر حال را هي

(We may be good or evil, but nevertheless we are yours. The outcome is very good even if the present plight is evil.) But in spite of miseries and privations the Turkish soldier has adopted "Victory or Death" as his motto and is manfully struggling on against his enemies. Is it then time for the Mussalmans of India to despair and forget the long-proclaimed commandment "Despair not of the mercy of Allah"? Bulgaria is only a generation old as a Principality and the work on which her sturdy sons toiled in through the intervening years has brought her to-day to her present well-deserved position. Greece had been greatly humiliated only fifteen years ago when she had rashly challenged Turkey, but she has evidently repaired the weak links in her chain during the interval. In a single generation Japan raised herself from a humble position to one of unchallenged supremacy in the Far East. And if Indian Mussalmans have even some faint recollections of what happened thirteen hundred years ago we may refer to the phenomenal rise of Islam itself as a world-conquering and world-civilising Power in a few decades. But what Islam accomplished then and Japan and Bulgaria have accomplished in recent times was not accomplished through the aid of faint-hearted loungers. Islam can repair its battered honour if the sons of Islam could rise from the disgrace and despair of to-day with the hopes and aspirations of a better and brighter to-morrow. In the scheme of destiny everyone has his share of work allotted to him, and if the Mussalmans of India can turn the failure of Turkey to the advantage of themselves and of Islam, Turkey would not have struggled and bled in vain. When the ancestors of the self-same Turks sacked Bagdad and put an end to the Caliphate, who could foresee that in the succeeding centuries the stoutest champions of Islam would be the descendants of Hulaku, and that the impending sack of Constantinople at the hands of infidels would be feared and mourned as the impending sack of the earlier seat of the Caliphate at Bagdad was feared and mourned by the Faithful throughout the Moslem World. Who knows what a merciful Providence has still in store for the Mussalmans? But all know that the Creator works through His creations, and that those who have a great grief to-day gnawing at their hearts must raise their hearts to the same stature and work for the future with a sustaining hope in the mercy of God and a sublime faith in His omnipotence. What grief could be greater than that which paralysed the Mussalmans when the Prophet of Islam breathed his last? But Abu Bakr remanded the despairing and the faint-hearted that if the Prophet of Islam was dead the God of Islam was not dead. Once more Islam needs an Abu Bakr to revive the broken spirits of the Islamites and to preach from the eternal text: "God, there is no God but He, the Living, the Eternal. Slumber seizeth Him nor sleep. His is all that is in the Heavens and all that is on the Earth. Who is it that can intercede with Him except at His bidding? He knoweth all that is in their

hands and all that is behind them; and they cannot encompass aught of His knowledge except such as He hath willed. His couch extendeth over the Heavens and the Earth and their protection burdeneth Him not. And He is the Great, the Magnificent." Turkey may be beaten or she may come out of this struggle victorious, she may gain honour or lose it, but to God must ever belong Honour and Victory, and we pin our faith not on Turkey, but on the God of Turkey and of us all.

WE ARE NOW in a position to announce that Dr Ansari's Medical Mission to Turkey is likely to be able to leave India within a fortnight. In view of the critical situation in Turkey it was at one time thought necessary to cable money to Turkey instead of sending the Medical Mission, and the Red Crescent Society of Delhi wired Rs. 15,000 to H. E. the Ottoman Consul-General at Bombay for the purpose, together with Rs. 6,000 out of the contributions received by us. Some other Mussalmans of Delhi had already cabled to Turkey, through Messrs. Thomas Cook, & Son, approximately Rs. 11,000. But we received distressing news from H. H. the Aga Khan and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali that Turkish Hospitals were disorganised and great distress prevailed among the phenomenally large number of wounded. This confirmed our own fears and the accounts published in the papers brought by the week's English Mail. In view of this, the Red Crescent Society of Delhi decided to request the Ottoman Consul-General at Bombay not to remit to Constantinople by cable the money wired to him by the Society and ourselves, as it was now intended to be utilized for the purpose of sending Dr. Ansari's Mission. A cable was also sent to Mr. Ameer Ali proposing that £ 2,000 would be cabled to him to purchase complete equipment and some stores for the Mission to be despatched from here. If the proposed arrangement was acceptable to him Dr. Ansari has already received several names of medical men with eminent European and Indian qualifications and of Hospital Assistants, dressers, compounders and male nurses. The following arrangements appear to be the most suitable in the present situation. Surgeons with European qualifications, or Indian qualifications combined with eminent reputation and experience, should be paid full expenses, including second class passage on board and train fares. Among Hospital Assistants, dressers and compounders, preference should be given to qualified men in order of the proportion of their expenses which they offer to pay. As regards nurses and ambulance-bearers, selection should be made only out of such as can pay their full expenses, and preference should be given to those that have some knowledge of First Aid and ambulance work. We are asked to state that applications for inclusion in the Mission must now be sent to Dr. Ansari stating the applicant's readiness to leave at three days' notice, and mentioning his qualifications in detail and also what proportion of his expenses he is willing to pay. It is estimated that between Rs. 800 and 1,000 would ordinarily be required for the journey to Constantinople and back by second class, but it is hoped that concessions would be obtained from the steamship and railway companies which would considerably reduce the above estimate. Compounders and dressers, and probably Hospital Assistants, will be expected to travel by third class, but it is trusted that such discomforts on the way as this would entail would be cheerfully borne. Nurses and ambulance-bearers will, of course, travel at their own expense in any manner they prefer. Travelling expenses may roughly be estimated at Rs. 15,000 and equipment of all sorts at Rs. 15,000. A weekly expenditure of Rs. 5,000 would be entailed in replenishing medical stores. As this is not a local Mission but an All-India organisation, we trust contributions will be made towards the expenses of the Mission by the various Turkish Relief Funds open in the country. The moral effect of a Medical Mission from India stamped with the individuality of Indian Mussalmans cannot be overrated, and the need of such relief is very pressing. We trust that the organisers of various Relief Funds would realize that

of hundreds of thousands to his shrine at Ajmere. It is a source of great pleasure to us to see that the Sahibzadas of the Durgah-i-Khwaja Moin-ud-Din Chishti are alive to the dangers and perils now threatening the faith to the service of which their great spiritual master had devoted his life. A correspondent has sent us G. O. Notes worth Rs. 2,000 as "the subscription of the Sahibzadas of the Durgah towards the fund for the relief of the Turkish wounded soldiers and their widows and orphans." We welcome this practical expression of sympathy from the Sahibzadas all the more gladly as it would, we believe, be a powerful stimulus to thousands of Indian Moslems who derive their spiritual comfort from the teachings and life-history of Hazrat Khwaja Moin-ud-Din. We hope with our correspondent that the generous donation of the Sahibzadas of Ajmere will prove an "incentive to the Mutawallis and Sahibzadas of other Durgahs to imitate the commendable action of the Sahibzadas of this place." Our correspondent also informs us that "special prayers are being offered in the Durgah for the success of the Turkish arms and the glory of Islam." The need for God's help and blessings to the faithful was never greater than it is to-day. The need for Moslem unity, courage and sacrifice is equally great if the Moslems are to prove themselves worthy of the heavy trial through which they are passing.

WE HAVE received numerous complaints from our readers about the delay that has been occurring in the issue of the *Comrade* since our transfer to Delhi.

Our Delays.

None can be more painfully sensible of these delays than ourselves, and need we assure our readers that we are sparing no efforts to bring out the paper with the utmost regularity? Explanations are often considered of no avail and in such cases they can be offered plentifully. But without claiming our case to be peculiar, we would only wish that some of our readers came and saw with their own eyes the difficulties we have been contending against in fixing ourselves up in Delhi. The place now enjoys the dignity of being the imperial capital, but no capital of a vast empire would, we are sure, be so destitute of the things necessary for the mechanical production of a newspaper. We have had to build anew, and we have been obliged to hunt far and wide to secure materials for our needs. The press, the pressmen, the printers, the compositors have all alike taxed our attention and overwhelmed us with anxieties, and we are afraid it will take another week before things begin to run smoothly in a groove. Needless to say that we have been sparing neither money nor ourselves. We have had to engage men for mechanical work on higher wages than those received by men of greater skill and efficiency in Calcutta. We have, however, no desire to complain of these difficulties which every independent enterprise, whether big or small, has naturally to overcome. We hope we are almost in sight of the end of our troubles and the *Comrade* will continue to be issued as punctually as before. Distracting though our difficulties have been, they are nothing as compared to the acute tension, painful anxiety and suspense of the period through which the Islamic world is passing on account of the misfortunes of Turkey. The shock of the terrible news from the seat of war is sometimes paralyzing enough and one can hardly summon enough energy to work or to think. Thoughts that are too painful even for tears can get into cold print only blurred and indistinct.

THE Dacca Correspondent of the Calcutta *Empire* wrote the other day that he was told, and saw no reason to dispute the accuracy of the statement, that Nawab Sir Salmullah had issued "an edict

forbidding his followers to show any sympathy for Turkey not only by collecting funds for the Red Crescent Society, but even by offering prayers in the Mosques," and this statement was supported by more detailed allegations such as the withdrawal by a Mohammedan gentleman of his quota liberally subscribed for the Red Crescent Society. As our readers are probably aware, the Nawab Bahadur has been dangerously ill, and even some of our own communications to him could not be placed before him, as doctors had absolutely prohibited his transacting any kind of business while he was still far from recovered. His son, Khwaja Habibullah Sahib, who shares the patriotic zeal and devotion to Islam characteristic of the Nawab Bahadur, has wired to us stating that the allegations published in the *Empire* are "absolutely unfounded and based on malicious information supplied to its Dacca Correspondent by designing persons." As a matter of fact, Khwaja Habibullah Sahib had already issued a notice calling for subscriptions, and a mass prayer meeting for Turkey was to be held the very day on which he wired to us this contradiction. We are shocked at such gross libel being published against one whose chief distinguishing characteristic is a religious fervour wholly rare in the Mohammedan aristocracy of India, and whose illness seems to have been aggravated by the shocking news from Turkey. Those who malign the Nawab Bahadur in this manner cannot harm him half as much as they harm themselves, and we would suggest their choosing an easier prey for their malice.

A Donation from Ajmere.

THERE is hardly a place in Modern India where the name of Hazrat Khwaja Moin-ud-Din Chishti, Sultan-ul-Hind, Gharib Nawaz is not known or held in deepest esteem and reverence. He has been one of the greatest spiritual leaders of Islam who in its early days sped to different corners of the world to carry the message of the Divine faith to humanity. Hazrat Khwaja Moin-ud-Din Chishti was the pioneer of Islam in Rajputana. He made thousands of converts in his lifetime and has been a source of spiritual guidance and enlightenment to millions ever since he shuffled off his mortal coil. The devotion to his name inspires even to-day might best be judged by the annual pilgrimage

شلم پختہ بہ ز نقرہ خام

We hope final applications will now be received from those who have already communicated provisionally their desire to accompany the Mission and from such others as have made up their minds subsequently. No time can be lost now, and we trust none will be lost.

The Comrade.

England, Turkey and Moslem India.

WE HAVE received the following communication from a valued European reader of the *Comrade* who signs himself "A YAHUDI":—

"As a regular reader of the *Comrade* and as a fervent admirer of its usual good sense I am much surprised at the line it is now taking 'up over the Balkan War. The *Comrade* appears to maintain that Great Britain as the greatest Mussalman Power in the world should espouse the cause of Turkey, because the Turks happen to be Mussalmans. Whether the Turks are Mussalmans or not, does not affect, in my humble opinion, the matter of British partisanship at all. 'The pith of the whole affair is that the Turks cannot govern. If the Turks can govern let them govern by all means, but, unlike poor Persia, the Turks have had ample opportunity for displaying their power to govern and have totally failed to do so; therefore they must go. It is merely a coincidence that the present war is being waged between Christians and Mussalmans. The right of the case happens to be with the Christians just as in the late Russo-Japanese war the wrong of the case happened to be with the Christians. Trusting to the fairness of spirit which I am sure still lurks in the office of the *Comrade*, although temporarily stifled, for the publication of this letter, I enclose my card and beg to subscribe myself,—A YAHUDI."

We are much indebted to our correspondent for the kind remarks with which he has commenced his letter, and we can assure him of the continuance of at least a fairness of spirit which according to the testimony of the writer has hitherto characterised the *Comrade*. But we maintain that we have no such illusions about the international position of Great Britain and its Imperial duty towards Indian Mussalmans as he attributes to us. We recognise the patent fact, on which the London *Times* and many other papers which have not unoften wounded Mohamedan feeling with reference to the policy they would like Great Britain to pursue in relation to Moslem countries, have insisted in season and out of season, namely, that Indian Moslems cannot be permitted to dictate the whole foreign policy of the Empire. Much, therefore, as the Mussalmans may dislike any harm that may befall the Moslem States of Turkey, Persia, Morocco and Afghanistan, we admit without any *arrière pensée* that Indian Mussalmans could have no legitimate grievance even if the British Government participated in doing such harm to any of these States when it was clearly necessary for the continuance or progress of the British Empire. We also admit without the least reservation that the attitude of the Indian Mussalmans towards the Government by law established in this country would depend on the treatment accorded by that Government to the Mussalmans of India, although they could not but feel the injury that may at any time be done by the British nation to their brethren in other countries. Difficult as it may at times be for a certain type of individuals to maintain intact both their territorial and extra-territorial patriotism, we hold that it is their duty to maintain each without prejudice to the other, and we strongly believe that as a community the Mussalmans have maintained both in the manner in which they should be maintained.

But while believing all this, and unreservedly admitting it, we do not for a moment hesitate to contend that, so far as lies in our power, we shall not permit any other section of the vast Empire of Great Britain to dictate the whole foreign policy of that Empire if Indian Mussalmans cannot be permitted to do so. Just as the Rt. Hon. Mr. Lloyd George scored heavily against those whom he addressed as "You Unionist hypocrites," by pointing out that they roused the passions of Englishmen against him by referring to his Welsh origin, so we, too, will fling in the teeth of every Imperialist his narrow conception of an Empire in which the only Empire would appear to be a tiny island with a Christian population no more than a society of the Mussalmans inhabiting India. We know the pretensions of the "predominant partner," but if loyalty is something more than inertia and the inability to be disloyal, if it is something more than passive acquiescence in whatever emanates from the powers that be, if it means an active emotion capable of stirring those that have it to great sacrifice and heroic deeds for the cause to which they are loyal, then Indian Mussalmans, and, for the matter of that, any section of the population of this Empire, can be truly loyal to it only when all portions of the Empire are treated as of equal weight in Imperial councils.

We have written often enough on the subject of the British policy towards Persia, Morocco and Turkey, but we are certain that we have never desired that Great Britain should espouse their cause simply because those countries happen to be Moslems.

We have, of course, always pointed out the obvious fact that it would certainly gratify Moslem feeling if territorial and extra-territorial loyalty moved in the same direction, demanding that the British Cabinet should give to this feeling the weight that it deserves. We have also pointed out the material advantages that will accrue to the Empire if Persia and Afghanistan remained intact as strong buffers between India and England's traditional foe—though temporary and far from disinterested friend—Russia. We have further pointed out that, in any scheme of international relations, Great Britain, with her Empire extended over all the continents, would find the Moslem kingdoms, if they are on her side, a source of great strength when the inevitable Armageddon comes. But we have never maintained, during or before this war, as our correspondent says, "that Great Britain as the greatest Mussalman Power in the world should espouse the cause of Turkey, because the Turks happen to be Mussalmans."

Had this been the only error into which our correspondent had fallen, we would have been content to request him to specify any remark of ours that had led him to misunderstand us. But he goes further and says that "the pith of the whole affair is that the Turks cannot govern." He says that "unlike poor Persia, the Turks have had ample opportunity for displaying their power to govern and have totally failed to do so." He, therefore, concludes that "they must go," and he points out that "it is merely a coincidence that the present war is being waged between Christians and Mussalmans." It is here that our correspondent's greatest error lies, for it is not merely a coincidence that the combatants happen to be of different faiths, and it is far from proved that the Turks have had ample opportunity for displaying their capacity of governing and have totally failed to do so.

We regret for want of space we shall not be able to reproduce in this issue a fairly long letter which has appeared in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian*. We do not know who the writer is, as he signs himself "AUDIATUR ET ALTERA PARS;" but for the sake of Christianity and Great Britain let us hope he is a Christian and a Briton. While admitting the misrule of centuries which had brought the Ottoman Empire to the condition in which the Young Turks found it in 1908, he gives the whole history of the four years during which a new generation of Turks, who had been as much the victims of misrule as any Greek or Bulgar subject of the Sultan, worked for the regeneration of the Ottoman Empire. He asks what Europe and particularly Great Britain did to encourage and help the Young Turkish régime. It would be easy for the nationals of the *Entente Powers* to admit that the record of Austria-Hungary is by no means one on which Europe and Christendom can plume themselves in the matter of disinterested encouragement of Ottoman progress. Turkey was forced to lose in one year of constitutional government more than what she lost in ten years of Abdul Hamid's despotic misrule, and the Concert of Europe proved to be, what it has always been, a farce when it does not happen to be a fraud. Sir Edward Grey rattled the British sabre a little, but could not summon sufficient courage to make the ethics of English Liberalism and the Non-Conformist Conscience effective, nor could the diplomacy of the loyal friend of Russia and of France induce her two allies even to pull the trigger of the gun that missed fire in September, 1911, when Sir Edward Grey did his best to fight Germany in favour of the French spoliation of another Mohamedan kingdom. Finding Great Britain either unwilling or unable to support Turkey, the Young Turks, following in the footsteps of the Sultan whom they deposed, turned to Germany for support, with the result that England intrigued in favour of Kiamil Pasha whose ascendancy led to the counter-revolution of April, 1909. After their second success, the Young Turks who were accused by the reactionaries, whom Great Britain favoured, of cosmopolitanism and irreligion, set themselves to win the confidence of the masses by adopting religion and militant patriotism as their war cry, and, in view of what had happened to Bosnia and Herzegovina, they directed all their efforts even more than the Old Turks had done towards the reform of the army and the navy, to some extent to the neglect of other pressing requirements. But no matter what they did they met with discouragement from Europe, and nothing that Great Britain has yet done has shown that she any more than others encouraged reforms and progress in Turkey. The sowing of the Turk in Yemen and Albania, the like of which is applauded by every Englishman when it is directed by England towards the refractory portions of our own Empire, was condemned ruthlessly, and even those who are opposed to Home Rule for Ireland seemed anxious that the Turks should provide for an even more thorough-going decentralisation in Albania and Yemen. The perseverance and determination of Sherket Torqut Pasha in Albania was denounced in far stronger language than the atrocities of the Congo and Palmyra, not to mention the massacres of the Tripoli oasis. We grant that the Young Turks were inexperienced and could have succeeded ten years later in doing in Albania and Yemen what they failed to accomplish there in the last four years. But the only mistake which they committed was to

regard what was right and just as equally expedient and politic. This is the universal characteristic of youth, and grievously have the Young Turks paid for it, because Yemen and Albania provided opportunities which the hostile neighbours of Turkey could never let slip without working to the detriment of the Ottoman Empire.

In view of all this, can our correspondent suggest that the Young Turks did not start with the best of intentions, or can he still maintain that they were given the opportunity which was necessary for reforming the country that had been deformed during several generations of selfish and corrupt administrators? Our correspondent could have easily taken up the cynical attitude that the world is not disinterested enough to give time to well-intentioned youth to make experiments in the art of governance. But we are glad to note that he has thrown away this useful weapon of cynicism by commiserating with "poor Persia," which has been denied the opportunity of working out her salvation in her own way. We do not think it likely that he feels more for Persia than we do ourselves; but it has to be admitted that while Persia showed herself lacking in self-sacrifice when the hour of trial came, except in Tabriz, and her experiment in governing could only succeed through the disinterested work of a body of foreigners and Christians, the Turks have not spared themselves when sacrifice was required, and it was not necessary in their case to entrust the whole organisation of Government to non-Turks and non-Moslems. If, then, the Turk "must go" it is not because he "cannot govern" and has had "ample opportunity" for showing what is in him.

We shall not misjudge the situation so much as to say that the only feeling that provides the driving power in those who wish to turn him out is Christian fanaticism such as moved Peter the Hermit to preach a crusade in the 11th century. Europe is too immersed in materialism to unsheath its sword in the cause of anything so unremunerative as Christianity; but there is no doubt that the faith of the Turk adds a zest to the execution of the selfish designs of his enemies and, were it not for that, there would be less sympathy in Europe for the cause of the "liberation" of Albania and Macedonia, and less certainty in the minds of the Balkan States that if they win they would be allowed to retain the spoils, but if they lost Christian Europe would not permit them to revert to Moslem subjection. The Confederates did not misjudge the potency of the spell which worked wonders in the Middle Ages, and many a Christian who is far more removed in his spiritual views and ethics from the creed and code of Christ than the Turk himself is yet fanatical enough, through force of tradition, to repeat in religious ecstasy the cry of the masses at Clermont "*Deus vult*" "*Deus vult*" (God has willed it. God has willed it).

But while we maintain this, we do not think we are capable of believing that what the Allies desire is simply, or even mainly, the glory of Christendom. However, the "liberation" of Macedonia and Albania is no more the motive power of the war than the fanaticism that moved Peter the Hermit. The miracle of the union of Greek and Bulgar, Serb and Montenegrin has been no more worked by the banner of freedom than by the sign of the Cross. With all the garish of the phraseology of Christianity and humanity, it is impossible to disguise the real dish which has been prepared out of sheer desire for expansion and territorial aggrandisement. A representative of the Central News recently interviewed M. Chedo Mystovich, a former Serbian Minister in London, and was treated to equally frank confessions which, those who desire the liberation of Macedonia and Albania, would not, we hope, wholly ignore. He said: "War was inevitable. It is quite true that the Turks were bad administrators and they have not governed the European Christian provinces as they ought to have been governed. But let me assure you that even if the Turks were the very best administrators, if they had introduced liberties and reforms in Macedonia, we would still have taken the first opportunity of trying to liberate our brethren from Turkish rule." Asked what in the hour of victory "liberation" may mean, he said: "I can assure you that all the talk of no territorial results following a victory of the Balkan States is quite beyond the point. Now there is no talk of autonomy; now we are fighting for territory. The object of this war, undoubtedly, is to drive the Turks out of Europe. This, with victory on our side, we shall do. Bulgaria will probably take Macedonia and Serbia will regain possession of Old Serbia with extended frontiers. To Montenegro and to Greece will fall their share, and the problem of the Balkans will be solved once and for all." If such are to be, as we have not the least doubt they will be, the fruits of a successful war of "liberation," we know not what other might have been the fruits of a war of territorial aggrandisement.

If this evidence is not enough, may we offer to our correspondent the testimony of a Christian Minister of Turkey? M. Jean Rodas, the *Temps* Special Correspondent at Constantinople, transmits to his journal the following utterances of Nureddin Effendi, Turkey's Christian Minister of Foreign Affairs, made to him in the course of an interview:—"What can a politician say when war is impending and the next word belongs to the guns? We have done

everything possible to avoid the war desired by the Balkan States. The pretext of reforms in Macedonia is not sincere. These States are prompted solely by territorial ambitions and by the Pan-Slav movement. The reforms, which we were going to give, are of no account to them—they indeed fear them. Each time we made an attempt in this direction they created obstacles. For the same reason they were disconcerted by the revolution of 1908, but they afterwards rallied. Reforms? Excuse my laughing at the word! Go and see what their administration is like. Why, it is worse than in Macedonia! Their sole superiority consists in this that they have no internal disorders such as arise with us on account of the diversity of races excited by the neighbouring States."

Who could then say that the *Tanin* misjudged Europe when it characterised the proposals of reforms as a mere pretext for robbery? It wrote:—"Whenever we hear talk of 'reforms' we tremble, knowing that a pretext is being sought for swallowing us up. Europe must first win our confidence by abandoning her old methods. If to-day the Powers prepare to take in hand the reforms, nothing will convince us that a fresh crusade is not being organised in order to ravish Macedonia. The word 'reforms' in the mouth of Europe is for us a most abhorrent word. No Ottoman Government can possibly entertain such a proposition."

If our correspondent would only reflect on the heterogeneity of the Ottoman Empire and compare it with the heterogeneous character of our own, it would not be difficult for him to sympathise with the Turks in spite of a difference of faith. To our mind the danger lies not so much in permitting the Turk to rule over Christian subjects, as in teaching the non-Christian population of our own Empire, by means of expressions of sympathy towards the Balkan States in their aggression, that the ideal of Europe is none other than the "liberation" of the people of one faith from the yoke of the rulers of another. But in giving expression to this there is always the risk that warnings are sometimes misinterpreted by those to whom they are addressed as threats, and advice is misconstrued into instigation to revolt. In spite of its many shortcomings, we are too well satisfied with British rule in India to thirst for a change of masters. But if our British fellow-subjects have grave responsibilities towards the Empire, we, too, have some that are equally grave; and if they consider the strengthening of the British garrison in India to be the best method of discharging their duties, we, for our part, consider it better to strengthen a British garrison in the heart of every subject of our King and Emperor by means of a truly Imperial consideration of the feelings that move and actuate the vast subject population of India.

We would in particular ask Lord Cromer and other "friends of Turkey" at this juncture what they intend to do to befriend her in her hour of need. Surely the "friends of Turkey" would not leave Kiamil Pasha in the lurch as they left the Young Turks before!

(One word more and we have done. Our correspondent signs himself "A. YAHUDI," and if this is an indication of his religious persuasion, as we take it, we are all the more astonished at his views. We have always regarded a Yahudi to be more capable of judging between a Nasrani and a Moslem than any other, because the follower of Moses has for centuries been in subjection to the followers of Christ and Mohamed, and we are prepared to say that the Turk must stand or fall according to the verdict of the Jew in Europe. Has our correspondent entirely forgotten the pogroms of the Christian in Russia that he condemns the governance of the Moslem in Turkey? To our mind the truest verdict on the Turk is the little piece of news which the *Manchester Guardian* has recently published. It is this: "The Chief Rabbi of Salonica, Dr. Jacob Mair, has issued a manifesto calling upon the Jews there to co-operate in the defence of the common fatherland. The Jews at Constantinople are enthusiastic in support of the Government."

The Diplomatic Situation.

The Balkan War may yet have many surprises in store for the world, but so far its course has almost entirely run in favour of the Allies. If Turkey fails to rehabilitate her shattered fortunes by some supreme effort—for which there is just a faint, though no more than a faint hope—the struggle will shortly end either through complete victory of the Confederacy, or through European mediation. The forces of diplomacy are already beginning to be mobilised. No one can say with any amount of certainty what the final settlement will be, for the factors of the diplomatic situation are diverse and incalculable. It is, however, necessary for the right understanding of the position to take stock of the main currents of diplomacy that precipitated the war and will determine the lines of the final settlement. A European Conference has long been recognised as the last refuge of Europe in every Balkan crisis. The present issues are so momentous and far-reaching in their scope that an organised action of the Powers can alone deal with them if the dangerous rivalries

and deep-seated antagonisms of the two main European groups are to be kept from bursting forth into open conflict. And yet the chances of agreement amongst the rival parties are no greater than at the beginning of the crisis. A European conference might succeed in reconciling the claims of the Confederacy, the hopes of Austria and the pretensions of the Muscovite if the reconciliation did not adversely affect the considerations on which the Near Eastern policy of each of the Great Powers had hitherto been based. European diplomacy, however, has been passing through shifting horizons of policy and principle, and no one can count on the infallibility of ancient clues and landmarks in forecasting impending developments in the Balkans. The course of the war has confronted Europe with new facts, so sudden, so tremendous and so disconcerting that they have broken the force of, indeed they have not destroyed the spirit of old conventional formulae. Whether the Powers will arrive at a practical unanimity in re-shaping their individual policies, or will violently quarrel in their efforts to re-shape Turkish territory in Europe, remains to be seen. There can, however, be no question that almost every European Power will have a word to say before the Confederacy can dictate its own terms at Constantinople.

The main factors of the problem, apart of course from the new situation created by the war, are the ambitions of the Dual Monarchy and the dreams of the Pan-Slavist in Russia. The war itself is the fruit of the Russian war pulling and intrigues which, through a rare combination of peculiarly favourable circumstances, prepared the way for the birth of the Confederacy. The hobnobbing of the Italian with the Muscovite, when the shadow of the Tripolitan misadventure was thickening over Rome, was considered a grave portent at the time, but few observers could see into the move any sadder design than a possible Russian intervention, with a view to force the Turk to renounce his sovereignty over Libya. The move was, as we now know, meant to initiate a far-deeper scheme to hoodwink Austria and coerce the Turk, a scheme that would do credit even to the successors of Machiavelli. Whatever might have been the original aims of Italy or the plans of Russia, Confederacy was the result of their joint labours in secret manoeuvrings. The growth of a formidable and militant combination, close on the Turkish frontiers, could not but be welcome to Italy as the most effective menace that could impair Turkish resolution to resist her aggression in Tripoli. Russia could not but delight in forging out of her Slav satellites a powerful instrument which would be ready to her will whenever she desired either to strike at Turkey or to thwart Austrian designs in the direction of Salonica. The Balkan Alliances were perfected and definite schemes were adopted in concert before the Committee Government fell in Constantinople. The Confederacy was being its time when the Albanian insurrection and military mutinies at Monastir, and other places, were engineered through the agents of the Allies who were lavishly helped with Italian money. Dissensions broke out amongst Turkish politicians and Sait Pasha's cabinet resigned. The internal political quarrels favoured the growth of the propaganda of anarchism, and the situation in Macedonia was boomed into noise by means of bombs and dynamite. Russia continued her secret incitements, and the Balkan States went on administering strong patriotic doses to the masses. The Austrian Foreign Minister got some inkling into the designs of the new-born Confederacy, and began to soliloquise nervously in the hearing of Europe. He could not, however, make a clean breast of all his fears, and only contented himself by uttering vague opinions that

there was an urgent need of reform in Macedonia—a very pious and unimpeachable sentiment in which friends and foes alike concurred and Russia loudly said Amen. But just at the time when Berchtold's proposals were filling Europe with their vague note of alarm, M. Sazanoff, Russian Foreign Minister set out on the diplomatic mission, on the fate of which depended the career of the Confederacy as the liberator of the oppressed Christians in European Turkey. When the Russian Minister was holding his consulate at Balmoral the world was kept talking about the fate of Persia. And yet it is impossible to believe that the great plenipotentiary of the Confederacy failed to arrive at very definite decisions with Sir Edward Grey. When the Russian Minister reached Paris, the Balkan question had reached its most critical phase and the issue of peace and war hung in the balance. The little attempts made for joint European action were initiated in Paris and M. Sazanoff largely bulked in the emotional ballistics that diplomacy loves to frame on such occasions. He, however, knew well all the time what the ultimate fate of that ceremonious humbug was to be. He completely gained the ends for which he worked. He destroyed with consummate adroitness every chance of Europe combining to restrain the Confederacy and getting Turkey to introduce reasonable reforms in Macedonia. He completely won France and, to a large extent, England to his views of the direction that the final settlement should take if the crisis led to war. He succeeded in leaving Austria in the lurch and in silencing Germany. All this was for the purposes of the Muscovite and his protégés a great achievement. The diplomatic atmosphere was at last ready for the fruition of the hopes of the Allies.

The Austrian Foreign Minister could only chafe in silence at the well-directed and ostensibly-pacific energy displayed by M. Sazanoff. The loss of Austrian initiative, however, meant that the *Entente* Powers would exercise a decisive weight of opinion in any Balkan question that might arise. This could not, of course, be a very satisfying prospect for a Power that had never ceased to claim "vital interest in the Balkans." The joint Note of the Powers to the Balkan States emphasised the intention of the signatories not to tolerate any disturbance of the *status quo*. Austria insisted, and with good reasons, that a definite declaration should be included in the Note regarding the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. The Russian diplomacy had worked with the full knowledge of the designs of the Confederacy, and its agents knew all the time that war was inevitable. Their aim had been to make sure that the whole weight of the Triple *Entente* would be opposed to the Austrian motives and moves when the war broke out. If the Confederacy was to suffer defeat in battle, the *status quo* would of course be preserved. If it emerged victorious it should be allowed a free hand in disposing of the spoils of its victory. Austria should be prevented from troubling Servia, or occupying the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, as long as the war lasted. The end of the war would in either case take the issue out of her grasp. In the meantime, Russia solemnly pledged to observe neutrality and roared as loudly as a sucking dove. Austria could not be expected to relish the humble rôle assigned to her by Muscovite diplomacy. She has so far observed a calm that is not wholly without its menace, and the next few days will reveal the extent to which she is prepared to acquiesce in the settlement that Russia is foreshadowing through her faithful and loyal instrument, the Premier of France.

One cannot help admiring the astute industry with which Russian diplomacy has established its ascendancy in Paris and London. The war is hardly yet over and M. Poincaré is ready with his programme, while Sir Edward Grey, in the teeth of the time-honoured policy of Great Britain in respect of the Near Eastern affairs, has proclaimed the right of the Allies to dictate terms of peace. If Turkey is defeated and the Allies sweep victoriously over her European possessions, nothing would be more welcome to the Russian ambitions than that the Slav domination should extend to the Aegean. The only Powers that can raise objection to such a settlement are Austria and England. The attitude of Great Britain, though unmistakable a few years ago, has become incalculable to-day. Before the birth of the policy underlying the existing Anglo-Russian *entente* no British politician, whether Tory or Radical, could contemplate without dismay the possibility of Russia planting herself in Constantinople or anywhere else on the Aegean sea-board. The Treaty of St. Stephen was torn to shreds at Berlin on the insistence of British statesmen, and the Slav tide was effectually checked. To-day, however, we find a British Foreign Minister talking with perfect equanimity on the prospects of a Slav Power rising on the ruins of the Turkish Empire. This attitude marks a tremendous revolution in the principles on which the Near Eastern policy of Great Britain has hitherto been based. The Muscovite exercises a strange hypnotism over the present British Ministry. A little independence of view, shown by Sir Edward Grey in the diplomatic conversations before the beginning of the war, was resented by Russia and rebuked by France. Since then, a severe discipline seems to have been imposed on the diplomacy of the Triple *Entente* and Russia has come to sit astride the situation with broad winks and expansive smiles. France has long since sunk to the status of a Russian satellite. Her Prime Minister is faithfully reproducing the words that he is taught to utter from St. Petersburg. He is exhorting every power in Europe, with a sly head-shake towards Austria, to renounce all desire of profiting from the existing crisis in the Balkans. As the Allies have hitherto met with no serious resistance in their military operations, it has been assumed that they would beat the Turks out of Europe. Russia wants—or what amounts to the same thing—M. Poincaré says that the belligerents should be allowed to settle their own affairs, the great powers only offering such assistance as might be required to adjust different claims and interests. The proposal looks ideally simple and eminently fair. If carried out through a European conference it would fulfil the dreams that have inspired Russian diplomacy for many generations, shut Austria forever out of the Aegean and completely transformed the problems of the Near East. It would silently affect a fundamental change in the whole conception of the problems confronting British policy in the East. It will render the expansion of Teutonic power absolutely impossible. But will the British public allow such radical changes in the treatment of their foreign affairs? Above all will Austria silently acquiesce and will Germany leave her ally to grovel in the ashes of ruined aspirations and assume an indifferent pose while the *agrippinist* is violently shifting its centre of gravity? A few weeks will decide whether there will be a European conflict or a mere diplomatic fustian of a hopeless Europe in face of the unique triumph of the Muscovite.

The War Supplement.

The War in Tripoli. Peace with Italy.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENTS).

Constantinople, October 16.

IN REGARD to the conditions of peace I understand that the Italian Government has agreed to confer certain administrative powers on the Sheik-es-Semssi. Shems-ed Din Bey, formerly Turkish Minister in Teheran, will probably be appointed Naib-es-Sultan in Tripoli.

The appointment of the Marquis Garroni as Italian Ambassador to the Porte seems to be anticipated here. Ali Fomud Bey, Ottoman Minister in Belgrade, is considered to be the most probable choice of the Porte for the post of Turkish Ambassador in Rome.

Vienna, October 17

It is to-day reported here that Russia has recognized the sovereignty of Italy over Libya. The report is not yet confirmed, but it is to-night officially announced that Austria-Hungary has, for her part, recognized the Italian sovereignty.



The War in the Balkans. News of the Week.

London, Nov. 4.

A MESSAGE from Sofia, dated 2nd November, 5-30, P.M., says it is rumoured that Adrianople has fallen, but the reports are not confirmed. Bulgarian aviators have made a number of flights over Adrianople. The Bulgarians surrounded Shekhet Turgut Pasha's division on the heights east of Sarai. After a desperate fight the Turks broke the circle and fled to Tchataldja. The Bulgarians captured eighty guns and 160 waggons of ammunition in the battle to the south of Luleh Burgas.

King Ferdinand, after viewing the battlefield and forts surrounding Adrianople, attended a thanksgiving service at Mustapha Pasha. The Bulgarian military authorities state that after the fall of Kirk Kiliseh the Turks sent up the Christian soldiers of the 15th Ottoman Regiment in a house and massacred them. They also killed a Bulgarian priest after cutting off his nose and gouging his eyes out and then massacred women and children over his body.

Foreigners in Constantinople are most nervous, fearing a massacre and pillage.

Sofia reports that fighting is proceeding along the line from Sarai to Tchataldja, where the remnant of the defeated Turkish army is making a stand. Sofia reports that the bombardment of Adrianople has been successfully begun.

It is officially stated in Constantinople that the Eastern Army has been compelled to retire on the Tchataldja lines.

A message from Constantinople says the retreat to the Tchataldja lines followed on fighting of the most murderous character on Saturday to the southward of Luleh Burgas. The Turks made a splendid resistance, but were finally overwhelmed by the terrific artillery fire of the Bulgarians. It is stated that they lost 20,000. A supreme effort will be made at Tchataldja to reform the troops and save the capital.

A Sofia message says the Bulgarians after fierce fighting have captured Buk on the Salonica-Constantinople Railway, thus finally cutting off the Turkish Macedonian Army. The Bulgarian Eastern Army on Saturday repulsed a Turkish attack at Banarhisar, routing the Turks and capturing five officers and 130 men, and also a quickfiring battery.

A message from Constantinople says the Montenegrins were repulsed at Scutari with 2,000 casualties and a loss of six guns. The Greeks have been defeated near Vodena by the Salonica Army, which united at Veria with the Vardar and other Turkish forces. The Greeks lost ten guns. The Crown Prince fled. A force from Monastir turned the Greek position, which is precarious.

The Greeks deny vehemently that they were defeated near Vodena or that the Crown Prince fled. On the contrary, they maintain that they won a great victory at Janitza.

A message from Athens says Preveza has capitulated. Before its capture the Greeks occupying the heights overlooking Nicopolis took 450 prisoners.

It is announced at Athens that after the surrender of Kailar the inhabitants who had not been disarmed attacked the Greek flank, killing 58 and wounding 276. The Greeks put the enemy to flight. Four hundred of them were arrested and taken to Kozani, where they will be tried.

A message from Salonica, dated the 27th October, says a complete Greek Division has landed at Stavros on the north-east corner of Chaleia. It has occupied Poligros and is marching on Salonica. The division is accompanied by 6,000 well-armed Greek peasants.

An Athens message says the Greeks have captured Janitza in the province of Salonika and are now pursuing the Turks, who were routed.

The people in Constantinople are slowly realising the facts which have hitherto been carefully concealed. Their anxiety and perturbation have been increased by the arrival of hosts of fugitives in the state of most pitiable destitution and the requisitioning by the military of bread, of which the public sale has been forbidden until the afternoon.

The Porte has asked for the mediation of the Powers.

The Porte's application to the Powers asks for mediation with a view to the cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace. The news is not yet known to the public in Constantinople, though a carefully worded *communiqué* has been distributed to the local Press obviously intended to prepare the country to bow to the fate of war. The *communiqué* says—"The fortune of war varies. It is impossible to be victorious everywhere. A people making war must submit with resignation to all its consequences, neither rejoicing inordinately at victories, nor despairing at defeats. Thus while the Ottoman arms are successfully holding their own in Scutari and Janina districts, the Eastern Army has been obliged to retire from Luleh Burgas and Viza to the Tchataldja lines to enable it to offer a successful resistance." Following the official announcements that the army had successfully resumed the offensive in various directions the *communiqué* has caused universal amazement.

A message from Constantinople says in response to the application of the Ambassadors the Porte has granted permission for the passage through the Dardanelles of one warship of each nation.

M. Poincaré's note to the Powers in connection with mediation suggested that, prior to mediation, the Powers should make a declaration pledging themselves not to make territorial claims themselves. Britain and Russia have accepted this, but Germany and Austria have not yet replied. The French Ambassador in Vienna has had conversations with Count Von Berchtold, in which he clearly indicated that France in no way intended to ask Austria-Hungary to ignore her economic interests, but the tone of the Austro-Hungarian Press comments is regarded as presaging refusal of M. Poincaré's suggestion.

The Press in Vienna severely criticises M. Poincaré's suggestion declaring that Austria cannot bind herself in advance without knowing the consequences of the war.

The Austrian dislike of M. Poincaré's proposed declaration of disinterestedness is believed to arise out of resentment at the implied distrust of Austrian intentions.

The French Press is disposed to be angry at the non-acceptance by Austria of what is intended to be a straightforward proposal.

The Porte has addressed to the French Government a request that the Powers will intervene to arrest hostilities and impose an armistice on the Balkan States. France replied that such action was impossible without infringing international law and appearing to side against the Balkan States, but that she was

open to consider with the Powers a request for mediation proper. Reuter learns that Great Britain is communicating with the other Powers before replying to Turkey.

The *pour-parlers* between the Powers already in progress upon the basis of M. Poincaré's proposals are likely to be expedited by the Porte's application for mediation. M. Poincaré proposed a recognition of the political and administrative changes in the parts occupied by the Allies, the retention of the Sultan's sovereignty in Constantinople and surrounding region and the summoning of a European conference to which the Balkan States would be invited.

Reuter learns from Balkan diplomatic sources that there is no chance of the Balkan States agreeing to foreign interference with regard to the conditions of peace. The whole campaign and political programme were pre-arranged before the war and there is not the least danger of any disagreement with regard to division of territories or the definition of frontiers.

Excitement prevails at Portsmouth, Devonport, Plymouth and Chatham owing to the receipt of Admiralty telegrams recalling officers and men from leave.

The fifth, sixth and seventh destroyer flotillas are chiefly concerned. They sail to-day and on Monday for the Mediterranean. Submarines have also been ordered to place themselves on a war footing. The battleships *Ironclad* and *Duncan* are the ships affected at Chatham.

The Third Battle Squadron from England is expected to arrive at Gibraltar to-day. It will stay only an hour and will then sail eastwards.

Later.

It is officially stated that the reports of naval mobilization are unfounded and that they apparently originated in the order to certain nucleus flotillas to coal and take in stores as a test. No movement of ships in Home waters is contemplated.

Two German and six Austrian war-ships have been ordered to the Levant. The British Third Battle Squadron will arrive at Malta on the 6th instant.

Belgrade reports that Issa Boletintz, the famous Arnaut chief, has surrendered to the Servians with 15,000 followers.

A message from Athens states that the Greek fleet is cruising off the Dardanelles.

General Kadry Pasha, who is alleged to have been responsible for the defeat at Kumanovo has sent to Constantinople in iron.

Mr. Asquith announced in the Commons to-night that H. M. battleship *Weymouth* arrived at Besika Bay on 2nd November going to Constantinople, and also that Sir Gerard Lowther had detained the steamer *City of China* there in case Britishers were in danger. Mr. Asquith said another warship would be stationed at Salonica.

London, Nov. 8.

The Bulgarians are straining every nerve to hasten the fall of Adrianople. They admit that the troops require rest after the great battle, but are confident that they will be in front of Tchataldja this week. Meanwhile it is admitted in Athens that the Greeks advancing on Monastir, after a victory at Nerbunkuch, were checked at Janina by a superior Turkish force and forced to outmanoeuvre themselves. The Montenegrins have apparently suffered some reverses in the siege of Scutari which the rains and consequent floods are impeding. The Turks have captured two positions at Terabush. The Greeks have occupied the island of Pharos and are appointing governors of the captured islands. The Turks are confident that the Bulgarians are too exhausted to advance rapidly and are preparing a vigorous resistance at Tchataldja. Aerial troops are constantly arriving in Constantinople, where 15,000 Circassian horsemen landed yesterday. A circular note to the Ottoman Ambassadors describes the situation as embarrassing, but not desperate. It says that while the Balkan States have completed their mobilization the Porte has hardly begun and it is able to continue the war for a long time. It must not be thought because the enemy has advanced to a few points on an extended battle front, that therefore the war is decided.

The Porte's attempt to secure mediation of the Powers was made not merely at Constantinople but also in the European capitals. The Turkish Ambassador in Paris yesterday had two interviews with M. Poincaré, who pointed out in a most emphatic manner that since intervention would impede the victorious advance of the Allies and enable Turkey to reform her troops and offer a more vigorous resistance. Though annoyance is expressed in Paris at the attitude of the Austrian Press, it is pointed out that negotiations have not been broken off and that an eventual agreement should be possible in view of Austria's avowed desire for no territorial acquisition. It appears that Russia initiated the proposal for a declaration of discontinuance on the part of

the Powers. France informed Austria that she would readily recognize her economic and Customs privileges in the new Balkan territories and would not object, for instance, to a special Customs régime in Novi Bazar.

Competent observers agree that the total failure of the commissariat and excessive mobilization, with a marked inefficiency of officers, are largely the causes of the Turkish rout.

A Sofia wire says that considerable Servian forces are arriving there and proceeding to Adrianople. It is reported that fighting continues between Serai and Tchioria.

It is stated in Vienna that a Greek steamer was blown up by a mine in Salomena harbour while picking up her moorings near the cruiser "Maria Teresa." The latter was uninjured. A steamer from Heraklea has been sunk by a mine in the Black Sea. It is believed that she was Turkish. The crew and 12 passengers were drowned. Reuter learns that the lull in the operations is due to the Bulgarians who, after four days and nights continuous fighting, have been given two days' rest, which expires to-day, when they will begin the advance on Tchataldja. The troops at Chioria are being reinforced by Bulgarians from Adrianople, Servians replacing the latter. General Kustineff is marching along the coast of the Sea of Marmora to effect a junction with Dimitrieff at Tchataldja. A Belgrade wire says that Servians having annihilated the Turks in Macedonia have been ordered to the assistance of the Bulgarians, Greeks and Montenegrins. A Sofia message states that eight battalions of Macedonian volunteers received an oration on leaving for the front. They included Armenians and Russians.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Edward Grey said he had received no intimation that the Balkan Allies were ready to negotiate peace with Turkey, nor through the Powers. Nobody, however, in view of the result of the war hitherto, would be disposed to dispute the right of the Allies to formulate terms of peace (Cheers). He did not think that the Powers would be slower than other people in adjusting their own views to the march of events. Sir Edward informed Mr. Bonar Law that there was no foundation for the report that Great Britain had addressed any warning to Bulgaria (Cheers). The movement of British warships, he added, was precisely similar to those of the other Powers.

London, Nov. 8.

Constantinople reports that the weather has suddenly turned colder. It is raining in the plains and snowing on the mountains, so delaying military developments. The Turks are posting troops into the lines at Tchataldja.

It is officially announced in Sofia that following upon two days' fighting between Serai and Chioria the Turks after desperate resistance have been defeated and have retired in the direction of the Tchataldja lines. The losses on both sides were very heavy, far exceeding those at Luleh Burgas. The fighting of the Bulgarians at night is described as marvellous. Aided by powerful searchlights the artillery has done immense damage. Ten Russian aviators have left St. Petersburg for Bulgaria.

A Constantinople mes-sage says that Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander, has transferred his headquarters to Hadenkui. The medical authorities have been notified to prepare to receive 21,000 wounded. The hospital accommodation and sanitation at Constantinople are most inadequate. A message from Constantinople by wireless telegraphy says it is authoritatively stated that the event of the Bulgarians breaking through the Tchataldja lines and marching on Constantinople the Court and Government will proceed to Asia Minor, disclaiming all responsibility for the consequences. While this report may be well founded it is regarded more as a hint to stimulate intervention. Certainly the military position of the Turks does not warrant belief in their ability to stem the Bulgarians if King Ferdinand aspires to the conquest of the capital. It appears, however, that the Turks are falling back on Tchataldja in good order, though there are reports that the right wing has revolted owing to the lack of food. It is hoped that trainloads of bread, which have been despatched since Sunday will avert a panic. Every moment of the great battle of the last week agrees on the subject of the lack of Turkish organization. The troops were brave, there were plenty of guns and rifles and plenty of Khaki uniforms, but no food, no supplies of the most ordinary necessities of warfare. When the Turkish rout began there were no officers to be seen. The Bulgarians carried out a series of great successes. A message from Sofia says the Montenegrins have occupied Alibala and the Government of Mitrova. The Serbs and Montenegrins are making a joint advance on Balkan. The Greek fleet has occupied Terabush.

A Belgrade message says the Turks have been driven from Kumanovo and that the Servians are advancing on the city. The Russian fleet has occupied Terabush.

artillery in position but the infantry rose to the occasion and gained a brilliant victory in the face of a murderous artillery fire, taking position after position at the point of the bayonet.

Repeated Austrian warnings to Serbia against encroaching by the latter country on Albania are exciting the resentment of the Serbians who are firmly determined to have a port on the Adriatic, maintaining that this cannot be prejudicial to the interests of anybody.

The diplomatic position is somewhat confused through the crossing of different proposals, definite and indefinite. It appears certain that the reply of Britain and Russia to Turkey was the same as that of France. Meanwhile the Powers of the Triple Alliance have replied to M. Poincaré's original proposal for mediation, recognising the utility of mediation but pointing out that mediation cannot be imposed unless at least one of the belligerents should request it. Then the Triple Alliance will be willing to join the Entente in seeking possible conditions of mediation.

Addressing the Austrian Delegation Count Von Berchtold said that Austria was still in touch with other Powers and he was convinced that this was the best way to realise the hope of extinguishing the conflagration as quickly as possible. Austria was prepared to make a large allowance for the new situation created by the victorious Allies and thus lay the foundations for a lasting and friendly understanding with them. Austria, however, had a right to demand that the legitimate interests of the Monarchy should not be harmed by the new settlement. He referred to the moderation of Austria's close friend Roumania and hope that her considerable interests would meet with corresponding consideration.

The cruiser Weymouth has arrived at Constantinople. Permission has been asked for another cruiser to be sent. The Austrian squadron is going to Smyrna. The German cruiser Hortha has left Malta for Messina.

Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne with the Good Hope and Dartmouth is leaving Malta immediately in connection with affairs in the Near East. His destination is unknown.

The battleships King Edward VII, Zealandia, Hindustan and Africa have been ordered to proceed direct to the east instead of coming to Malta. The battleships Hibernia, Britannia, Commonwealth and Dominion will remain at Malta and await orders. The cruisers Good Hope and Dartmouth have left for Turkey to embark refugees. Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne joined the King Edward VII off Malta to-day and proceeded rapidly to the east. The cruisers took on board all landing gear, doubtless in preparation for landing marines and bluejackets in case of emergency. The destroyer flotilla has come! Coasters arriving at Malta are being despatched to the east.

Russian and French cruisers have arrived at Constantinople.

London, Nov. 7.

The Serbians have captured Krushovo. It is reported that they have also taken Monastir. The Greeks and Serbians are now close to Salonica. The Greek Crown Prince has telegraphed to Athens urgently demanding disinfectants to cleanse the Turkish barracks.

Telegrams received in Athens state that the garrison in Salonica numbers 15,000, while there are also 15,000 refugees. It is further stated that negotiations for surrender have begun between the Greeks and the authorities. The Crown Prince has given the town till Monday to capitulate. It is reported that the Vali has committed suicide. The garrison is described as destitute and in rage, while arms are being sold to procure bread. Many soldiers have been shot for insubordination.

A decree published in Athens calls two additional classes of Greek reservists to the colours.

The Bulgarians in Macedonia are rapidly advancing on Reshahisar and Scerov.

The Montenegrins have occupied Djakovra.

It is officially stated in Sofia that the Turkish losses in the battle reported yesterday were double those at Luleh Burgas.

The Bulgarians are hotly pursuing the Turks to the Tchataldja line.

Only the barest details are known of the great battle on Monday and Tuesday, but the result was to drive the Turks helter skelter behind the lines at Tchataldja with the Bulgarians in hot pursuit. It is believed that the purpose of the Bulgarians which was to keep the Turks on the run right up to Tchataldja and to take advantage of their disorder before rallying was thus achieved. It is stated in Sofia that the assault will be immediately pressed. Meanwhile the forces of the Allies continue their victorious career in every direction and the fall of Salonica is only a question of a few hours.

A third Austrian cruiser, the Admiral Spaun, has been ordered to Constantinople.

Mr. F. D. Acland, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Taunton yesterday, said there was nothing in the international situation to make a final settlement of the Balkan question by universal consent improbable.

Dr. Daneff, President of the Sobranje, interviewed in Sofia, said the Bulgarians did not want Constantinople.

The speeches at the meeting of the Austrian Delegation, Budapest, were most friendly to the Balkan States and referred to the possibility of a Customs union between Austria and the Balkan States.

The diplomatic position has been somewhat changed by an explanation that Turkey presented two notes at the beginning of the week. One asking for intervention was rejected, while the other asking for mediation is still being discussed by the Powers.

A message from Sofia says that the Bulgarians had fifteen thousand casualties at Luleh Burgas and Bunarhisar. They occupied Viza and Rodosto on Tuesday.

News by the English Mail.

Bulgaria.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Sofia, Oct. 11.

It has fallen to the lot of Bulgaria—one of the smallest and certainly the youngest of the independent nations of Europe—to show the world what the mobilization of a nation in arms in the twentieth century means. To the people of Bulgaria the possibility of war has naturally been a problem ever present. But until the very day before mobilization was proclaimed there was no sign either that town or country people were about to be called on to make the supreme sacrifice of war. Among the foreigners in Sofia even in political circles there were very few who regarded the state of affairs as anything more serious than the ordinary political crisis which periodically has disturbed the course of business.

It was my good fortune to arrive in Bulgaria some days before the crisis developed. I travelled in the company of a member of an Austrian firm with very extensive business connexions in Sofia. I asked him what Viennese business men thought of the political prospect. He laughed at the idea of war, and when pressed backed his opinion by telling me that his present journey was for the purpose of placing a large order in Sofia, and that his firm had obtained assurances from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office of the unlikelihood of serious trouble. So late as the Friday preceding mobilization everything pointed to a peaceful solution of the crisis. The family of the Prime Minister left for Vichy to take the cure, and the report was freely circulated that he was himself about to join them. On Saturday morning came the first note of alarm. The representative of the Times met an official of the Foreign Office, who told him that the position was very serious. Mobilization was freely talked about in the *cafés*, but was regarded rather as a remote possibility than as a matter of urgent interest. It was not till three days later that there was any marked change in the normal life of the town. We know now that even then preparations were being steadily pushed on in the military districts nearest the frontier. The troops concentrated for the manoeuvres had not been sent back to their ordinary stations, and certain classes of reservists called up for manoeuvres in those distant divisions had not been dismissed. But at the time there were very few Bulgarians even who knew of these measures, and outside official circles none attached any significance to them. Bulgaria had learnt the lesson that secrecy and the initiative, which is largely dependent upon secrecy, are the first requirements of success in war. The national characteristics of the people made the lesson an easy one to apply. For the Bulgarian, in both public and private life, shrouds himself with deep reserve.

It was well on in the afternoon of October 1, when it became known in the capital that the call to arms had actually gone forth, and at the moment it appeared to cause singularly little excitement. The streets were a little more crowded than usual, the *cafés* a little more noisy; here and there small groups of students collected and gave vent to their enthusiasm in rather feeble cheers. But there was less manifestation of interest than there is in a small English county town over the result of a local football match. It was difficult to realize that it was the capital of a State that had thrown down a challenge to a neighbour whose total armed strength was nearly four times as great as its own and that every man between the ages of 16 and 45 years had received orders to cast aside his private in-

terests and join at a minute's notice an army about to engage in what will undoubtedly be the fiercest war that Europe has known since the days of Napoleon. For, when all is said and done, the Bulgarian and the Turk, in spite of whatever progress they have made towards civilization, are still Orientals, and it is obvious that each nation is filled with the most bitter hatred for the other. It will be a war in which small mercy will be shown, and a war, moreover, in which neither nation has an organization caring for its wounded and sick in a manner that Western nations have perfected. Probably Bulgaria had not realized the task that each individual was undertaking. Certainly among the poorer classes the possibility of a prolonged campaign and severe fighting is not even yet entertained. For they add contempt to their hatred for the Turk and believe the war will scarcely be a greater affair than the campaign of Shitnitza—a few days' march, one battle, and a triumphal progress back to their homes.

But, although restraint was the marked feature of the first day's call to arms, it has gradually given place to a most marked enthusiasm. The trains that poured into the capital bringing reservists from distant centres, and the endless stream of peasants and country carts crowding the roads, seemed to bring home to all that it was a "nation in arms for a national cause," and as units gradually took shape and formed bodies and First and Second Line troops began to be seen enthusiasm increased.

The enthusiasm reconciled people to the inevitable hardships that the calling out of the national army means—hardships that it is very difficult for men in England to realize. We grumbled at the coal strike and its consequences, the stopping of a certain amount of our train service, the rise in the price of certain commodities, and the dislocation of certain businesses. But can we imagine what it is to find every train absolutely reserved for troops, all the trainways and omnibuses stopped, 90 per cent. of the cabs withdrawn from the streets, and all shops, excepting those dealing in the barest necessities of life, shut, all business at a standstill, and all our private possessions—horses, motor-cars, carts, fuel and forage—liable to be requisitioned, and nothing given in return but a slip of paper which we may or may not be able to redeem according to the result of the war? This has been the state of Sofia for the past week. No doubt as time progresses those who remain behind will make shift to get things in some order again. But the strain must continue until the army marches back. Whatever may be the political rights or wrongs of the problem, and whatever the expediency of Bulgaria's appeal to arms, it is impossible to deny a tribute of very genuine admiration to a people that can take up a national burden of this nature, and take it up willingly and cheerfully for a cause they think just.

Serbia.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Salonica, Oct. 10.

THE lines of the projected action of Serbian and Bulgarian bands in the event of war are now coming to light. The Serbs have divided their district into three divisions—Prechora, Monastir, and Novi Bazar. Ten bands, numbering 100 each and commanded by Serbian officers, will operate in each section. The Bulgarian bands are numerous and are distributed over diverse districts. They have at present manifested their activity in Janitza, Vardar, and Djuma-i-Bala. In Janitza bodies of 100 to 150 are roaming over the district, exciting the population to rise in revolt and threatening, in case of refusal, to burn the villages and massacre the inhabitants. Between Djuma-i-Bala and Nevrokop bands are endeavouring to harass the Turks and interfere with telegraphic communications. All my telegrams despatched by courier since 6th have been returned. The Serbian lines are occupied by the military.

Sofia, Oct. 13.

The Turks have apparently begun the war against Serbia and Bulgaria in an unceremonious fashion by sending 3,000 men across the Serbian frontier near Risovatz and over 500 across the Bulgarian frontier near Chukarkou to the south of Philippopolis. The invading forces are presumably composed of irregulars, but on the point no definite information is obtainable.

Belgrade, Oct. 14.

An official telegram announces that a Turkish force has crossed the Serbian frontier close to Vrania, which is the terminus of the Serbian State Railway. Shots were interchanged, but the exact details of the fighting are still wanting.

The main body of the Serbian forces should now have passed the Morava defile and be drawn upon both sides of the railway, near the frontier. The detachments which are scattered westwards on the frontier of the Sanjak will in all probability be drawn in as the main army increases to striking force in order to facilitate operations.

The numbers of Turks who have crossed the frontier have been increased by rumour hourly, but from trustworthy sources it is believed that an ordinary frontier incident has been exaggerated owing to the importance of the crisis. Reinforcements, however, have been moved down.

Vienna, Oct. 14.

A telegram from Belgrade to the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* states to-night that the engagement which began near Risovatz early this morning has lasted ten hours and was still undecided. According to an unconfirmed report the Turks have taken Vrania. The report causes great excitement and some uneasiness in the Serbian capital.

Belgrade, Oct. 14.

The following official version of the frontier fighting is issued:—
"At 5 o'clock this morning Turkish troops to the number of 3,000 attacked some Serbian guards near Risovatz, firing a volley of bullets which killed two and wounded four Serbian soldiers. The Serbians repelled the fire, but not being strong in numbers obtained assistance from the nearest town, Vrania. After the presentation of its Note to the Porte yesterday the Government regards the attack as an act of provocation. Fighting continues."—*Reuter.*

Constantinople, Oct. 14.

The Serbians crossed the border at 5-50 this morning near Risovatz. Fighting began at 7 o'clock.

Montenegro.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cettina, Oct. 11.

According to news received here from Cettinze, sharp fighting has already taken place. One section of the Montenegrin army is believed already to have crossed the Boyana, down which two days ago the Austrian-Lloyd steamship *Able* passed between the hostile armies. Another Montenegrin force, which is operating in the neighbourhood of Tuzi, is stated to have attacked the fort of Shiptchank, which is said to have been almost demolished by artillery fire. It is likewise stated that General Vukotitch's force has surrounded Akova, and that the portion of the army which is operating in the neighbourhood of Podgoritza has captured the fortress of Detchitch. Those relatives of King Nicholas who were in disgrace in connexion with the bomb affair, have been reinstated as officers in the Army.

Cettinze, Oct. 11.

According to the latest official information, the position at Shiptchank has fallen into the hands of the Montenegrins after fierce fighting. The road to Tuzi is now open to the Montenegrin advance, while the Montenegrins are likewise said to hold the key to the northern road to Skutari.

The Turkish commander at Detchitch was brought before King Nicholas, who received his submission.

The Army of the North is stated to have crossed the Tara.

Podgoritza, Oct. 11, 4-40 p.m.

The battle was continued early this morning. Fighting is now general along almost the whole extent of the Turco-Montenegrin frontier. General Martinovitch, with the southern army, is operating with success against the extremely strong Turkish fortress of Tarabosh, which dominates Skutari from the south.

King Nicholas to-day visited the hospitals, which are overflowing. He kissed the badly wounded men and the dead on the forehead, and addressing the wounded in tones of deep emotion said he thanked all his brave troops in the name of the Fatherland. Prince Mirko carried a severely wounded man into the hospital. The scenes are heartrending.—*Reuter.*

9-20 p.m.

Over 6,000 Malissori have revolted against Turkish authority and are attacking the Turkish army opposed to the Montenegrins from the rear. Several hundreds of them have arrived at Podgoritza for the purpose of securing arms.—*Reuter.*

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Podgoritza, Oct. 11.

The Montenegrins captured the fortress of Rogaine this morning after a very sharp fight. They now hold three Turkish posts over the frontier. Fighting has continued on and off all day. The Turks retreated over the Tosa river and tried to destroy bridges, but failed, then fired on their own blockhouses and retreated on Tuzi.

THE TAKING OF DETCHICH.

The only direct accounts of the fighting that appears in the London papers come from Miss M. E. Durham, who is with the English Red Cross, and is the only correspondent who has been allowed by the Montenegrins to see the fighting and describe it. Telegraphing on October 11th Miss Durham said:—

Owing to the severe censorship I have not until now been able to send you details of yesterday's fighting when the Montenegrins carried all before them, and forced the Turks to retreat. All the special foreign correspondents except myself have been detained in Cetinje, but I am allowed to go practically where I like.

Before 7 o'clock on Thursday morning I was out on the big plain at the foot of the mountain, where lies that inviolable line the frontier. In front of me towered the great mountain stronghold Detchich, the most formidable Turkish fort on the frontier. Sheep grazed quietly in the foreground as if nothing were happening, while from the Montenegrin mountains on the left shells tore across the plain and struck the walls of the fort on the summit of the mountain. Columns of smoke rose intensely white against the purple mountains, and heavy detonations filled the air.

There was a sharp continuous rattle of rifle fire from the lower slopes of Detchich, and at Misljah, where there is a fortified camp. Shortly before 9 o'clock firing ceased quite suddenly, and there was silence. A heavy cloud settled over Detchich, as if the mountain were on fire, and shrouded it completely from view. The Montenegrin artillery then directed their guns on to the Roman hill, which is also strongly fortified. It lies at the foot of Detchich, and is immediately on the frontier. Meanwhile the Zeta battery bombarded Vranje, an island-like hill on the Great Plain. Vranje, which is the only Turkish frontier fort possessing heavy guns, replied fiercely. But the fire was ill-directed, and did no harm to the patriot troops.

Then the clouds lifted suddenly from Detchich, and the glad news spread that the Montenegrins had captured it with a rush. Through my glasses I could see that a flag was flying on the summit, and that it was not the crescent.

The next day Miss Durham telegraphed:—

The Montenegrins are successful everywhere, but their losses in killed and wounded have been heavy. Their capture of Rogane, after a severe fight, is regarded as a great feat. The bridge across the river, which the Turks attempted to destroy in their retreat, is still intact. One of the most cherished spoils of the assault is a gun in working order and ammunition.

To-day, except for a few shots at Vranje, the strongest Turkish fort on the frontier, and at Shipchanik, the little rocky hill that covers Tuzi, little has taken place. Both sides are exhausted after the terrific struggle of the past two days. I have now been supplied with further details of the taking of Detchich. The plans of the Montenegrins contemplated the capture of the fortress on the second day of the war. I remember that only last year the Turks fortified the place, and an English correspondent who happened to be here at the time made the remark to me: "I pity any one who tries to take Detchich." The Montenegrins, however, after bombarding the fort for some hours, advanced up the precipitous crags. Their final charge was so furious that the retreating Turks, who lost about 300 men, had no time to get all their guns out of gear. They were actually fired at with their own guns, handled by the Montenegrin troops, as they retreated southward. Sixty-four more prisoners were brought into Podgoriza to-night, many of them seriously wounded.

STIRRING STORY BY CAPTURED COMMANDER.

The Central News correspondent wired from Podgoriza on October, 14th. Sitting in a café, eating a meal, your correspondent found one of the captured commanders, who told me following story of the storming of Detchich and the events immediately preceding it:—

"I arrived at Detchich from Stamboul less than four weeks ago. Greater and lesser Detchich consist of a mountain side with three crags surmounting it. The fort itself consists only of walls of loose rock, no mortar entering into their composition.

"I had 120 men under my command. The total force at Detchich was 500 men, but a quarter of them, comprising Greeks, Bulgarians, and Servians, deserted. They knew about the outbreak of war earlier than we Mohammedans.

"On the 9th we were suddenly assailed with a storm of shell, and then we knew that war had broken out. I only had four pieces of artillery, of which three were very old. We were being shelled from a distance of about 5,000 metres, and we were, frankly

speaking, not in a position to make a reply. Besides, our battalion of the 72nd Regiment consisted almost entirely of recruits.

"Our 400 men lay down behind the rocks in a firing line extending about one kilometre. During the night quite a hundred men deserted and Malissoria, who I calculate numbered 2,000 men, closed in upon us steadily. On the morning of the 10th fighting commenced. The Montenegrins assaulted us upon all sides, and what happened on my left and right it is impossible for me to say. My captain, Ahmed Effendi, fell, but I do not remember seeing any other casualties. Every man fought for his own life among the rocks. A dozen Montenegrins threw themselves upon me. I fired upon them with my revolver, and then made for fresh cover, but I fell into a crevice and injured my foot.

"As I lay reloading my revolver, my assailants threw themselves upon me. I was brutally handled, not one among them showing any compassion. Finally I was set on my feet and given a horse to ride. Here in Podgoriza I am being treated well."

SURRENDER OF TUZI.

Telegraphing again on October 14th, Miss Durham said:—To-day (Monday) has been a day of great triumph for Montenegro. Yesterday the border town Tuzi and the fortress Shipchanik, which commands it, were summoned to surrender. They refused, and at 6 this morning, as the dawn was breaking, I heard the first guns boom out from our side, beginning the bombardment. From six batteries stationed at different points the Montenegrin artillery pounded shell upon the doomed fortress. After they had withstood this fierce fire for some three hours the Turks realised that further resistance was useless, and hoisted the white flag. A parley took place, and at the end of it the town and garrison surrendered unconditionally.

At first the Turkish commanders asked, as a condition of the surrendering of the fortress, that they should be permitted to retire with their forces to Scutari, but this offer was not entertained. An old friend both of Montenegro and the Albanian Malissoria, I was granted special permission—accorded to no other English correspondent—to witness the final dramatic scene.

THE SPOILS OF THE BATTLE.

Accompanied by one of the Red Cross nurses, who carried a hamper full of first-aid bandages, I arrived at the frontier at 2-30 this (Monday) afternoon. On one side of the river Boyana is a little Montenegrin house—its sides freely riddled with shot holes; on the other are the untouched walls of the deserted Turkish blockhouse. A little beyond, across the level plain, rises grey, craggy Shipchanik. At the little customs house on the frontier was Prince Danilo, who is the general commanding this division of the army. With him was his youngest brother, Prince Peter, who fired the first shot in the campaign. Their Royal Highnesses greeted me very cordially, and I had the pleasure of congratulating Prince Danilo on the speedy victory which he had achieved. And it is a great victory indeed, for it has resulted, as the Prince told me, in the capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners, three batteries of guns, and a great store of rifles and ammunition.

At 4 o'clock the military band struck up a lively march, and heading a battalion of our Montenegrins, marched over the border. The troops had gone to take possession of Shipchanik.

VILLAGE IN FLAMES.

Then followed a long pause. While we waited the sun went down, and the mountains became grey and then a black silhouette against the unclouded sky. Then the slender crescent moon shone softly in the heavens—the only crescent now above the land, for the Turkish emblem has been hauled down, we hope for ever. Red flames leapt on the horizon—a Mohammedan village had been fired during the bombardment of Vranje, and was burning fiercely.

I exclaimed sorrowfully at the sight. "Let it burn," cried a very old woman by my side bitterly. "How many Christian villages I have seen burnt by the Turks."

In the dusk could be seen trailing slowly towards us, like a wounded snake, a long procession. The Montenegrin soldiers drew up on either side of the road and waited. There was a tense silence. Then the band played a march rather solemnly, and the leaders of the Turkish army rode up and drew rein. The Pasha at their head slowly dismounted. He was a short stout man, wearing the familiar Turkish uniform and the fez. Accompanied by a Montenegrin officer, the Pasha approached Prince Danilo, who, on horseback, and surrounded by his staff of officers, waited to receive him. The Pasha offered his sword by the hilt. The Prince, with an inclination of his head, accepted it. Bending from the saddle of his white horse, he said very kindly, "You have borne yourself right heroically."

The band played the long drawn minor notes of the national hymn, "God Save Montenegro," and the Pasha retired.

Then followed the procession of prisoners—an amazing spectacle. Rank after rank out of the gloom tramped what seemed to be endless files of Turkish regulars. They were carrying bundles and coats. On they came in fairly regular order, four or five abreast. For nearly a quarter of an hour I watched them pass. I thought of what I had read of Roman triumphs.

Then someone hailed me, and I was most courteously offered a seat in one of the Government automobiles for the return journey. When we entered Podgoritz—a passing the long train of prisoners on the way—the town was brilliantly illuminated with a row of candles in every window.

One could not help feeling deeply impressed by the incidents of the afternoon and by this final simple touch of national rejoicing. For many years I have given all my energy to the task—as far as one woman can help it—of releasing the European peoples from the Turkish yoke, and it seems that at last the goal is in sight.

Many an Albanian tribesman greeted me with "God bless you, lady," or "Queen," as they have nicknamed me.

THE ADVANCE ON SKUTARI.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Cettigne, Oct. 13.

The actual state of the Turco-Montenegrin operations may briefly be summarized as follows—

The Montenegrin Army is divided into three forces. One in the north under General Vukotitch, which crossed the frontier and captured Akova (Bielopolje), where yesterday a Te Deum was sung in celebration of the success of the Montenegrin arms. The second has its headquarters at Podgoritz under the command of General Lazovitch. The third, under General Martinovich, the Minister for War, set out from Antivari, and is advancing between the Skutari lake and the sea. The Generalissimo is the Crown Prince Danilo.

THE NORTHERN ATTACK.

The objective of the second and third armies is Skutari. While the latter is attempting an attack from the south the intention of the former is to march upon the town from the north. This force, some 14 battalions strong, is presently engaged in attempting to capture the Turkish forts on the heights bounding the eastern side of the plain stretching southwards from Podgoritz to the Skutari lake.

After very fierce fighting Roganë, Detobitch and Planinitza have been wrested from the Turks. So far as is known at present the enemy is not yet dislodged from his intrenchments behind Shipchanik, though the fort itself has been demolished. A few miles further south the fortified height of Vranje also remains to be taken. The energy of the Montenegrins appears only equalled by the strength of the Turkish resistance. On both sides the hatred of generations is finding vent, and compared with the strength of the forces engaged the losses are considerable. The number of Montenegrins killed in the fighting of the last few days at Podgoritz is not stated, but up to yesterday morning 850 wounded had been brought to hospital and more are continually coming in. Three hundred Turks were taken prisoners, including some officers who will be distributed between Nikabitz and Danilovgrad. The Montenegrin soldiers pay tribute to the valour of the Turks, who are provided with good artillery, but very bad ammunition.

The total force of Turks opposed to the Montenegrin advance in this district is believed to be 18 battalions, which it is hoped it will be possible to surround and to prevent from retreating south.

THE SOUTHERN ADVANCE.

Probably the hardest task is falling on General Martinovich, whose force is stated to be 20 battalions. This is divided into two portions. The northern, and by far the stronger, is attempting to capture Tarabosh, which is perched at a height of over 1,000 ft. overlooking Skutari Lake, and dominating the town. It is said to be fortified in the most modern fashion. The southern division has crossed the Boyana at Lvarzi, about five kilometres from the mouth, and with the aid of some of the Malissori put the Turkish garrison to flight. According to an official telegram this Montenegrin force is now making its position secure before advancing northwards.

General Martinovich telegraphs that the northern section of his army had a fierce fight with the Turkish forces at Shiroka, which lies beneath the heights whereon is Tarabosh, and that the Turks lost several hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. Other accounts which have been received indicate that the Montenegrin losses have been proportionally heavy, and that if the Turks have been repulsed it was only with great difficulty. The magnitude of the task which has fallen to the lot of General Martinovich can only be realized by those who know the Montenegrin hills, along which he was forced to make his own road for the passage of artillery.

A SKETCH OF PODGORITZA.

At Podgoritz itself no doubt is felt that real warfare is in progress, and that within a few miles. The streets are filled with cheering soldiers—powerful lithe men in Khaki—with whom mingle wild-looking Albanians from the hills. From time to time there arrives a carriage bringing wounded. Everybody is doing his or her best to help the latter but the hospital and ambulance arrangements are of the most primitive nature, and there is practically no organization to cope with the numbers needing medical attendance. It is hoped that the Red Cross Missions from abroad will arrive soon, but it is desirable that there should be as little delay as possible. To-day wounded are arriving here from Shiroka. The enthusiasm of the people is intense. From all parts of Europe men are arriving unsolicited to take up arms. In addition a good proportion of Roman Catholic Malissori are fighting with the Montenegrins. Generations of feud with the Turks have brought the exasperation of the people to such a pitch that now war has been openly declared the soldiers are fired with a spirit which makes attack and defence of the bloodiest character. The advance on Skutari, although the war is not yet a week old has already been attended with much loss. Its success is still in the balance. Fortunately the weather is still quite warm.

It appears that in the fight at Shiroka the Montenegrin force was fired on by cannon from the Turkish boats on the lake as well as by Turkish troops. Although it is unofficially stated, it appears that Montenegrin losses, which in this action were particularly heavy, were due to the fact that fire was suddenly opened by the Turks in the darkness of night, searchlight being thrown on the attacking force.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Vienna, Oct. 14.

On the Montenegrin front events are proceeding slowly. Skutari has been reinforced by Essad Pasha with nine battalions from Durazzo. According to Turkish reports, Essad Pasha's force suffered considerably from Albanian attacks, and two battalions that were left behind as rearguard were decimated.

Major Feth-ed-Din Bey, the commander of the Detobitch position, which was captured by the Montenegrins, informs the correspondent of the *Nieuw Freie Presse* that of his original garrison, consisting of 500 men, a quarter, composed of Ottoman Greeks, Bulgars, and Serbs, deserted before the declaration of war. During the night preceding the final Montenegrin attack 100 more of his men, mostly recruits, fled. The remainder of the garrison was overpowered by the combined rush of 2,000 Montenegrins and Malissori.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cettigne, October 14.

Information received to-day confirms the serious character of the fight at Shiroka. An attack by about 1,000 men was being prepared upon Tarabosh on Friday night, when suddenly the Skutari searchlights were thrown upon them. The quick-firing guns in the fortress immediately opened from above, moving down the attacking force, which was ordered to retire.

The Montenegrins, inspired by blind courage, refused to retreat and continued in the face of a hail of bullets to advance against the position. It is believed that nearly the whole force was wiped out. All the afternoon wounded have been brought here, where women with grave faces are crowding the entrance to the hospital.

It seems probable after the affair at Tarabosh and the attack on Shipchanik, which was also accompanied by severe loss, more in keeping with modern warfare, though perhaps less characteristic of the proverbial valour and dash of the Montenegrins, will be adopted.

It is stated that the Turks at Bielopolje (Akova) hoisted the white flag and then opened fire on the Montenegrins, none of whom, however, were killed.

The official figures of Montenegrin casualties up to this morning are:—Dead, 148; wounded, 522; missing, two. In the Montenegrin hospitals are 92 wounded Turks. Six hundred and fifty Turks are stated to have been found dead. The corrected figures of Turkish prisoners are 126 Nizams and five officers. Eight Krupp guns, many rifles, much ammunition, and four flags have been captured.

Since the publication of the figures the news has been received of the surrender of Tuzi and the capture of Shipchanik and Vranje by the Montenegrins after hard fighting. The number of casualties is not known, but it is believed that there are many Turkish prisoners.

Later

At Tuzi and Shipchanik, two positions in the chain of Turkish fortresses along the hills on the eastern side of the plain of Podgoritzza and about ten kilometres from that town, there are stated to have been 5,000 Turkish soldiers. Three thousand prisoners are arriving to-night. Before capitulating the garrison asked permission to retire with their arms to Skutari, which was refused.

The total Montenegrin casualties up to this evening are 256 killed and over 800 wounded including a considerable number of officers. The wounded are being cared for at Podgoritzza and Cetigne. Few preparations having been made for the wounded, the number of doctors and trained nurses is very small.

Volunteers continue to arrive from abroad to take up arms.

General Vukotitch telegraphs some particulars of the operations which have been undertaken for the advance on Berane. Yesterday afternoon a section of the Northern Army operating against Gusijsko captured Visitor Hill, dominating the town. Four Krupp guns were taken and five flags.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Cettigne Oct. 15.

According to official information there have been captured at Tuzi nine guns, eight quickfives, 7,000 Mausers, a large quantity of stores and ammunition, 5,000 soldiers and 92 officers.

Soon after midnight Hum (Helm) Height, six kilometres south to Tuzi, capitulated. It is believed that the road is now clear to Skutari, from which the advance guard, aided by Malissori, is reported to be not far distant. The greater part of General Martinovitch's army is reported to have crossed the Boyana River, leaving a portion in the neighbourhood of Taraboshi.

Turkish troops have bombarded and burned Kriva, near the Egri Palanka Pass, having first permitted the exit of the peasants and the women and children. The Bulgarian insurgent leader perished.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Oct. 15.

An official *communiqué*, issued by the Agence Ottomane, announces that a Montenegrin attack on Kriva near the mouth of the Boyana has been repulsed. The Ottoman commander, Saad-ed-Din Bey, a distinguished officer, was killed. Two Turkish majors have been killed in the fighting near Tuzi against the Montenegrins and Malissori, which is described as having been extremely sanguinary. Gusijsko has been cleared by a counter-attack, and the Montenegrins have been driven back across the frontier. Fighting continues at Berane.

Oct. 14.

German officers attached to the Ottoman army are resigning their German commissions, and will join the Turkish forces. I understand that they have received a hint that they will be reinstated in the German army at the conclusion of peace.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT)

Salonica Oct. 15.

The news of the attack on Skutari has provoked great excitement in Albania. Thousands of Albanians are marching to the relief of the town under their own chiefs.

Fighting is proceeding between the Turks and the Servians in the neighbourhood of the Morava and at other points on the frontier.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Cettigne, Oct. 15.

As newspaper correspondents are not allowed to follow the Montenegrin advance it is difficult to know exactly the position of the various sections of the army. It seems, however, that while a

smaller portion, with the artillery, has been engaged in capturing the line of Turkish positions perched on the hills overlooking the Podgoritzza plain, the remainder of this army, aided by Malissori, has been steadily advancing by a more northerly route upon Skutari, from which it is said to-day to be a few miles distant. It will have, however, to await the arrival of the other force with the artillery, to which no resistance save that offered by the natural difficulties of the country is expected to be offered.

The capture of this line of forts—Planinitza, Rogame, Detchitch, and Vranje—together with Tuzi, was attended by a considerable proportion of casualties. Already on Saturday there were some 400 wounded at Podgoritzza, which, in view of the strong natural positions and the undaunted valour of the defenders, is not surprising. In fact, the manner in which the war is being conducted is reminiscent of bygone days and is proof that the present generation of Montenegrins is animated by no less warlike a spirit than that of their forefathers. Unfortunately they do not realize that valour alone is unavailing against an army with modern weapons, and already there have been many incidents which are examples at the same time of magnificent courage and of useless waste of life.

The heavy losses of General Martinovitch's army, which is attempting to capture the strong modern fortress of Taraboshi, are due to this cause. The exact details of what occurred are lacking, but it seems that on Friday night a considerable body of men tried to make an attack on the fortifications, and refusing to obey the order to retreat, were caught by a cross fire from the fort and from the Turkish boats on the lake, and were mown down. According to the account of a wounded officer who is here the killed and wounded numbered about 700. It is now stated that a small body of troops has been left near Taraboshi while the majority of the force has crossed the Boyana in order to advance on Skutari from the south.

The numbers of the various armies are unobtainable. It is generally stated that in all there are 40,000 men, the southern army comprising probably 15 to 20 battalions and the central army slightly less. The northern appears to be meeting with very slight resistance, and its objective is uncertain.

The immediate necessity for the Montenegrins is to capture Taraboshi, for who holds Taraboshi with modern armament holds Skutari. The attempt to enter Skutari without the possession of Taraboshi would be madness. Difficulties are great. Between Skutari lake and the sea are high mountain ridges, and the roads which would be suitable for heavy artillery are only partially constructed, while within the fortress it is believed that there is a large Turkish force. The Montenegrin armies are gradually encircling it, and on their failure or success must depend to a great extent the failure or success of the Montenegrin cause.

THE DESIRE FOR EXPANSION.

For although, doubtless, as set forth in the King's proclamation to the people of Montenegro calling upon them to take up arms in aid of the oppressed Serbs in Turkey, this motive was in part the cause of the war, it is equally probable that the occasion was deemed favourable for obtaining material gain to Montenegro. The same proclamation speaks in fact of the "noble Malissori who have been fighting for two years for their rights, freedom for union with Montenegro." If material gain be an object—though at the same time it is probable that the exasperation of the people at the treatment of the frontier population had reached a pitch when holding back was dangerous—it is obvious that the direction of possible extension of territory would be Skutari with the possession of the entire lake and the lands to the north, together with the valley of Boyana which, if it were drained, would give Montenegro a much-desired fertile district. Hence the importance of the capture of Taraboshi as the key of Skutari. Of stores and ammunition there is said to be no lack, and the capture of Tuzi and other positions has increased the supply though, as a consequence, the large number of prisoners has increased the number of mouths to feed. But so unthinking are the soldiers, so anxious to be at grips with the Turks, that difficulty is experienced in arranging the commissariat, men considering it almost a disgrace not to be in the fighting line. It is almost impossible to hold them back, whether they be old men, boys, or in the prime of life. It makes one the more sad to think that this indomitable courage is in many cases its own undoing.

The losses are, and must be heavy, and but few preparations are made for the treatment of wounded. Field hospitals are non-existent, and the wounded of the southern army have to be brought by boat on lake and river to Rijeka, whence they are transported here by road. Here the hospital arrangements are adequate for a certain number of men, but there are only two or three doctors, and practically no trained nurses. The arrangements at Podgoritzza, as elsewhere, are of the most primitive description. The women of Cettigne are doing their best, and the same spirit which animates the men animates their wives and daughters. Except on foot or

by conveyance hired from Austria there is practically no means of getting from place to place since the motor omnibuses which in ordinary times connect the various towns as well as all carriages and horses have been commandeered. So far the weather has remained fine.

[Podgoritz, Oct. 16.

General Martinovitch who is commanding the Montenegrin southern army, telegraphs that his troops have occupied a fortified position on Mount Mouritch, opposite Tarabosh, after a short engagement.—*Reuter*.

Podgoritz, Oct. 16.

After ten days' fighting Berane has been captured by the Montenegrins, and at noon to-day General Vukitch led his victorious troops into the town. Fourteen guns and a quantity of war material and provisions fell into the hands of the Montenegrins. Over 700 prisoners were taken.

The Serbian population welcomed the victors with joy, hailing them as their deliverers. In the final attack on the town the Montenegrins lost 10 killed and 31 wounded.

Fifteen hundred Turkish irregulars from the vilayet of Kosovo were yesterday being pushed forward to the assistance of the town.—*Reuter*.

Berane, which is about 4 miles from the Montenegrin frontier, together with the surrounding district, is chiefly inhabited by members of the Serb-speaking Vasyovitch clan. The territory of this tribe was divided by the frontier drawn by the Treaty of Berlin, part being assigned to Montenegro and part being left to Turkey. In consequence of this the Berane division of the clan has always looked to its Montenegrin brothers for liberation in time of oppression. During the disturbed months before the actual declaration of war Berane was the scene of massacres, and the unfortunate Kaimakam, a Christian, was killed by Nizams in August last on account of his fruitless attempts to protect the Serb population and restrain the Nizams from firing into Montenegrin territory from the blockhouse at Mokovats.

(FROM A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Podgoritz, Oct. 16.

I went this morning with the Red Cross to Tuzi. I found 100 wounded Nizams in a most filthy hospital. I spent all the morning burning the filthy dressings and rags which were strewn everywhere, even in the kitchen. The Turkish doctor demanded leave to follow his battalion and refused at first to attend to the patients, although we have no Turkish-speaking doctors. As Tuzi has been practically besieged, the work of bringing in food occupied a large part of to-day. Shirts and sheets for the hospital are urgently required.

Oct. 16.

I went to-day to Tuzi and found things already getting in order. The Turkish hospital was fairly tidy, and the doctors, resigned to their fate, were at work.

Podgoritz, Oct. 16, 9 p.m.

The surrender of Berane was preceded by very severe fighting.

Under cover of darkness yesterday evening the Montenegrins stormed two important positions on the Rogama heights and captured two Krupp guns with their ammunition. During the night they entrenched themselves. The battle was resumed in the early morning.

Meanwhile a Montenegrin division under General Voivoditch broke through the Turkish lines to the east and completed the enveloping movement. When the garrison saw that they were completely surrounded they hoisted a white flag. This was at 11 o'clock this morning.

When the first Montenegrin detachment marched into Berane they found that during the night 4,000 regular troops and 3,000 Albanian Muselman irregulars had made good their retreat. All that remained were 700 Nizams and 500 Radifs. Twelve Krupp field guns and a large quantity of ammunition were, however, left behind intact.—*Reuter*.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Salonica, Oct. 12.

Numerous abortive attempts have been made by Bulgarian bands to blow up Turkish military trains. The bombs were in every case discovered by the sentinels. The bands have, however, succeeded in destroying an important bridge between Ishtip and Kotehana.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Athens Oct. 12.

News comes from Epirus to the effect that the Turks have fortified their position at Pentegigadia with ten Krupp guns. This was the principal objective of the operations in the last war. The Turks have called up the Albanian rearbists, but the response to the order for mobilization has been small. The actual garrison of Janina is about 6,000 men, but the troops have been drafted away from the other towns of the vilayet.

The Ottoman Embassy in London asked the *Times* to publish the following:—

"The Ottoman Embassy begs to acknowledge receipt of the numerous offers from ladies and gentlemen in the British Isles of sending ambulance materials such as medicines, bandages, etc., to the Red Crescent hospitals in Constantinople, and to tender in the name of its Government and of its compatriots its very sincere thanks to those above-mentioned ladies and gentlemen for their marks of sympathy and their humane sentiments, and to state that their kind offers are thankfully accepted by the Imperial Government and that the materials should be addressed to the President of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society in Constantinople.

"The Ottoman Embassy, very grateful for the considerable number of applications received from all parts of the British Isles for volunteer service in the Ottoman Army, thanks very warmly, in the name of its Government and of its compatriots, those applicants, and informs them that as the Imperial Government has not yet taken a decision concerning the admission of foreigners in the Ottoman Army the Embassy regrets to be unable to comply with their demands."

According to a Reuter message from Constantinople, Lady Lowther, wife of the British Ambassador, has taken the initiative in organizing a relief fund in aid of the wives and children of wounded soldiers. She invites contributions of all kinds.

Mr. George Stoker, Moorgate, Holne, South Devon, writes to suggest that the British Red Crescent Society should be enabled to relieve the Turks, in the same way that British Red Cross help has been accepted by the Bulgarians. He says that the Mohammedans under the British flag will naturally expect some practical expression of sympathy with their sick and wounded co-religionists, and adds that those who served with the Turks in 1877-78 know with what gratitude our efforts then were received.

The Strategy of the War.

(BY THE "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)
WAR PLANS OF THE ALLIES.

Oct. 12.

THE continued presence at Constantinople of the representatives of three out of the four Balkan allies can only be attributed to the fact that the armies of these three States are not quite ready to act.

It has been already indicated that Bulgaria would probably be ready to move by October 15 at the earliest and that an advance might be expected between October 15 and 21. The exact state of readiness of the Serbian army is more indeterminate; but a study of all the news from Serbian sources leads to a belief that this army will also be ready to move forward between October 19 and 21. Reports that the Serbians would cross into Bulgaria and act with King Ferdinand's army have already been noticed, and they are confirmed by a message to the same effect from the well-informed Correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna. Whether this Serbian army, or perhaps we should say Serbian contingent, will act with the Bulgarian main army towards Adrianople or be given a secondary mission to cover the right flank of the Bulgarians and to assail the few passes through the Rhodope Mountains, will appear in due course, but we must expect that the communications of this Serbian contingent, doubled up as they will be with those of the Bulgarians, will not be of the simplest.

SERBIA'S CONTINGENT.

It is not possible to believe that all Serbia's army has gone eastward. The presence of a strong Serbian force at Vranja is a necessity of the situation; the roads which lead into the Sanjak from Serbia must be held; and in view of the uneasy feelings in Austria some corps of observation must be retained on the Danube and the Drina, while other garrisons and flâpôts will tie up a certain number of men. Probably not less than 50,000 men have joined the Bulgarians, and we must expect that a more considerable body of Serbian troops is concentrating towards Vranja, whether for defensive or offensive purposes. If columns, regular or irregular, enter the Sanjak, we must anticipate that Austria will not remain unmoved, and the whole situation on this side is anxious for all the States involved.

As for the Servian contingent in Bulgaria, we must take this as one of the many proofs of King Ferdinand's skilful diplomacy. It is this Sovereign who has spun the web of the war and has contracted the alliances which have brought about the combination against Turkey. It is his army that is the kernel of the alliance. It is the four millions sterling in specie which he has accumulated in advance, and the paper money which it will cover, that is the war chest of the alliance, and if he has succeeded in attracting a large Servian contingent to his headquarters he has at one and the same time improved his chances of success at the decisive point and has taken a hostage for Servia's good behaviour. All that is needed is that the arrival of the Servian contingent shall not be so delayed as to enable the Turks to complete their preparations, for every day gained is to the advantage of Turkey, while her enemies are placing the whole of their goods in the shop windows and have no other stock to fall back upon in case of need.

MONTENEGRO AND GREECE.

There is no positive news of any offensive action by Greece. We must assume that her army is concentrating at Larissa and Kalambaka, and that it will advance when King Ferdinand gives the word; but Greece is evidently more impressed with the danger of the adventure than her allies, and until the action of Italy is known there must be some irresolution at the Greek headquarters. Montenegro is never consumed with any doubt. She has applied the match to the powder and has begun her campaign with masculine determination, in a somewhat absurd and theatrical manner. She has won a small success as the result of her initiative, but she has not yet tackled the main Turkish forces in her front, and in a week's time the war on this frontier will probably attract little attention. It reports are to be credited Albanian volunteers are joining the Turks to resist Montenegro, and if this movement becomes general, Turkey will not have much anxiety on this side. The Turkish 21st and 24th Divisions of Nizams and the 16th Redif Division were by the latest reports available for action on this frontier, and when these are assembled and are joined by Albanian volunteers they should serve to give King Nicholas and his mountaineers many weeks of interesting combat.

A TURKISH VIEW.

The probable action of Turkey, if surprised in Thrace before her concentration is complete, has been already roughly outlined. We do not at present know for certain the zones of concentration fixed for the Turkish First Army and let its opposite number the main Serbo-Bulgarian army. We merely assume certain positions which are suggested by the configuration of the frontier, the track of the railways, and the general dictates of prudent but decisive strategy—and we may be right or wrong. The Turkish view at this moment appears to be as follows. Bulgaria, after forming her depôts, garrisoning her fortresses, holding the coast and frontiers, and observing Rumania, cannot attack with much more than 200,000 men for her grand attack. If the attack takes place between October 15 and 21, and still more at any later date, the Turkish army in Thrace will be capable of resisting this attack in combination with the Adrianople fortress and the supplementary positions to right and left of it. If Servian troops have gone eastward, then a corresponding movement eastward south of the Rhodope Mountains on the part of some of the Macedonian army corps will follow, but not until the character of the Servian movement is absolutely known.

Oct. 14

The general situation in the Balkans remains practically unchanged, but in the course of the present week the Bulgarian concentration should be complete, and if the Servians are in line and Greece ready to advance we are likely to hear of the contact of the advanced guards at least.

THE SITUATION IN THRACE.

Our various Correspondents at the front have not hitherto been allowed to discuss with any freedom the interesting events which are taking place under their eyes, but the necessary and proper restrictions placed upon them during this preparatory period should be relaxed when the war begins, and we may then receive news which may compel us to revise some of our ideas. We do not know for certain where the rival armies in the eastern theatre have concentrated, and until this information is to hand, and more definite reports of the numbers have been received, we are still in the realm of intelligent or unintelligent speculation. We assume that King Ferdinand's main army is massing in the triangle Seimenli (near Tirnovo)-Tchirpen-Yeni Sagra, and that, when the advance begins, some four marches will bring the army to the frontier, but this is only speculation, and the extension of the front of deployment more to the eastward is quite conceivable. At the same time, the reported presence of the Bulgarian army headquarters at Stara Sagra—otherwise Eski Sagra—agrees with the supposition given above.

The selection of a zone of concentration is usually decided upon during the years of preparation. Prudence dominates in cool hours, and the chances are that the zone is selected so that interference on the part of an active enemy with the critical proceedings of concentration by road and rail shall be as far as possible prevented. This may very likely result in the zone of concentration being further from the frontier than might have been desirable in view of Turkey's passive attitude, but arrangements made in peace for this critical and intricate operation are not easily altered at the last moment, and therefore it may well be that Turkey will have a few more days of grace to complete the preparations in the Adrianople-kink Kalissos district.

Whether the Bulgarian staff proposes to advance along the right or left bank of the Maritza, or by both banks, is not yet known. The road system gives a larger latitude on the left bank, but there are four roads fit for wheeled traffic across the mountains over a front of 40 miles west of Adrianople, and engagements on this side are to be foreseen. Further west there is a distance of some 150 miles as the crow flies, where there are only a few mile tracks across the mountains, and these are likely to become a most insecure means of communication in the winter. This fact separates the Thracian and Macedonian theatres into two distinct spheres of operation, and justifies the separation of the Turkish armies if the offensive cannot be assumed. A strong Turkish offensive from Adrianople up the valley of the Maritza might offer great advantages, and is eventually to be expected if the Bulgarian attack can be successfully resisted, but the evidence at present available points to the initiative being with King Ferdinand for the next two or three weeks. At the same time, the Sultan's proclamation that not an inch of his sacred soil is to be trodden by his enemies throws a hard task upon Nazim Pasha's strategy for the frontier are long, the roads across them many, and the enemies numerous. According to present appearances a Bulgarian advance is to be expected at the end of the present week, and upon its success or failure the fortune of war will hinge. There seems to be no doubt that the Turkish reinforcements from Asia Minor are coming in fast, and that if the Bulgarian stroke is unduly delayed the balance may begin to incline to the Turkish side. There may possibly be 150,000 bayonets in the Adrianople district already, and more are coming up.

THE MACEDONIAN THEATRE.

On the side of Macedonia Montenegro still occupies all the stage. King Nicholas' hardy mountaineers have won some successes on their frontiers because of their ruler's bold initiative, but how far these successes are important, and will have consequences that count, we cannot at present judge. The losses recorded are only evidence of skirmishes, and the "fortresses" reported captured are apparently only the plumed blockhouses which line the frontier. The Montenegrin forces are in three columns, of which two are separated by Lake Skutari and the third is pursuing a separate mission to the north. A great chance is offered to the Turkish commander at Skutari if his troops are up, but no railway aids concentration, and the distances from Dibra and Prizrend cannot be covered in less than three or four days. There are probably three or four Turkish divisions concentrating upon Skutari, and if they can be up in time the Montenegrins should have their hands full and be thoroughly happy.

It is not likely that the Turks will detach troops from the Uskub district to meet the Montenegrin attack. A converging attack by the Servians and the Macedonian hands upon Uskub from Krushovatz and Vranja is likely to be part of the allied strategy, and in this movement the Bulgarians can share by sending a column from Kustendil. A Turkish report that a Bulgarian band has blown up two bridges between Ishtip and Kochana seems worthy of credit, and may be due to the Sandansky band, which was busy some days ago at Dymna-i-Bala. It will be the object of the allies to break up communications between Thrace and Macedonia, and although the destruction of a couple of road bridges over the Bregalnitsa river is without importance, we must expect that it is the railway which is aimed at in order to impede the concentration of Turkish troops and to prevent the transfer of forces from one theatre to another. The object of the Turks in Macedonia must be to strike hard at the enemy first ready, whether Serbia or Greece, and a Servian attack from Vranja is the most serious danger on this side. There would appear to be some 200,000 Redifs and Mustahiks mobilized in Macedonia.

On the side of Greece no signs of a Turkish offensive can be noticed, except the despatch of troops from Sorovitchevo to Kozhani. There is a report to-day of an attack by Greek irregulars at Diskata, but it has apparently been repulsed. The Turkish frontier garrisons appear to have orders to withdraw and concentrate, at Ellassona on the Thessaly side and at Yanina on that of Epirus. At Yanina there seem to be few troops, but at Salonika and Monastir are the headquarters of the 5th and 6th Turkish Army Corps, and troops are available to resist a Greek advance. A good deal depends upon

whether the Greeks and Servians move simultaneously or not and upon whether the Turks can preserve intact the railways from Salonica to Verris and Uskub. If the railways are not destroyed the centrally situated Turkish forces, which are now probably completely mobilized, can be directed at will to north or south. The appointment of one commander for all the Turkish forces in the Macedonian theatre was a necessity of the situation, and the strategy of the commanders on this side promises to be exceedingly interesting, even if the issues are secondary compared with those in Thrace.

THE POWERS.

The creaky old wagon that carries the Concert is jolting painfully over the rats in rear of the war chariots, and we can only be thankful if the occupants are not thrown out, or do not fall out among themselves. At present the permissive creation of bodies of scouts by British Territorial Associations is the only momentous act of military preparation recorded. All reports of Russian mobilization are denied. We must believe that the Austrian 15th and 16th Army Corps at Sarajevo and Ragusa are on a war footing, but it is said that the mobilization of the 7th, 12th and 18th Corps at Temesvar, Nagyssenben [Hermannstadt], and Agram, desired by the military party, has been adjourned. The Balkan Committee is active again in England, and it will be interesting to see whether its members will march off to fight or only try to make other people fight for them. However much our interests may be involved in the settlement at the conclusion of the war, we have nothing to do with the struggle now impending, and the questions at issue are not worth the bones of a single grenadier. What we have to do is to remain alert and attentive, and to see to it that surprises do not find us unprepared.

Oct. 16.

An impression is conveyed by reports from Serbia that the troops of this State which have entered Bulgaria have been directed by rail to Kustendil and not towards Thrace.

This plan of campaign seems reasonable enough. The trace of the railways enables a Serbian force coming from Nish to have the entire use of the railway without interfering with the movement of the Bulgarian forces by rail from the Danubian provinces towards the Simeonli area. From Kustendil a column can traverse the Deve Bair pass, and, if it can overcome the Turks in the fortified position of Egri-Palanka, may be able to descend towards Kumanovo, as already suggested, and join in an effective manner in an enveloping movement upon Uskub. Another Serbian column from Bodilgrad can march by Radovintza down the Pchima river on the right of the Kustendil column, while a large Serbian force is likely to be found near Vranja ready to co-operate in the advance.

The Turks at Uskub and Kumanovo hold a central situation in regard to any movement of this character, and be able, intelligently led, to resist one column and fall in concentrated force upon another. These things are not quite so simple as they sound, because in such a tangled mountain country the capacity for resistance of a column of 40,000 or 50,000 brave men should be very considerable, and such column, if only able to hold its own, or to retire without being broken up, can facilitate the enveloping movements of other columns. However dangerous a division of force may appear to be, it must be repeated that in the district north-eastward of Uskub only a column of a certain strength can be usefully engaged, and that if a mass of troops is accumulated on one small hill is gained, while the difficulties of feeding and housing become immense.

It can be observed that the threatened Turkish attack towards Vranja has caused some perturbation at Belgrade, and was evidently not anticipated. A success at Vranja and a repulse of the Servians in the Morava valley would enable the Turks to turn upon the Kustendil column subsequently, and it is to be anticipated that the tendency of the news from Vranja will be to cause the Kustendil column to quicken its movement in order to prevent the Turks from falling upon Vranja in concentrated strength.

If the plan indicated is found to be correct—and the evidence is much too flimsy at present to justify more than a mere conjecture—it would appear that the Serbian staff has a very ambitious plan, aiming at the envelopment and capture of the Turkish forces in the Uskub region. The plan is legitimate enough in itself, provided that no mistake has been made concerning the available strength on each side, but it must be observed that strategy is in some sort the slave of its instruments, and that until the fighting power of the Serbian troops has been tested in a good old-fashioned set-to with the Turks, it would be premature to say that King Peter's troops are capable of prosecuting with success either this plan of campaign or any other. After the first considerable engagements it is usually found that the morale of one army greatly surpasses that of the other. Numerical values then become of less

account, for, as the Koran somewhere observes, a hundred determined men can resist a thousand who are less determined, and until the question of morale is answered by proofs no one can say whether the most profound strategist will succeed or will find all his plans tumbling down like a house of cards.

THE PEACE WITH ITALY.

Oct. 17.

Now that peace has been made with Italy, Turkey is free to try conclusions with Greece at sea, and next word will be with the rival seamen. On this combat much depends. If the sea is free for Turkey she can harry the Greek coasts and send across the Aegean the troops of the 8th or Damascus Army Corps, which are better suited for a campaign in Greece than on the bleak heights of the Rhodope Mountains. The Greek offensive in Thessaly and Epirus will be much hampered, while the transfer of Turkish troops to Thrace from Macedonia or *vice versa* will be facilitated both by sea and land. In the contrary case, the Aegean will still remain closed; the Crown Prince can march forward without anxiety; and Greek transports can convey troops to act against the exposed points of the Turkish coast. The result of the war at sea will have an important bearing upon the land operations, and it will be awaited on all sides with the deepest interest.

THE TUZI SURRENDER.

The Montenegrins have scored a real success in securing the surrender of the Turkish garrison of Tuzi, whose commander read a little too literally the Sultan's order that not an inch of his sacred soil was to be abandoned. At Tuzi there stood the 72nd Brigade of the 22nd or Kitchana independent Nizam division, about 8,500 strong, with which were joined armed inhabitants to the number of about 1,500. These troops and people were cut off by the advance from Podgoritzza and have been made prisoners by King Nicholas's mountaineers. The importance of a first victory in war is too great to disregard; and the effect of this success by the most diminutive of the allies will be to embolden Turkey's enemies and to add fresh vigour to their attacks.

It is, however, too much to say yet that Skutari must fall. The 70th and 71st Brigades of this division remain to be accounted for, and the obstacles which this covering force have accumulated before the Montenegrin advance have allowed Essad Pasha to reach Skutari, probably with the 18th or 21st Nizam Division, while, according to our correspondent at Salonica, many thousand Albanians are hastening to the frontier under their own chiefs to resist the Montenegrin advance. There was much love lost between these two people, and however much Albanians may desire their virtual independence, they certainly do not desire that Montenegrins shall lord it in Albanian lands. The re-establishment of affairs on this frontier by Turkey seems practicable, but naturally every man directed to this side is a man lost to oppose the Serbian advance, and from that point of view the Tuzi surrender is of importance to the allies.

Nothing definite has been heard of the Montenegrin column under Vukovitch, which is said to have taken Akova (Dielopolje) some days ago. The object of this force is evidently to join hands with Serbian columns which may advance into the Sanjak from the northeast. No news of the advance of such columns has at present come to hand, and it is probable that Montenegro acted before Serbia was ready. We shall, however, probably hear of operations in this district before long, for our correspondent at Belgrade states that the Serbian Third Army, under General Yankovitch, has been entrusted with a mission in this quarter.

THE SERBIAN ADVANCE.

As Turkey has now broken off relations with Bulgaria and has addressed a Note to the Powers virtually rejecting the demands of the allies, we must expect that the latter will attempt at once to enforce their demands with the sword, and that a more or less simultaneous advance will take place on the frontiers of Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria.

Our Belgrade correspondent tells us that the main Serbian army under General Stephanovitch is at Vranja, and has for its objective Uskub. This is in accordance with the writer's anticipation, and was the obvious course dictated by geographical and military considerations. The exact strength and composition of this army, and the precise positions of its various echelons, are not known. There is a Serbian division, we are told, destined to co-operate with the Bulgarians from Kustendil, and as Serbia pretends to place no divisions in the field can probably not use more than three or four on the

So far as the Sanjak is concerned, there is a report current, which must be taken for what it is worth, that Austria will not move if military operations take place in this district, nor if Turkey is able to hold it in the end, but that she will demand a voice in the settlement if other than Turkish claims to Novi Bazar are put forward.

The particular interest on the Serbian frontier is, however, between Mitrovitz and Kustendil, and the writer has already suggested that a Serbian concentration at Vienna was to be anticipated. It is towards this point—namely, at Ristovatz—that a Turkish offensive movement is said to have developed, and it is precisely in this quarter that we must anticipate the chief events. Vienna is fairly strongly defended, and if the Serbian staff has failed to accumulate strength in this direction it will probably pay the penalty. We must also suppose that a second Serbian column will descend upon Prishtina from Krachovatz and a Bulgarian column from Kustendil toward Uckub. In these mountainous countries it is not practicable to accumulate to any useful purpose more than a certain number of men in each column, and division of force becomes permissible when armies in such countries are large and converging attacks are practicable.

It is too soon to say what project the Turks may have on the Vienna side. This will appear quickly enough from the character of the hostilities. It is open to us to suppose that the news of a Serbian junction with the Bulgarian army is known in Constantinople, and that it may have provoked an order to harry the Serbians at home in order to make them regret their detachment. A Turkish victory on Serbian soil would be a good means of sowing distrust between allies who have been in arms against each other, and this Turkish movement will be watched with interest. Nothing, however, for the moment justifies us in believing that the affair is serious.

THE MONTENEGROIN ATTACK

The general impression given by the reports from Montenegro is that no great success has followed the initiative of King Nicholas. The losses turn out to be heavier than first reported, and Turkish villages on the extreme frontier are still in Turkish hands. The Turks have apparently broken the first onset of the mountaineers, and as 88 out of Montenegro's 56 battalions have apparently been committed, and Vukotitch's troops in the north are not easily recalled, very little remains for the Black Mountain folk to fall back upon. The issue of the contest was, however, still in doubt when the last reports came in, but a surprise attack of this character should hope for great initial gain, and this is not at present visible.

The Balkan Committee's Manifesto.

The following manifesto has been issued by the Balkan Committee:—

The outbreak of a Balkan war makes a problem for European diplomacy and imposes a duty on public opinion. The Concert has failed to prevent it; it now lies with the people of Europe to insist that diplomacy shall end it promptly by imposing on Turkey the only solution which can restore peace to the Balkan Peninsula.

This will be no ordinary war between the uniformed forces of civilized Powers. It will be a struggle between rival races, embittered by the accumulated hatred of centuries, and the brunt of its terrors will fall upon the women and children of the unfortunate peasantry.

Historically the responsibility for this war falls on the Powers, and in the fullest measure on Great Britain. This war was made at the Berlin Congress, which at the instance of Great Britain restored to the direct rule of the Turks the territory of peoples which Russian arms had rescued from them. From that day onward the choice lay between a second war of liberation and effective reform. It is war which has come, because reform was delayed.

From 1880 to 1912 the Concert sat idle, while the plight of the subject populations grew steadily worse. Six years were then wasted on the futilities of the Mürzsteg scheme. Then came the Young Turkish revolution and Europe did well to give the new movement its chance. The degeneration of the Constitution to a sham, the attack on the churches, schools, and communal life of all Christian races, the boycott of Greek commerce, the suppression of the Albanian language, repressions, brutalities, and finally massacres have demonstrated the total incapacity of the most promising party which Turkey has yet evolved to introduce spontaneous reform in the government of its subject races.

Once more Europe failed to intervene in time. From the moment that the predatory attack of Italy on Tripoli demonstrated that no Concert existed a Balkan war became all but inevitable.

The failure of the Powers to respond to the vague Austrian proposal for "decentralization" gave further proof that the Balkan peoples must rely on themselves to end the hopeless miseries of

their co-nationalists in Turkey. The Concert has indeed come together—at the eleventh hour. But its general formula of reform contains no detail which would enable it to be judged. The Powers have made no offer to execute their scheme themselves, and the wording of their Note reveals the fact that they have not yet agreed on any collective scheme at all. . . .

The Balkan Committee will do its utmost to rally opinion in support of a policy which it believes to be more in accord with public feeling in this country. The time has come to end the subjection of these promising races to an unworthy governing class. No solution short of autonomy under the protection of the Powers or of effective control by the Powers can bring finality. The last phase of Turkish misrule has produced the miracle of Balkan unity.

Indian Moslems and the War.

THE authorities in India, we have little doubt, are not in the least likely to overlook any reasonable means of preventing a misunderstanding, among the Mahomedan section of the community, as to the attitude of the British nation and Government toward Turkey in the conflict now unhappily begun. It is not the first time that the necessity has arisen of seriously considering the mischief certain to be caused should Indian Moslems be persuaded, or persuaded themselves, that Great Britain was either a party to, or viewed with sympathy, acts of aggression against a sovereign who is regarded by the majority of them as the legitimate Khalif. Nor is there the least reason to suppose that the Home Government is unaware of an outburst of indignation, wherever Mahomedan feeling finds opportunity for expression, against the enemies of the Porte. On the other hand, we are equally sure that leading men among the Indian Moslems are far too intelligent, as well as too loyal to the British connection, to encourage the idea that this country is in some way and in some measure to blame for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, for the Italian invasion of Tripoli, and lastly for the bellicose designs of the Balkan League. And they will best show both their public spirit and a wise regard for the interests of Islam by exercising a wholesome influence on their co-religionists. At the same time it might be as well if the English Press was less ready to magnify the risk of uncontrollable excitement among HIS MAJESTY'S Mahomedan subjects when the fighting in the Balkans begins in earnest. The *Full Mail Gazette* goes a little too far when it declares that "the views of experts without a very recent knowledge of India are of little account" in this matter, and that within the last few months "an almost unbelievable change has become visible among Indian Mahomedans." The bulk of them, we venture to think, are what they have been for a long while past—*The Overland Mail*.

British Policy and the War.

By LOVAT FRANK.

WAR has come in the Balkans, and the question men are asking is whether it might have been prevented. The existence of the Balkan League was known in London in July, but neither in London nor elsewhere was its full significance discerned. The miracle of Balkan unity had been achieved, the facts were public property, and yet England remained heedless. The secret of the imminence of war preparations was well kept. We knew the League had been formed, but its activity was veiled. Just as King Ferdinand concealed until the last moment his intention to claim kingship, so the stealthy preliminaries of mobilisation were deftly hidden from view.

Could the war have been stopped if the intentions of the Balkan League had been fully revealed? I do not think so. The efforts of the Powers might have been more vigorous had they moved earlier, but the ultimate result would probably have been equally negative. The exasperated criticism recently directed from one great capital to another is beside the mark. This is not a war of Kings, but of peoples. The Kings have to save their thrones if they can. They had to take huge risks, and they have chosen the lesser risks. From the moment Balkan unity was accomplished they could no longer hold their flushed and eager subjects back. The time was propitious, and so good an opportunity was not likely to recur.

We are now witnessing the beginning of what may well be the most tremendous war any man living is ever likely to see. Beside it the South African War shrinks into insignificance. The Russo-Japanese War was less momentous, because it was distant and localised, and still more because its full consequences may not be made plain in our lifetime. The Balkan War, in these days when distances are shrunk to nothingness, seems at our very doors. It contains possibilities of which men hardly dare to speak. Some of

its results must be immediate. The rival armies are already almost at each other's throats. There will be no long period of suspense while the troops are being transported thousands of miles by sea and land. Reinforcements from Constantinople are being placed on the central battlefield within three days.

This is not a war about reforms in Macedonia. That was its first cause, but far greater issues lie behind. The Balkan armies are fighting to decide whether the Turk shall be driven from Europe. It was in 1354 that the Ottomans first established themselves in the Balkan Peninsula. To-day their descendants are marching forth to wage what may be their last great fight against Christendom on European soil, determined that if the Crescent flag falls it shall vanish in a sea of blood. The irony of the war in its present dimensions is that the issue will not ultimately be settled by the combatants but by others. The greatest danger to Europe will only emerge when the plains of Thrace are covered with the slain and the Powers begin to talk about the future.

All evidence shows that Bulgarian valour has gone to the front with light-hearted confidence. No one, who has visited Bulgaria, can doubt the resolute spirit of the nation. The real struggle lies between Bulgaria and Turkey, and it may well contain surprises. In just such a spirit the Russians crossed the Danube in 1877, and yet the issue of their war with Turkey long hung trembling in the balance. We do not properly estimate the qualities of the Turkish soldier. We are still obsessed by the wonderful story of Plevna. The Turk does not fight with a spade alone. Anyone who has stood, as I have done, on the crest of Mount St. Nicholas, at the summit of the Shipka Pass, and studied the records on the spot, and seen the steep, bare slopes up which masses of Turkish troops hurled themselves again and again, must realise that the Turk is indomitable in attack as well as in defence. When he fails, as he failed at the Shipka, it is because the strategy of his commanders is at fault. The last unavailing sortie from Plevna was conducted with desperate valour, though the troops were doubtless animated by the courage or despair. Adrianople is a formidable obstacle, and we shall do well to avoid premature prophecy about the outcome of the war.

There is something in me which England must avoid just now, and that is undue expressions of sympathy with either side. We have to watch and wait, and the more silently we wait the better. The business of the British Government is to strive earnestly to preserve the Continent of Europe, as it is doing. The business of the nation is to support the Government, without peering too closely into the relative motives of Austria and Russia, about which much might be said that is better left unsaid. All the mischievous and irresponsible little committees which issue manifestoes from back parlours and worry the Government to smite Moslems in Turkey and to put them on the back in Persia must be swept aside unheeded. This is no time to hearken to Tooley-street tailors crying through a megaphone. Soon we may be hearing stories of atrocities, for the war will be without precedent even in the bloodstained annals of the Balkans. Let us keep our heads in that event, and remember that such stories will not be confined to one side only. Great nations cannot always frame their policies upon the motives which guide individuals. The issues at stake are too mighty to permit us to go crusading on behalf of either side.

It is not only useless but foolish and unpatriotic to blame the British Government, or the Foreign Office, or Sir Edward Grey, or to tell public audiences that England might have stopped the war if she had chosen. No human exertions could have saved the Balkans from being drenched once more with blood. Does anyone seriously suppose that even if Turkey had yielded to the ultimatum presented by the Balkan League on Sunday night peace would have been maintained? The Turks are not competent to carry out the reforms demanded, even under foreign supervision. Could they have brought them to completion this war would still have been fought, if not to-day, then within a limited period of time. It is part of the eternal encounter between East and West, another pulsation of the tide which has ebbed and flowed between Asia and Europe since written history began. It is not our affair. The general peace of Europe and, above all, the peace of these islands are our real affair.

A few hours ago I sat on the topmost slope of the Cliterns, beneath the shadow of the monument to men who had laid down their lives in the South African War. The broad vale below was steeped in mild October sunshine, the trees were flushed with their last outburst of red and gold. All that placid valley was once trackless swamps and morasses. Our forebears drained it and won it for plough and pasture; their descendants live to till it and to hold it inviolate. It seemed to me, as I gazed onward, that our first duty is to ourselves, to guard our land, to save such sweet scenes from being perturbed by the noise of war, to support that policy which seems best calculated to prevent England from being involved in the dangers which lie ahead. When we are asked, as we soon shall be,

to give rein to our emotions over the horrors now unfolding, let us think of England first, lest we spread the miseries of war without bringing succour to the distressed. The duty of all the Powers is to keep out of this business if they can.—*The Daily Mail*

British Officers and the War.

Mr. N. Buxton (Norfolk, N. Min.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any British officers were serving in the naval or military forces of Turkey or of any of the Balkan States; if so, in what capacity, and whether such officers would be recalled.

Sir E. Grey.—The services of British officers have been lent for the purposes of organization and instruction both to the Turkish and Greek Governments. In the former case there are British officers temporarily employed in the navy and in the Gendarmerie, in the latter case in the navy alone. In the former case the course followed at the outbreak of the Turco-Italian war was that British officers in Turkish employment at the outbreak of hostilities might continue at their posts on the understanding that they took no part in hostilities and that their services were not calculated to assist the belligerent in the war. In regard to the officers employed in the Turkish Gendarmerie, they are simply instructors; but the continuance of their services was of course subject to the same conditions as those already mentioned in the case of the naval officers. In regard to the British officers, whose services have been lent for the reorganization and instruction of the Greek navy, it is stipulated in the contract, concluded in their case with the Greek Government, that in the event of war between the kingdom of Greece and any other Power, members of the mission shall not be empowered to take any active part therein. In such an eventuality it is provided that the contract in question shall be terminated on certain specified conditions as to pay and allowance. As at present advised I do not see why the course followed in the Balkan-Turkish war should not serve as a precedent for future wars.

The Hegemony of the Turk.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople.

Ever since February last I have been pointing out that a question, the solution of which was of great importance for the Near East, would have to be taken into consideration sooner or later: the question of Turkish hegemony in the Ottoman Empire. Up till quite recently the Turkish newspapers avoided dealing with this grave subject. But the satisfactory terms granted by the Cabinet of Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha to the Albanian insurgents have made the question one of such immediate urgency that even the timid reserve of the Stamboul Press has been broken down by it. A well-known Turkish publicist, whose pseudonym is Shek Mahir Fien conceals a Young Turkish politician of the first rank, has gone so far as to write down the sentence "To-day the Turkey of former times has ceased to exist." It is an opportune moment for me to develop my first statement at some length.

There is one book, a book that is not much read, and is, nevertheless, full of instruction for those who can read it, which gives us the faithful reflection of the former Turkish conception of the country's administration. This book is the *Sâl-Nâme*, or Imperial Almanac, an official publication giving a complete list of all the offices, large and small, in all the Provinces of the Ottoman Empire, with the names of their holders. If this book fell into the hands of a reader who had no other source of information regarding Turkey he would assuredly be led to conclude that no Empire in the world showed such homogeneity, both in reality and in matters of faith; for, no matter what province may be concerned, and no matter what the function or office, the names of the functionaries indicate clearly enough that they are Moslems and Turks, with exceptions so rare that they constitute what mathematicians call a negligible quantity.

Anyone, however, who is acquainted with the exceptional heterogeneousness of races and religions that characterises the population of the Ottoman Empire, knows well enough that the cause of this method of making up the Imperial Almanac must not be sought in the imaginary religious and racial unity of the Empire, nor even in the overwhelming superiority of the Turkish racial element, for this element represents only some 8,000,000 inhabitants in a population of 30,000,000. The reason is entirely different, and is analogous to that which determined the composition of the Royal Almanac of France before 1789.

Those who frequent the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris will remember that precious collection of Royal almanacs, old volumes bound in Morocco, and stamped with fleurs-de-lys, the long series from Louis XIV to Louis XVI occupying a whole shelf in the vast

library. In this case it is not a race whose names figure as holders of the various offices, but a caste: the nobility. And the non-noble names are as rare in these almanacs as the non-Turk names in the Imperial Almanacs.

The two phenomena are analogous, and the origin of both is an analogous one. They arose from right of conquest, a warlike superiority. There is, however, this difference, viz. that the Turkish bey, to an even greater extent than the French gentleman, hardened in his pride as a conqueror by the very dogmas of his faith, was imbued with the idea that his status as a conquering Moslem Turk gave him the right of commanding the conquered, and, as reward for the authority thus exercised, the right to be supported by the product of the taxes. The organisation of the Turkish conquest was one long development of this sentiment in the shape of functions arising out of a few privileges of religious independence, and up to a certain point, of legal independence also, i.e., in legal questions which were considered by Moslem law as being of a religious character. These privileges were granted by the conquering Sultans to a few non-Moslem communities, such as the Orthodox Greek community.

The Turkish conqueror was neither an intolerant person nor a spoiler. The Turkish conquest did not bring with it either the *Doomsday Book* of the Norman Conquest or the *auto-da-fé* of the Spanish conquest. If the conquered races were submissive, respectful, not given to interference in politics, and paid their taxes, their conqueror troubled neither their property nor their religion. But wherever there was an office to be filled, whether military, civil, or legal, he took it upon himself to fill it. And this system, continued during six centuries, had the natural consequence of making the Turkish nation in the Ottoman Empire practically a race of office-holders by right of birth.

The same causes which ruined the popularity of the aristocratic administration in France ruined also the popularity of the Turkish administration throughout the Ottoman Empire. Having had for centuries the advantage of their racial privileges, the descendants of the conquering Turks forgot that negligence to acquire the necessary professional capacity for their positions could not be made up for by lineage alone; and that aristocrats, everywhere and always, were lost when they got into the habit of thinking that it was sufficient for them if they simply took the trouble to be born. A candidate for the Indian Civil Service, for example, not only takes it for granted that some knowledge of the history, the laws, and the languages of his country are a *sine qua non* for his success in his chosen career; but he would think it very extraordinary indeed if it were sufficient for him to know merely how to write and compose a few sentences in English in order to be appointed to some office, no matter what its nature, in the Punjab, Bengal, or Mandalay.

This, nevertheless, from the time of the conquest, was the conception of administrative qualifications held by the average Turk. The office to be filled might be in Albania, on one of the islands of the Archipelago, or on the plains of Syria, in regions where the traditions and customs of people differed to the greatest possible degree from those of the Turks themselves, and where the people did not understand a word of Turkish. It mattered not. No one thought it surprising that public offices of all kinds should be filled by pashas and beys from Stamboul, knowing only Turkish, and perhaps now and then a little Ottoman law into the bargain; and people even declared that the maintenance of this state of things was one of the most elementary principles of Ottoman jurisprudence.

This administrative dogma, and the situation to which it eventually gave rise, placed the civil and military supporters of the Committee of Union and Progress in a most puzzling dilemma at the time of the Revolution of July 23, 1908. It has often been said that the Committee was not exclusively Turkish, but it is useless to quibble with words in this way. If the Committee did include a few Albanians, Circassians, and Arabs, these people were Albanians, Circassians, and Arabs who had become, so to speak, Turkified; and by far the great majority of the members of the celebrated Committee were out-and-out Turks, both by race and sentiment. Hence the Committee, being a patriotic body, overthrew the prevailing system of absolutism and imported the Parliamentary system into the land, because the members of the Committee saw in Parliamentarism the only means of making life bearable for Ottoman subjects, and, above all, of rendering foreign intervention unnecessary; but the Committee, again, being a Turkish body, wished at the same time to preserve for the Turkish race the hegemony which it owed in the first place to the conquest, and had maintained since the conquest.

The motive for this was not by any means a mere impulse of national pride; political considerations were also a factor. The Young Turk Committee feared that their constitutional and Parliamentary edifice would be violently and almost immediately overthrown if the Turkish element in the Empire, to which the dynasty and the

army belonged, perceived that the direct consequences of the Revolution was to be the transference of authority to the non-Turkish majority in the Empire. In addition—and this was, politically speaking, the highest factor in the object of the Young Turks—the members of the Committee saw in the Turkish element, and in the preservation of its supremacy, the only cement capable of ensuring the unity and personality of the Turkish Empire, for this element was alone capable of welding into a solid entity the units composing the Empire. If we examine carefully the series of political errors which helped to destroy the power of the Committee—the abuse of official candidatures, stubbornness on the language question, the exaltation of pan-Islamic principles and of the religious character of the Sultan, a blind partiality for Germany, where, it was thought, all-powerful sympathies could be found—it will be seen that the standpoint of the Committee was always the passionate desire to solve an insoluble dilemma: how, in a heterogeneous empire, with a Parliamentary regime, can we henceforth preserve for an ethnic minority a supremacy which in the past was based on the least Parliamentary foundations that can be imagined—the right of conquest and armed force?



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Mohamed Hafiz Ali, Esq.	...	1	0	0
S. M. Ishtaq Esq., Allahabad	...	49	8	0
Amizur Rahman, Esq., Mianganj	...	25	0	0
M. Abdul Aziz Khan, Esq., Sasaram	...	17	0	0
Syed Abdul Wahid, Esq., Ajmer	...	10	0	0
M. Ahmadi, Esq., Bhagalpur	...	10	0	0
Shams-ud-din, Esq., Jhennidlah	...	5	0	0
Ozair Khan, Esq., Aligarh	...	5	0	0
Mir Akram Ali, Rajahmundry	...	5	0	0
Through Mohamed Amin, Esq., Jullundhar :—				
Captain Gholam Hussain	...	100	0	0
Mrs. Gholam Hussain	...	22	0	0
Mrs. Mohamed Amin	...	15	0	0
Zia, son of Mr. Amin	...	24	0	0
Mrs. Ikram	...	7	0	0
Mrs. Abdul Haq	...	5	0	0
Sale proceeds of watch	...	1	4	0
Syed Abu Bakar, Esq., Dadon	...	500	0	0
Habib Ahmad Khan, Esq., Aligarh	...	250	0	0
Sheikh Mohamed, Esq., Shakergarh	...	186	0	0
Chote Khan, Esq., Budaun	...	38	0	0
S. M. Mehdi, Esq., Agra	...	15	0	0
Niaz Mohamed Khan, Esq., Rutlam	...	10	0	0
Habib-ullah Khan Esq., Kadiara	...	5	0	0
Through Itifat Rasul, Esq., Sandila :—				
Syed Kaseem Raza, Esq.	...	5	0	0
Chaudhri Abdul Basit Sahib	...	5	0	0
M. Naimuzzaman, Esq.	...	6	0	0
Syed Sadiq Raza, Esq.	...	1	0	0
Said Khan, Esq., Arrah	...	4	3	0
Shah Ali Khan, Esq., Nakur	...	2	0	0
Bashir Hussain Khan, Esq., Aligarh	...	2	0	0
M. Zakir-ud-din, Esq., Moradabad	...	3	0	0
Dr. Khattur-Rahman Sahib, Bankipur	...	3	0	0
Sale proceeds of Jagdi, received from Mrs. Khadev-				
jang, Hyderabad Deccan	...	50	0	0
Jafar Tar Mohamed, Esq., Secretary C. N. M. A.				
Outlook	...	205	10	0
Amount received during the week	...	5,807	2	3
Less deducted by Mr. Mohamed Amin,				
of Jullundhar, on account of insurance-fee in-				
curred by him	...	1	0	0
TOTAL	...	5,806	2	3
Amount previously acknowledged	...	26,044	14	0
TOTAL	...	31,851	0	3

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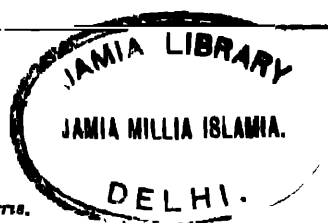
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Vol. 4. Single Copy
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Delhi: Saturday, November 16, 1912.

Annual Subscription
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Speaking at a banquet given in his honour here, Mr. Gokhale denied that he had uttered veiled threats, or had suggested Imperial intervention. The Imperial Government would think ten times before taking up an attitude which could be construed as intervention. He hoped the question would be solved by the South African Intervention. Mr. Gokhale said, would only put their backs up, and the solution would then be further away than ever.

Home Rule.

MR. DONALD LAW, speaker, Liverpool, said that the Unionists when in power would reduce the Nationalists representation in the Imperial Parliament to 45 members, and that that would end Home Rule for ever. Government was defeated in the Commons on the 11th instant by 223 to 206 in a division on the Finance provisions of the Home Rule Bill. The House thereupon adjourned amid most exciting scenes, the Opposition cheering wildly. The Cabinet sat for over two hours and will meet again to-morrow. The defeat has undoubtedly created a position of difficulty, but the Whip says that Government has decided to go on. An authoritative statement has been issued to the effect that Government will not resign in consequence of to-day's snap division.

Government was defeated on an amendment by Sir Frederick Banbury limiting the sum to be paid by the British Exchequer to the Irish Exchequer to two and a half millions. On a division being taken Sir F. Banbury was appointed one of the Tellers. When he emerged from the lobby waving his paper, all Opposition leaders were present.—Mr. Donal Law, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, etc. Hats and papers were thrown into the air and pandemonium ensued. Eventually Sir F. Banbury was able to shout the figures which were received with tremendous cheering by the Opposition. Mr. Asquith had now arrived accompanied by Mr. Herbert Samuel. He consulted for a moment with Mr. Hingworth and quietly moved an adjournment. The Unionists indulged in joyous demonstrations patting Mr. Donal Law on the back. Meanwhile, Mr. Asquith walked out amid shouts of "Goodbye! the country is waiting for you." An official statement has been issued saying that Government does regard to-day's vote as involving any modification of its programme. It will take steps to ascertain the real opinion of the House. The statement explains that the division on the motion was not even put on the order paper, but was handed in manuscript without notice. It was destructive of the resolution adopted in the committee stage on Thursday by a majority of 121. The statement recalls the Premier's speech at Ludlow on October 5th that he would not allow his course to be affected by snap divisions. Government majorities since then have seldom been below a hundred.

The Week.

Mongolia.

Telegrams received by the *Nova Vremya* state that Chinese, residing in Koldo, have been sent to Harbin under a Cossack escort. There are only thirteen Cossacks and one officer at present at Koldo, but three Sotains with one battery are proceeding thither. The Mongolian garrison numbers five hundred. A Chinese force, six thousand strong, is advancing from Gutchen to Koldo. All news emanates from the *Nova Vremya*, whose telegrams, in the absence of an authoritative statement, have caused the impression that a Russo-Chinese conflict is expected.

President Wilson.

DR. WOODROW WILSON has issued a statement calling on the progressive forces of the nation to unite to free the country from government by corporate private influences. The statement says: "no honest enlightened business man need fear interference in his affairs by the administration."

Mr. Gokhale.

The Administrator on 8th November presided at a crowded meeting of Indians at which a casket containing an address was presented to Mr. Gokhale. The latter, in his speech, urged that the only possible solution of the Indian question was to place Indians on equal terms with other British subjects in the Union.

The McCormick Case.

The following "grounds" were filed on the 6th November by Mr Hamlyn, who has asked Government Advocate (Mr. G. Rutledge) to certify that in his opinion the case should be further gone into:—

1. For that the learned Judge erred in laying down at the commencement of the trial and before the Government Advocate had opened the case, and without hearing the parties thereon:—"That the case is not to be an enquiry into the conduct of Inspector Sherard, Captain Finnie, Mr. Buchanan, the Commissioner of Tenasserim, or that of the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the case and that such matters were not relevant, the said matters being relevant under sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of the Evidence Act. The whole of the preliminary order was without precedent, and the defence was greatly handicapped thereby; and further erred after ruling in such order that the case was not to be an enquiry into McCormick's guilt for the very obvious reason that McCormick was not on his trial devoting a great part of his summing up in dealing with the question of McCormick's guilt, and in effect finding him not guilty of the charges.
2. For that the learned Judge erred when summing up in mentioning to the Jury what the Lieutenant-Governor had done with regard to perusing the record and papers of the Morgan case, especially when the accused had desired the attendance of the Lieutenant-Governor as a witness, which was denied him by the District Magistrate of Rangoon, and whose evidence the learned Judge had by his preliminary order practically ruled to be irrelevant.
3. For that the learned Judge erred in disallowing evidence as to grants of Government lands given to McCormick by Mr. Andrew.
4. For that the learned Judge erred in directing the Jury "that there could be no possible doubt that when McCormick took the child, Me Sone was the guardian of the child," and in failing to tell the Jury that the mother Fatima had enjoined upon Me Sone, that Me Sone was to keep the child with her, but if Me Sone left the neighbourhood she was to give the child back; and the Judge further erred in practically directing the Jury that the charge of rape "was founded on the absolutely-incredible statement of a little girl and that is all", and further erred in not pointing out to the Jury that Me Sone had left the jurisdiction of the Court and could not be called, though a subpoena had been taken out.
5. For that the learned Judge erred in holding that the evidence of Mr. Stokes was irrelevant, and such evidence would have proved that the alleged libels were based on information received from one "Vigilance," which information was sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, and which was corroborated by Mr. Buchanan a witness for the defence, a Magistrate of many years standing and an officer of repute.
6. For that the learned Judge erred in telling the Jury that all those statements about the child being claimed after she was taken away had no real relevance to the charge of kidnapping or of abduction.
7. For that the Judge wrongly exercised his discretion in disallowing the evidence of Mr. Dias, an officer who was in charge of the Telegraph office at Victoria Point, as to the sending of telegrams between Mr. Finnie and Mr. Andrew and as to the sending of telegrams to the Lieutenant-Governor by Fatima, the mother of the child, for a transfer of the case from Mr. Andrew, when such evidence could have been allowed by a competent Court under the Criminal Procedure Code and under the Telegraph Act. Further there was no evidence on the record justifying the Judge telling the Jury that the Telegraph officer had told the Senior Advocate or the accused or his friends what had passed by telegram, and in saying "it was a wicked suggestion" and that "Telegraph officers as you have heard are bound to secrecy" and to suggest that "Mr. Dias had told him the contents of the telegrams that Finnie had sent was likely to bring him into trouble and to injure his character." The Judge was not justified in directing the Jury "that this was one of the methods adopted by the defence." The accused was greatly prejudiced by the said remarks of the Judge.
8. For that the learned Judge in leading the Jury to suppose that the child (Inna) might have been tutored in her statements, when there was no evidence at all that such had been the case. The Judge stated that "here is the poor little girl put up to tell the story of this man, said to be a big man, having had sexual intercourse with her."
9. For that the Judge erred in not directing the Jury, that penetration by the male, however slight, even though the hymen remained intact constituted rape and the Judge erred in drawing vivid pictures of what was alleged to have happened to another child, who was raped when there was no evidence of such on the record.

10. The Judge erred in stating that Dr. Evers's report went to show that the child could not have been raped by anyone when the said doctor had stated the child's hymen had been ruptured. The Judge erred in stating "was not this medical evidence destructive of any idea of rape having been committed?"—"there was no doubt the child had a discharge and the hymen was ruptured, these are accounted for by the medical statement and by the admitted fact that the douche had been used to cure the child." The Judge failed to explain correctly Dr. Doulat Ram's evidence which stated that the said doctor was of opinion that the girl had probably been raped, that he would say some man had connection with her and partial penetration enough to rupture the hymen had taken place.

11. For that the Judge erred in not pointing out to the Jury that the girl was detained for three months by McCormick, notwithstanding the demands of her mother and her friends and that a jacket smeared with paint by McCormick, in this connection was not received in evidence by Andrew, and further in not directing the Jury as to the alleged written agreement of adoption.

12. Further that the Judge erred in not directing the Jury that Dr. Evers arrived at Victoria Point on the 22nd July 1911 with microscope and slides for the purpose of examining the girl (Inna) and that Mr. Finnie told him (Dr. Evers) that there was no necessity to examine the girl, this notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Finnie deposed, on oath, that he knew Dr. Evers was at Victoria Point and despite the fact that in his (Finnie's) confidential diary he mentions that Evers "is expected on the 23rd July" and that Doulat Ram in a letter to Finnie mentioned that "Dr. Evers would arrive on the 22nd July with microscope and slides." And further erred in not directing the Jury that Mr. Finnie must have had an ulterior motive in not allowing Dr. Evers to use the microscope and slides.

13. For that the Judge erred in not telling the Jury that the mother, Fatima, had prohibited Me Sone from parting with the child and that if Me Sone did actually consent to the child's going away that it was against the expressed prohibition of the mother. The Judge erred in stating that "the mother and father had no remedy under the Criminal law when she had a remedy under section 100 and 522 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Judge erred in stating that "All these statements about the child being claimed after she was taken away had no real relevance to the charge of kidnapping or of abduction."

14. For that the learned Judge was wrong in not telling the Jury that under section 308, C. P. C., it was obligatory on the Magistrate at Mergui to call all such witnesses as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and in justifying Mr. Andrew's action in not calling some of the witnesses and stating that such action on Mr. Andrew's part was, as a matter of fact, in accordance with the law; and further erred in not pointing out that Mr. Andrew was wrong in mixing up the witnesses for the prosecution and the defence.

15. For that the learned Judge erred in stating the law as to Mr. Andrew allowing bail under section 497, C. P. C.

16. For that the learned Judge erred in not pointing out to the Jury that McCormick first denied taking the child and subsequently admitted it when it suited his purpose. And in not pointing out how McCormick's witnesses varied their statements and further erred in not pointing out that Mr. Andrew had no means of knowing whether McCormick was going to admit or to deny having taken the child until such time as McCormick was examined.

17. The Judge failed to point out to the Jury what Mr. Andrew's explanation was for calling Clarke, Me Sone and Ma Po Yin during the prosecution, viz., in that Mr. Andrew said: "The next witness I examined was Clarke. He was called by me in the interests of the prosecution. As a fact he was a witness for the defence. He submitted the evidence of Fatima and Inna. Clarke's evidence supported by others put the case for the prosecution out of Court. After Clarke's examination-in-chief I told Fatima to put any questions she liked. I carefully explained what Clarke said." And the Judge erred in telling the Jury that Me Sone was practically a witness for the prosecution when Mr. Andrew admitted she was a defence witness, and in not directing them that the burden of proving Me Sone was lawful guardian was on McCormick.

18. The Judge failed to point out to the Jury that Mr. Andrew called upon the accused (McCormick) to cross-examine the said Clarke as appears from the note at the end of the said deposition and failed to point out to the Jury the various contradictory statements made by Mr. Andrew in connection with the calling of the defence witnesses during the case for the prosecution; and further failed to point out the last statement by Mr. Andrew in re-examination:—"I called and examined Clarke in the attempt to get at the truth at what happened. I had section 340, C. P. C., in my mind (a section wholly inapplicable) and in not dealing with the arguments thereon raised by Counsel."

19. Also, failed to point out that the telegram sent by Mr. Andrew to the Commissioner stated that Rs 50 was the Advocate's fee required for prosecuting the Mergui enquiry and that Mr. Andrew prejudged the case by stating in his reply to the Commissioner: "do not think the rape charge can be substantiated: charge of abduction remains," and failed to point out that the Commissioner (an executive officer) had written and suggested to Mr. Andrew that the charge against McCormick was incredible.

20. Also failed to point out the evidence of Doulat Ram and Buchanan that the interpreter (Moosajee) had been indebted to McCormick and had been brought from Victoria Point to Mergui by McCormick as explained by Mr. Buchanan, also that Mr. Buchanan had handed over the witnesses on arriving at Mergui to the Inspector of Police there, and consequently had nothing further to do with them.

21. Also, in not pointing out to the Jury that Mohamed Din was not in Court when Moosajee was interpreting and he (Mohamed Din) was the very last witness called in the case.

22. Also, in failing to tell the Jury that with regard to the case being tried "in camera" that Mr. Andrew admitted that only himself, his clerk, the interpreter (Moosajee), McCormick, his advocate, and the Inspector of Police were the only people in Court, and it was proved by Doulat Ram and others that the people were not allowed near the Court.

23. Also was wrong in directing the Jury as follows:— "Really if you are satisfied there was no miscarriage of justice in the case, that the case was rightly decided, that the charge of rape was concocted and the charge of abduction unsustainable and unsubstantiated, the question of intimacy is not of much importance;" (the question of intimacy being one of the chief points in the defence and the question underlying the two petitions submitted to Mr. Andrew not try the case); and further erred in not placing before the Jury the fact that the day but one after Mr. Andrew had discharged McCormick, Mr. Andrew invited the said McCormick to dinner, and that McCormick had stayed with Mr. Andrew as his guest for close on a fortnight during the Durbar festivities, and that the close intimacy commenced early in their acquaintanceship when on X'mas Eve 1910 Mr. Andrew personally danced with McCormick.

24. For that the Judge erred in not mentioning to the Jury, at all, the two petitions before Mr. Andrew, in which he was requested not to try the case on the grounds of his friendship with McCormick, and the fact that one of the strongest points for the defence was that Mr. Andrew ignored those petitions, in order to keep the case in his hands. The learned Judge also omitted to mention the telegrams which were sent to the Lieutenant-Governor.

25. For that the judge erred in telling the jury "Now gentlemen there is a reason on the face of it why the first telegram should have been in cypher." By such emphatic direction the judge usurped the functions of the Jury.

26. The Judge erred in not dealing with the rulings placed before him by the defence where it was held that after process had been issued, the Magistrate could not dismiss the case under section 202, C. P. C., but was bound to enquire into it, and the Judge failed to deal with the submission that Mr. Andrew must have known when he wrote to the Commissioner that "in the interests of justice proceedings should be held before a Magistrate" and that Mr. Andrew had no option but to enquire into the case. Further the Judge erred in not placing before the Jury the submission made by the defence that the meaning of the words "may want you" in the telegram, Exhibit CO., sent by Finnie to Andrew, meant that Mr. Andrew in consequence of Mr. Buchanan's action in issuing a warrant might or would have to enquire into the case apart from him (Finnie).

27. For that the Judge *inter alia* materially quitted to put before the Jury, the evidence relied on by the defence and failed to comply with the provisions of section 297 of the C P C. The learned Judge also erred in not directing the Jury that if there was any doubt in their minds the accused was entitled to the benefit of the doubt and generally failed to deal with the defence evidence.

28. For that the Judge failed to direct the Jury on the question of malice, and failed to point out that the prosecution had not proved "express malice."

For that the conviction amounted to a gross miscarriage of justice and the sentence was out of all proportion to the alleged offence, if any.

Replying to Mr. Bathurst in the House of Commons, Mr. Baker said that the Government of India had telegraphed its desire for defer expressing its views on the Arnold case, until it had received a full report of the trial and matured conclusions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

The Government Advocate, Burma, has declined to certify the defamation case, Andrew vs. Arnold, as a proper matter for further inquiry. The application to re-open the matter will now be made to the Privy Council.

TETE A TETE



Things are progressing satisfactorily with the All-India Medical Mission to be despatched under Dr. Ansari to Turkey, and £2,000 (Rs 80,000) have been sent by cable to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali for the purchase of complete

Dr. Ansari's Medical Mission.

equipment for a Field-Hospital. But final applications of doctors, dressers, compounders, male nurses and ambulance-bearers have not yet been received in sufficient numbers, and although we have received from our readers large enough contributions during the week money is still needed. We would therefore once more appeal to the humanity, fraternal feeling and generosity of our readers to contribute all they can for this purpose. The ladies of Hyderabad—no doubt led by the talented daughter of Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Syed Hosain Bilgrami, C S I, wife of Nawab Khodive Jung—have contributed liberally, but still more is expected of the generous-hearted ladies of Hyderabad. Ajmer, associated with one of the greatest saints and evangelists of Islam, has also assisted us in the matter and we have great hopes that it would continue its assistance. That devoted worker of Mehdi Bagh, Nagpur, Khan Bahadur H M Malak Sahib, whose name is a byword for promptness, is sending telegraphic remittances from day to day, and the latest includes a very generous donation from the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. This rapidly-growing stream must grow even more rapidly if the Mission is desired to do all the noble work for which an eminent surgeon like Dr. Ansari is sacrificing his lucrative and increasing practice. One of the most recent contributors is an eminent Mussulman in Madras who writes to us as follows:—"I enclose a cheque for Rs. 100 as contribution to Dr. Ansari's Turkish Medical Relief Fund and wish it all speedy success. I attach the greatest importance to the moral value of such Medical Relief expedition, as it is likely to enable the patriotic Mohamedans of India to realise that our allegiance to Islam calls for daring and enterprise on the present occasion in the cause of humanity, justice and self-defence." We once more appeal to those of our contemporaries that have opened their own Funds and to the various centres where money is being collected, specially Aligarh, to contribute at least part of their collections in aid of the All-India Medical Mission which is shortly to set out for Turkey. We also appeal to those who had volunteered for active service in Turkey to enlist themselves in a no less noble cause as nurses and ambulance-bearers, and we trust medical men, whether doctors, dressers or compounders, would apply through us to Dr. Ansari without the least delay, stating in detail their qualifications and also what portion of their expenses they are willing to pay themselves. This is urgently needed, as passports have to be obtained for all members of the Mission, and we have already requested the authorities to arrange the necessary preliminaries with a view to expedite the preparation of passports.

A MEETING of the Council of the All-India Moslem League will be held on Wednesday, the 27th November, at 4-30 p. m., at the Office of the League to consider the suggestion made by H. H. the Aga Khan and the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali for the postponement of the coming Annual Session of the League. The text of the telegram received on 29th October is as follows:—

"Strongly urge postponement League Session taken mourning grave peril Islam."

AGA KHAN. AMEER ALI."

Immediately on the receipt of this telegram an emergency meeting of the local members was called, and after due deliberation the

following telegram was sent to the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali on 20th October.

"Most important questions awaiting solution for next League Session. Great preparations proceeding. Excitement prevailing. Mahmoodabad and all local members consider postponement unjustified and fatal to Indian Moslem interests. Turkey may still succeed; otherwise League Session in mourning much better than no Session. Wire reply with reasons."

In reply to this telegram the Secretary of the London Moslem League wired back on 6th November —

"Ameer Ali's absence this crisis impedable. Red Crescent other important work suffer irretrievably if his presence wanted. Must postpone Session this year. Shall we return money?"

It is evident that Mr. Syed Ameer Ali, on account of the grave political situation in Turkey and his activities in connection with the Red Crescent Society, will not be able to come out to India to preside at the next Annual Session of the League. We are, therefore, left with two alternatives: either to hold the Session on the dates fixed or to postpone it this year. But in view of the obvious necessity of holding a session of the League—if the League is still capable of any useful work—we strongly urge that it should not be postponed. We, however, trust that no "leader" of the "retiring" order should be selected as the President. We suggest the name of Dr. Iqbal and, although we are not in the habit of urging personal claims to communal recognition, we are certain nobody will cavil at our suggesting a name on this occasion, for in electing Dr. Iqbal the community will confer no honour on him, but will confer one upon itself. It is men we want at such a juncture and not feeble mediocrities or invertebrate mountebanks.

The military situation, though still lacking in definiteness and precision, has since a few days emerged a little from the obscurity of the Wegener telegrams. The despatches of the representative of an obscure Vienna Journal have

been studied and deliberate in their sensationalism, and Bulgaria has gained as much through their decisive influence on diplomatic opinion as she has achieved through the undoubted prowess of her arms. Lieutenant Wegener has been anticipating events with incredible imaginative facility and preparing the world for the belief that Turkish defences in Thrace has been irretrievably shattered, that the Bulgarian armies have driven the beaten and demoralised hosts behind the Tchataldja lines, that those impregnable lines have been forced, that Adrianople is about to capitulate, and that the fall of Constantinople itself is imminent. It is no doubt true that the Bulgarians have, by a strategy of considerable promptitude and vigour, forced the main army under Nazim Pasha to retreat towards its last line of defence. Adrianople is also undergoing a vigorous siege. Again, it is also true that the Serbians have inflicted a series of reverses on the Turkish army in Macedonia and that Salonica is in the hands of the Allies. After admitting all this, and recognising the almost uniform success that has so far attended the arms of the Confederacy, one may still believe that the situation has not become absolutely hopeless for the Turks. In the Macedonian theatre there are still 50,000 unbroken Turkish troops prepared to offer vigorous resistance. In Thrace the fortune of the war is still undecided even though the Bulgarian armies lie encamped in front of Tchataldja. As long as Adrianople holds on uncaptured, and the Tchataldja defences remain unbroken, a new and surprising chapter may yet be added to the brief and dramatic history of this fateful struggle. The first flush of victory is apparently wearing off the Bulgarian advance, and the Bulgarian generals are beginning to realise the magnitude of their task. If Nazim Pasha succeeds in organising his last defence with the help of about 20,000 troops, the natural impregnability of the Tchataldja position, the approach of winter and the daily increasing difficulties of the Bulgarians in regards to men and supplies may turn the scale in his favour. Bulgaria has her last man in the field. Adrianople, with its powerful garrison, stands like a sharp wedge across the extensive line of Bulgarian communications and must be causing many an anxious moment to their generals operating at the gates of Constantinople. By a supreme rallying effort and organisation the Turkish Commander at Tchataldja may develop initiative and, after wearing down the enemy by a well-conducted resistance, may turn a probable disaster into a certain victory. But does Turkey still possess this degree of vitality? Are her resources adequate to the task? and are her generals cool and tenacious enough to be able to organise a fresh army untainted by the demoralisation of defeat and unhindered by the inefficiencies that have been responsible for the recent disasters? The total break-

down of the commissariat, the insufficiency of the officers, the utter disorganisation and chaos in the necessary military details, that have led to the failure of the Ottoman army in its last struggle in Europe, may not give us much encouragement in the direction of optimism. But there is such a thing as the genius of desperation: and if the Turkish generals and the Turkish Government have not lost all hope and courage, the Turkish soldier is still as undaunted and brave and as willing to die for his faith and fatherland as at any time in his history. The main question is: "Do the Turkish leaders possess enough moral stamina?" Turkish failure would, among other causes, be due to the moral bankruptcy of the Turkish authorities and not to the decadence of the valiant, simple peasants who form the true Turkish nation and who have ever been ready with the utmost eagerness to leave the plough for the battlefield in response to the call of duty and faith. The military issue, notwithstanding the brilliant and masterly advances of the Allies everywhere in the huge theatre of war, has reached an impasse in the principal part of that theatre. The military experts, whose opinions are entitled to weight, still hesitate to pronounce decisively on the issue, as the fate of the antagonists hangs on a delicate equivoque of circumstance and accident. A Bulgarian reverse at Tchataldja would in an instant produce a radical change in the situation. The Turks have everything to gain even if they find themselves at their last gasp in bringing it about. They would not lose much more than they have already lost if their resistance collapses under the pressure of Bulgarian onslaughts directed by superhuman will and courage. The reported efforts of the Turkish Government for mediation, if true, can be intelligible only on the assumption that Turkey lacks at this crisis a supreme directing mind who could successfully fight down chaos and despair and create hope and victory out of disaster and defeat.

THE "Bull Moose" of American politics who cleft the Republican Party in twain in his mad race for "Progressivism" has rushed through a whirlwind of sensation to defeat. The Democrats have won the Presidential seat

The New President of the U. S. A.

after more than twenty years, and Dr. Woodrow Wilson has been elected by a large majority to be the new ruler at the White House. Presidential elections in America have seldom been free from a touch of the melodrama, but the full-blooded and furious energy of Mr. Roosevelt had rendered this campaign a series of thrilling adventures. Even the tough political palate of the average American voter has had some tickling and not very agreeable sensations this time. He had but rarely before been invited to a more fulsome feast of the pseudo-picturesque. Mr. Roosevelt is a supreme American creation of the twentieth century. He has introduced an altogether new type of character and new political force in contemporary history. His ideal is incessant and strenuous activity, his will his only moral weapon and his method "the Big Stick." Altruism means but an ampler form of self-expression for his personality. One cannot imagine the type apart from the crowd. It thrives on the breath of popular applause and creates its supreme moments of self-exaltation on the platform. "An orator holding forth on the needs of the people with a bullet in his ribs and reluctantly lifting up the veil from his terrible mystery to a horrified and speechless audience at the end of his stirring discourse, has no doubt a perfect sense of the glory of martyrdom and a fine contempt for its risks. Mr. Roosevelt has failed to ride back to dictatorship, perhaps because the popular wave could not bear his tremendous burden. Dr. Woodrow Wilson has furnished the necessary stimulus of novelty without overawing King Demos. His programme is popular like Mr. Roosevelt's though he has drawn a sharp distinction between the two. He recently described the Roosevelt programme as meaning an "accepted and regulated monopoly," while he summed up his own as "regulated competition which will prevent monopoly." Dr. Wilson is a scholar and educationist of high repute in America, and his career has until recently been associated with the Universities. He was for some time Professor of History and Political Economy in Bryn Mawr College and was also connected with the Wesleyan University. From 1890 to 1910 he was Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University, being at the same time President of the University from 1903 to 1910. He was appointed Governor of New Jersey in 1911. Dr. Wilson is well-known as a public lecturer and writer of considerable power. His keen interest in public affairs rapidly brought him to the fore in American public life. Among his principal works are a "Study in American Politics," "The State: Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," and "A History of the American People." A scholar in not always the best administrator, and in fact even eminent merit in the two walks of life is seldom combined. But those who have learnt to appreciate the worth of a Morley in both will look forward with hope to the success of Woodrow Wilson.

The Comrade.

The Sacrifice.

In a previous issue we commended to the suffrage of Indian Mussalmans the suggestion of a supreme sacrifice at the approaching Id-i-Azha and reminded them of the sublimity of the sacrifice that the Builder of Ka'ba was willing to perform. We trusted that Indian Mussalmans would nerve themselves to a great sacrifice to assist the Defenders of the Ka'ba, and, while lending the Capital Fund of the proposed Moslem University to Turkey, would readily contribute a crore more wherewith partly to replenish the coffers of the University—the money lent by it being the first charge on the new collections—and partly to increase the loan to Turkey. When we made this suggestion we were painfully aware that it was the will of the rich and not the will of the poor that would count as the will of the people, and we said that the only question was whether the rich would be courageous enough to nerve themselves to such a sacrifice. Not content with voicing our feelings through the *Comrade*, we addressed express telegraphic messages to a fairly large number of eminent Mussalmans outlining our suggestion. And what was the response to this appeal? Well could we say with the Poet:

بان لب به لاکھ لاکھ سخا اضطراب مین
وان ایک خاشی تری سب کی جواب مین

Not that all the eminent men whom we addressed on the subject remained wholly silent. One of the most prominent leaders, who had displayed unexpected energy and devotion in the cause of the Moslem University, was the first to reply, and we must thank him for this promptness inasmuch as he was the only one to send us a reply by wire. But he reminded us, what no one in his senses could have forgotten, that the Moslem University Fund was not his personal property. We wired back to him that we were well aware of this, and had only begged him to use his influence in support of our suggestion. Since then we have heard nothing.

Another wrote to us sympathetically enough, but we must say we were not surprised to find him on this occasion also lacking in confidence in the strength, wisdom and magnanimity of his community. Throughout a long and arduous public career he has consistently mistrusted the public. Not that he has ever failed to appeal to the people for assistance with money. His appeals for funds addressed to his community have been as ardent as they have been numerous; but when the milch-cow has provided him with the milk, its work, in his opinion, is definitely and finally over. By some unknown process he has denigrated the realm of the rich from the boundaries of the poor, and has informed the world that out of the thirty lakhs collected for the Moslem University only eight lakhs are the contributions of "the Moslem public," the rest being the gift of the rich whom he thus excludes from the pale of "the Moslem public." We have not the faintest doubt that he feels the sting of the present situation as keenly as any, and that his heart beats in unison with those of his Moslem brethren throughout the world in this hour of unparalleled tribulation. But it seems to be a tiny organ ticking away like a lady's watch, incapable of harbouring a great hope and the faith that moves mountains. "If this money is sent to Turkey, it would make no considerable reduction in Turkey's difficulties, but for the Indian Mussalmans the material for permanent improvement, which has been gathered after an age, would be lost for an indefinite period." This is nothing strange from one who would have hoisted the white flag of surrender at the Lucknow meeting of the Moslem University Constitution last August if any other faint-hearted comrade had shown an indication of laying down his arms. This is, however, by the way. The fact remains that while publicly this eminent leader of the Mussalmans asks valiantly enough if "the collection of 80 lakhs is the limit of our communal enterprise," and if "the sympathy and zeal of the Mussalmans concerning Turkey are not even worth thirty lakhs," in his reply to us he shrinks from assessing Moslem sympathy and zeal even at this figure, and expresses the almost certain conviction that the limit of Moslem enterprise has already been reached. Those thoughts are depressing enough, but it is no small consolation to us that when we first suggested the idea of commemorating the accession of King George V out of the funds to be collected by a deputation, headed by H. H. the Aga Khan, that may tour throughout India for extending the scope of the Aligarh College, it was men of this type who threw cold water on the scheme and doubted if even a few lakhs could be collected for an additional college at Aligarh. We have no quarrel with those in whose anatomy there is but a tiny

and feeble heart to keep company with enormous pretensions. It is enough for us to know that the old man whose rationalism in religion made his life a forfeit to the bigotry of his community designed plans for a magnificently housed University for a thousand resident undergraduates sitting at the feet of the hated Christians at a time when he could barely secure eight little urchins to spell their English Prayers in a tumble-down thatched bungalow. He, at any rate, had no lady's watch in his anatomy!

Yet another prominent Mussalman, who is destined to become still more prominent in a few short weeks, has written to us in a similar despondent vein. His antecedents did not give us any hope of a great imagination or bold enterprise, but we must confess we were certainly not prepared to be told in connection with the Mussalmans bleeding for their faith and their fatherland in Turkey that somebody had somewhere said:

اول خویش بده درویش (First yourself, and then the beggar.)

This is all the response that was made by the "leaders" to our fervent but fully considered appeal. The response of the organised bodies is even more disappointing than that of individuals. In spite of its many shortcomings to which we have alluded in these columns more than once, we still believe that Aligarh is the only Moslem organisation worth the name. But the late Secretary is busy formulating a futile scheme for the creation of an Urdu University out of funds which must not be thrown away on Turkey; the Secretary-elect would take no responsibility before he has taken over charge of his duties, and may even then be relied upon to wrap himself in the mantle of proverbial philosophy and stark individualism; and the acting Secretary is—what he is. The valiant band of local Trustees at Aligarh are as usual faint-hearted and cannot see beyond a horizon bounded by their own noses.

There was, of course, the All-India Moslem League which could well have taken the lead in the one important political work of Indian Mussalmans, and we appealed to it to co-ordinate the efforts spontaneously carried on in many widely scattered localities. But its Secretary has evidently a very different conception of the need of the moment and has saved his conscience by telegraphing to the Press nearly six weeks after the outbreak of the Balkan War a nauseating mixture of hackneyed resentment, mock spiritualism and "practical advice" which has been "followed" long before it was so magnanimously offered. "Wanton and unprovoked attack," "Turks almost exhausted by failure of prolonged struggle with Italy," "the victorious march of the Allies now almost before the walls of Constantinople," "the view of God in regard to which we all agree is that he is the Infinite Spirit and Life and Power," "this mighty truth as the great central feature of human life," "golden thread that runs through all religions and amidst all diversity of religious and theological opinion," "Salvation through Self-Sacrifice," "Kingdom of Righteousness," and the rest of this platitudinous twaddle are followed by the discovery that "while the lines of work hitherto pursued by Red Crescent Societies may be continued with advantage, it will arouse and sustain interest if other suitable methods are associated with the labours and activities of their workers." It will no doubt assure these workers of salvation in the hereafter to know that the Secretary of the All-India Moslem League has blessed them here. "What has already been done is a good beginning," says the gracious Secretary, "but—much more remains still to be done." What that unknown "much more" may be is elaborated only "paraphrastically," and amounts to—"Bakra-Id *qurban*-proceeds and portions of endowments set apart for charitable purposes in Rangoon and elsewhere in India." Then comes the "fervent appeal" that all Provincial and District Moslem Leagues throughout India should—"hold meetings and concert other necessary measures." But this too is to be undertaken "as soon as practicable." And this electrifying message to his fold ends with a tag of spurious latitudinarianism about a cause "the essentials of which are based on faith and common humanity which dominates all distinctions of colour and creed." After this exhausting creative endeavour we trust this new god is resting on the seventh day.

We have noticed a recent development in the Moslem community tending to the destruction of the discipline without which no organisation can exist. Those who are prominent in public life have of late been criticised in a manner that could not have encouraged them to undertake the responsibilities of taking a leading part in communal affairs. The manifestations of this development were very disquieting to us at the time, and, although we ourselves have never hesitated to criticise the actions and views of public men when occasion demanded, we must confess we considered that the limits of useful criticism were not always observed by some of the recent additions to the Moslem Press. But in view of the backsliding of some, and the lassitude displayed by every one of the public men of the community in the matter of the Moslem University, and now the hesitation of all to undertake the formation of an All-India organisation for collecting funds for a loan to Turkey,

we are compelled to revise our opinion about the critics and those they have been criticising. Many that have led on occasions of some difficulty have been pushed to the front. Many others that went forward of their own accord have been retained there almost by main force. This fears the impending revision of the Land Revenue Settlement; that has hopes—no better than his confrere's fears—of the coming Honours List. One is so utterly wrapped up in self that he can only work as a Dictator,—either a Censor or nothing. Another has so little faith in mankind that his doubts paralyse his good intentions. A third is valiant enough to lead his followers right up to the walls of the beleaguered castle and then—retires. A fourth shows the utmost courage but little intelligence, and produces in his followers feelings alternating between admiration for his sincerity and despair at his futilities and contradictions. A fifth, coming from the bosom of the unknown, flits across a gaping world as a bright tailed comet, and then—myatoriously disappears, perhaps into the bosom of the unknowable.

It is a review of men and organisation such as this that leads one so often to despair. But the vitalizing words of Iqbal ring in our ears and dispel the crowding hopelessness of the situation:

آہ اکی جستجو آوارہ رکھی می تجھی ؟
 راہ تو دھرو بھی تو دھبر بھی تو منزل بھی تو
 واسے نادانی کہ تو محتاج ساقی ہو گیا
 می بھی تو مینا بھی تو ساقی بھی تو محفل بھی تو
 بی خبر تو جوہر آبنہ ابام می
 تو زمانی مین خدا کا آخری پیغام می

We say to ourself, why wander in quest of leaders when we ourself may be the way as well as the wayfarer, the guide as well as the goal? We have tried one "leader" after another, and found them all either wanting or inaccessible in the hour of need, and with the Arab saying:

كَبُرَ لِي مَوْتُ الْكِبَرَاءِ

(The death of the great has made me great)
 as a concession to modesty, we are ready to step into the breach.

At this juncture we have taken two undertakings in hand. The more modest endeavour aims only at the despatch of a Medical Mission under Dr. Ansari which, we hope, will soon sail away on its work of mercy. We shall work in this in conjunction with the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali, and we expect larger contributions not only from our readers but also from the funds raised by our contemporaries, particularly the *Zamindar* of Lahore, and at various centres, especially the fund which owes its existence to the characteristic self-sacrifice of the students at Aligarh who are showing themselves worthy of their great Alma Mater. The second and the more ambitious of the two schemes is the loan of a million pounds to Turkey. In this connection we suggested that the Moslem University Fund be offered as a loan to Turkey. If the leaders had agreed to our suggestion they could have invested the thirty lakhs of the University Fund in Turkish paper, and appealed to the community to contribute another crore or crore and a half, on the distinct understanding that the first thirty lakhs thus collected would go to replenish the coffers of the University. We had three objects in view in offering this suggestion. In the first place, Aligarh would have provided a ready-made and well-tryed All-India organization for collecting funds. In the second place, as money attracts money, the thirty lakhs already collected for the University would have made a sum even four or five times as large gravitate towards the existing Fund. But no less important than these was the third reason, namely, the rehabilitation of the reputation of the Aligarh authorities. Before the University Movement was taken out of the "dead hand" of Aligarh's local Trustees, Aligarh had become synonymous with narrowness. All this was, however, changed into confidence in its altruism during the last two years. But since some of the local Trustees of Aligarh have been gravitating towards the views of the Secretary of State and the India Council in the matter of affiliation, people have begun to suspect that affiliation was used by them merely as a stalking-horse and was never sincerely desired. It is undoubted that the Moslem community feels very strongly on the subject of Turkey, and it would readily forgive the backsliding of some of the local Trustees of Aligarh and others if they put faith in the community and in Turkey and cheerfully accepted the suggestion we offered. At the worst, it would have meant a deliberate self-sacrifice that is far more elevating than a hundred Universities. At the best,

it meant the loan of a million to Turkey, and a full University coffers, with a universal love for Aligarh and added confidence in the Mussalmans' own powers into the bargain. We had considered the men to whom we had appealed to be capable of taking this much in; but it seems they were not. We have yet to see if they are any more capable of taking the risk which our suggestion involves in expectation of a far more probable gain.

While we are on this subject, let us dispose of a few objections to the suggestion. H.H. the Aga Khan thinks "he has been completely misapprehended." "Nothing," says Reuter, "is further from the truth than that the Aga Khan wishes the University Funds to be transferred to non-educational purposes." We do not know who misapprehended His Highness and when; but if he refers to us we may equally well complain that we have been completely misapprehended. We have no desire to wreck the University scheme which we ourself had suggested to His Highness on the accession of His Majesty King George V. Had we any such desire we could have easily gratified it by asking for the return of our own contribution, however small, or its transfer to the Turkish Relief Fund. We are not too modest to think that at least a small, but fairly disconcerting, landlip would have occurred. But we have no such desire and our mite is still safe in the University coffers. All we suggest is that the Capital Fund of the University should no longer remain as a loan to the Government of India which has no need of it, but be lent instead to the Ottoman Government which has evident need of it and of much more. This Fund is invested in Government of India paper to-day, and could as well be invested in Turkish securities to-morrow. That is surely not the same as the "diversion" of the Fund to "non-educational purposes."

It may, however, be said that Turkey is not as safe as the Government of India. That is no doubt true, but this only settles the question of comparative security. Whatever Turkey may be, she has still a National Debt exceeding 120 million sterling, and many non-Moslems and Europeans believe so far in Turkey that they have not yet sold out all their Turkish stock, which is still familiar to the bourses of Europe. Yet it may be asked: "May not Turkey become bankrupt after this war?" Our reply to this is two-fold. In the first place, the surest way to make Turkey bankrupt is for Mussalmans themselves to doubt the solvency of Turkey. In the second place, if the Turk goes under, shall we mourn the brother that is drowned or the gold watch we had lent him which lies with him at the bottom of the sea?

It has been suggested that the Turk is a hopeless failure; that he must go because he cannot govern, that Indian Mussalmans are bolstering up a moribund creature that is past such endeavours; and that the Mussalmans of India are better men and better Mussalmans than those of Turkey. Now, frankly, we do not believe a word of this, much as this confession may be humiliating to us. Those who thus flatter Indian Mussalmans are exactly the people who talk of efficiency and education when a Moslem candidate applies to them for a petty appointment. But, for argument's sake, let us say we believe every word of this comparison and proceed. Does all the reasoning supply a single reason for withholding from the Turks the practical sympathy of Indian Mussalmans? Abraham Lincoln once rescued a pig vainly struggling in a miry ditch, and when people marvelled at his altruism, because he had ruined his clothes for a mere pig, he said with evident sincerity that all the talk of altruism was nonsense, for he rescued the pig only because he could not otherwise relieve the anguish of his own heart. Surely the Turk struggling heroically against the oncompassing misery of his situation is not worse than the pig in the mire, and may not Indian Mussalmans relieve the anguish of their own hearts as well as Abraham Lincoln?

But a truce to all needless arguments, and let us turn to business. In reply to our cable to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, intimating that H. E. the Viceroy had declared the advantage of a loan to Turkey by Indian Mussalmans to be in no way in contravention of His Majesty the King-Emperor's declaration of neutrality, and that we were carrying on negotiations with banking houses in India, we have received a letter in French from H. E. Djahar Bey, the Ottoman Consul-General at Bombay, of which the following is a translation:—

Ottoman Consulate General

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1918.

Mr Editor,

I am instructed by my Government to thank you for the friendly sentiments which you have shown in carrying on negotiations with the Sultan to whom the Government of India has given permission to advance money to the Ottoman Government, and to inform you that, in view of the impossibility of contracting a large loan, we have agreed to borrow 250,000,000 from the Treasury Bonds for 251,000,000, which is a

guarantee the new loan. We shall pay through the agency of the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Public Debt interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and we shall redeem the stock in three years at the rate of two instalments per year. We should like to know the quantity required in India. We shall send to the Banks mentioned by you as many bonds as you require.

I beg you to send me a reply and to accept my thanks in anticipation.

d) E DJAFER,

The Consul-General

Mohamed Ali, Esqr.,

Editor of the "Comrade,"

Calcutta.

This has made our task easy, for no new loan need be raised in India. All that Indian Mussalmans need do is to invest a portion of their savings in the new Treasury Bonds. We are arranging with some banking houses in the country for receiving deposits with a view to effect purchase of these bonds, and in the meantime the Proprietor of the *Comrade* intends to go on a tour to the chief centres of Moslem activity to canvass for the ready sale of these bonds. If this endeavour succeeds, let there be no mistake about it, the Mussalmans of India will have done constructive work far exceeding in importance and magnitude even the creation and development of Aligarh, for apart from its greatness, the work would be one of unalloyed altruism and based on a self-sacrifice that is the life and essence of a great nation. But if it fails, there is still the consolation of some thing attempted which had in it the germs of nobility and selflessness, there is still the reward eternally held out by the Poet of our land to all such workers:

شکست و فتح نصیبون سی می ولی ابے میر
مقابلہ تو دل ناتوان نی خوب کما

Whatever may happen let it not be understood that this is to be, or can ever be, one man's work. It is to be the work of a whole nation, and can succeed only with the united efforts of a nation. But Providence often works through insignificant instruments, and none of us need plume himself too much on merely performing a task for which he was destined by Providence to be a humble, if necessary, instrument. Let others have whatever glory there be in this, for we are content to toil in a good cause and to go on wiping the steaming brow when our comrades are receiving a grateful recognition of their endeavours.

The Crescent and the Cross.

1.

The famous writer of "The Great Illusion," while preparing his bold thesis on the futility of war and victory, must have found his atmosphere in the psychology of the most advanced industrial groups in modern Europe. The spirit of that psychology is a relentless appetite for gain. For a thinker, having a close grip on economic facts and relations and enough logic to manipulate them, it should not be a task of great intellectual difficulty to prove that war is a pure economic disaster for the victor and the vanquished alike. The thesis would directly appeal to the most intimate instincts of a complex industrial society, though the orthodox pacifism of the humanitarian might fail to move. The murderous struggle in the Balkans is, however, the result of a very different set of motives and psychology. The issues are not primarily economic. The rulers of the Balkan States entered into an offensive alliance with a set purpose and definite design, no doubt. But the fierce passion and ferocity of the struggle have been fed on impulses quite distinct from those that would move a matter-of-fact, industrial democracy to war. "The Great Illusion" that has chiefly roused the war passions of the Bulgar, the Serb, the Montenegrin and the Greek masses is not a prospect of economic gain. The motive is a passionate for glory and revenge, which has been sanctified in the most solemn manner by their sovereigns and their priests. The leaders of the Confederacy had of course the common ambitions of territorial expansion and empire and talked of reform and liberty after the manner of their kind. Their peoples, however, have known only one passion—a fanatical hatred of the Turks; and this passion has been most skillfully and thoroughly kindled into flame in the name of Christianity. The masses have been made to feel that they were witnessing another struggle between the Crescent and the Cross. The atmosphere has been deliberately charged with the blood-stained memories of creed and history. The armies of the Confederacy have marched to battle under the intoxication of religion. They have been proudly acclaimed by their chiefs as soldiers of Christ.

Some might be disposed to wonder that another inferno with all the havoc and the lightning-play of medieval fanaticism could be lit up in the twentieth century. But King Ferdinand and his "sacred Allies" have achieved it. Peter the Hermit could have done scarcely better. One need not, however, be surprised at the methods with which the Balkan fanatics have been driven to war against the Turk. These were perhaps the only methods that could move them at all. Knowing this, the allied kings could not but apply them with

thoroughgoing freedom from scruple if, indeed, their secular plans were to prosper. The fact need not create surprise, though it cannot be on that account belittled or ignored. The sympathies of Christian Europe have been frankly on the side of the Confederacy. This moral support has always been justified on the ground that the Balkan movement represents the eminently just aspiration of the oppressed Christians for liberty and good government. There are many Europeans, we admit, who believe the cry to be genuine, though their belief is, to a very large extent, the result of their Christian zeal rather than of reasoned opinion based on fact and experience. But there are many more who exploit the passions underlying the Balkan cry for their own political purposes, while the number of those who hate the Turk because he is a Turk is legion. A Moslem may not be as clever a politician as a Christian of modern Europe. He has, however, learnt some very instructive lessons in the course of a single year. He has shed many a local enthusiasm that the success and glamour of Europe had created in his mind, and he feels that he stands before a new political horizon to-day. The Italian raid on Tripoli had begun his political education and the Balkan struggle has completed it. He had a child-like trust in the good-will of Europe and the beneficence of its secular message at the birth of the twentieth century. In the beginning of its second decade he has learnt that he had grievously erred in supposing that his secular ills could be cured through an alien inspiration. The message of Western culture is fair to the ear. Its spirit has, however, been intensely sectarian, and all the more intolerant because irresponsible. The Mussalman, who had dreamed of justice and fairplay in a world of international brotherhood and peace, has been rudely awakened to the naked reality. He has learnt that the spirit of the political forces of Modern Europe is hard as iron, though they work with a nimble subtlety of manner. The lesson has sunk deep in his mind and he is not likely to forget it in shaping his future career in the world.

The fruits of the political Phariseism of the times must, in all conscience, be bitter; but the European who has supplied the motive and created the enthusiasm for all that has been recently happening in Moslem lands should be the last person to complain of his handiwork. He can state his standpoint with admirable force and lucidity, and the world is familiar with the passionate denunciation and appeal of his arguments. But has he ever taken the trouble to understand the standpoint of the victims of his ambition or his zeal? Would he care to know the feelings with which a Mussalman is watching the Balkan struggle and the passions that it has stirred in Christian Europe? Perhaps he would not. Those feelings, however, are bound to affect the destinies of a large portion of mankind and may considerably influence the course of the world's history. They may not count to-day, but they will count in human affairs some day if Islam continues to be a vital force in moulding the lives of millions. What then are the feelings of the Mussalman who has been following the course of events in Turkey? He knows that the Ottoman Empire is the last bulwark of Islam as regards its secular power and moral prestige. He knows as well that the enemies of that Empire are many and formidable, and that the Turk has been steadily losing his power and prestige through intrigue, diplomatic manoeuvring and combined aggression. Since the establishment of the Constitution in Turkey he had been doubting if the attitude of Europe towards the Turk was honest and the cry for reform sincere. If the old Turkish methods of government were repellent to European Liberalism, the Young Turk régime ought surely to have been an object of its support and sympathy. Every device has, however, been adopted by her enemies, ever since the success of the constitutional movement, to thwart the regeneration of Turkey. Hostility and aggression increased as soon as the Young Turks began to apply more vigour and energy to the task of building up a reformed administration and a consolidated empire. The forces that could not tolerate a strong and rejuvenated Turkey drew together and at last took shape as the Balkan Confederacy. It adopted "Macedonian reform" as its war-cry, for it must needs pay some concession to the sentiments of Liberal Europe. What it really wanted was the partition of European Turkey. The hypocrisy of the whole business became manifest when the Confederacy informed the so-called European Concert that it had no territorial ambitions whatever in its demands for reform, while it resolutely set itself to rouse the Balkan mobs with direct and open appeals to their lust for power and glory and to their race hatred and religious fanaticism. The manifestoes of King Ferdinand and King Peter to their respective peoples and the messages received by the King of Greece from his allies, all of which we publish elsewhere, lay bare the motives that have been applied to drive the mobs to battle. The "Tsar" of Bulgaria refers to the "Christian Liberator," who had freed the Bulgarian nation, exhorts that nation in turn to liberate "the Christians in Turkey," and invokes the blessings of the Almighty and the sympathies of Christian Europe "in this struggle between the Crescent and the Cross." The Serbian

King openly strikes a note of conquest, bringing in its train "liberty, fraternity and equality." The King of Greece had already suggested the device "In hoc signo vinces" to his allies in "the new Crusade for the deliverance of their oppressed brethren." Christian bishops and clergymen have preached in churches and in the European press that the Balkan struggle was a Holy War, and that Moslem rule in Europe must cease because it was "incompatible with the conscience of Christendom." The conflict has been deliberately heated into a war of creeds, and its religious aspect has been emphasised with an insistence that is amazing. Even a statesman of Mr. Asquith's cool, clear mind and even temper felt the thrill of the moment and could not help reminding his hearers, at the Guild Hall Banquet, of the significance of the capture of Salonica, "the gateway through which Christianity first entered Europe." England is neutral, but her Government is composed of Christians, and it should not be surprising if they feel a natural sympathy with their Christian brethren in the Balkans. Mr. Lloyd George had declared his hope at the outbreak of the war that one result of the war would be "that the boundaries of freedom and good government would be extended." That a responsible Minister of England can indulge in flagrantly one-sided speeches and make veiled though quite obvious imputations against Turkey conveys its own lesson. The sympathy of Mr. Masterman, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was even more emphatically declared at Bethnal Green at a small Radical gathering. He asked his hearers "to take a sympathetic view towards those fighting in the cause of liberty and progress, and who have been suffering for years owing to the murder and pillage of the Turks." It is, however, satisfactory to know that there are Englishmen who sincerely resent such expressions of sympathy on the part of responsible members of His Majesty's Government and who realise the grave consequences to which such utterances may give rise. The letters of Mr. George Lloyd and Sir John Rees to the *Times* on this subject are reproduced elsewhere and will be read with interest. A question was also asked in the House of Commons referring to which the London Correspondent of the *Englishman* writes as follows:—

Of course, when Mr. Masterman was asked by Lord Wolmer, Mr. George Lloyd and Lord Charles Russell, in the House of Commons, to stoutly declare that in his opinion he had modified the shameful passage quoted above by warm expressions of condolence for our national neutrality. But that in no way palliated or excuses the expression by a responsible Minister of the Crown of his own personal opinion so popular and inspiring to our allies the Turks. On this Lord Charles Russell on Wednesday evening put a long and pointed question to the Prime Minister, asking him whether he was aware that such wicked and unchristianlike attempts to increase animosities between Christians and Moslems, whether the statements of Mr. Masterman had been repudiated by members of the Government, and whether he, the Prime Minister, would now repudiate it? Mr. Asquith wriggled and said the Leader of the Opposition declared that "the question was closed." But seeing that the whole Cabinet Party was determined to fight the matter out, the Prime Minister's remark knuckled down his to confess that after His Majesty's Government of neutrality, "that the attitude of His Majesty's Government in regard to the war is one of strict neutrality." And when this statement was ironically cheered by the Unionists after Mr. Lloyd George's and Mr. Masterman's speeches they might well be proud. Mr. Asquith added "Of course, it is the duty of Ministers as well as of every one else to use no language which is inconsistent with that attitude." In common decency ask to his colleague Sir Edward Grey, to our allies the Turks, to our Mohammedan fellow subjects in India, Egypt, and elsewhere, and to the immense number of the adherents of the United Kingdom who are inclined to sympathise with the Turks rather than with their oppressors, the Prime Minister would hardly have said less than this. But even for this grudging statement he will probably have to suffer from the turbulence of his master in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Masterman's declaration that he upholds our national neutrality do not go unchallenged. The report of his Bethnal Green speech was sent out by the London News Agency, and the reporter who took down his words said more positively that Mr. Masterman never at any time during his speech mentioned the word "neutrality." Here is it that contradiction which Mr. Masterman cannot very well ignore.

Such incidents only serve to indicate that the Balkan struggle carries a distinct religious appeal to Christian Europe. And though there are large-hearted and wise Christians who would appraise the fulminations of King Ferdinand and his Allies and the fanatical appeals of the clergy at their true value, a Mussalman can mistake neither the motives of the struggle nor the character that it has been made to bear. Can he honestly be expected to believe that the combination against the Turks is based on a disinterested love of reform and liberty? He has been accused of fanaticism and taunted on account of his supposed weakness for "Jihad" ever since modern civilisation has been flaunting its garish wares before him. Will he now be asked to admire the ethics, the purpose and the message of that civilisation when its votaries have launched a holy crusade against his brethren whose only sin is that they happen to be Mussalmans? Is it thus that the end of freedom and good government in the world would be achieved? The word "Jihad" was supposed to possess immense imaginary perils, but the cry of "Christendom" and "civilisation" is becoming a much greater and much more real peril to the freedom and independence of Moslem lands. The official who stopped a speaker at a recent Lucknow meeting because he desired to explain the futility of "Jihad" and cried halt to another who was appealing with more than necessary emotion for funds to

relieve the sufferings of the Turks had taken fright at an old bogey that can have no terrors in India. The terrors of the war-rises raised in the Balkans have, however, become very real for the whole Islamic world. The dark shadow of this new menace looms ominously across the future of Islam. Everywhere the Moslem is beginning to feel as if he stands at the parting of the ways. He is passing through a grave mental and moral crisis. While we trust he will recover his faith and optimism in his own future and the moral tendency of human things we fervently hope the cynicism, the intolerance and the hypocrisy of modern times will teach him self-reliance without embittering his feelings or obsessing his mind. As regards the vainglorious boast of King Ferdinand, his Allies and his Christian admirers that they would deliver Europe from Islam, we would only quote the remarks of the *Times* of India:—

We fancy that Christian missionaries in Mohammedan countries will not find their task made any easier by this preaching of the gospel of the sword, and the fanatics of Europe will do well to remember, what Mr. Fazlulhuqy Ghalibani pointed out on Sunday, that "while Serbian, Russian and Montenegrin troops have their gun forces with allies for whom they have little love to enforce the Christian gospel of peace at the point of the sword it is Ottoman troops who day and night keep guard in Jerusalem to prevent the warring sects that profess and call themselves Christians from cutting each other's throats."

Verse.

To the Turks.

Not since the day when from Arabia's plain
The heaven-directed tide of Conquest rolled,
And many a throned monarch, proud and bold,
Did bend the neck—or wore the captive's chain,
From Persia's Magian shrines to Gothic Spain,
From Memphis deserts to Byzantium old,
Beneath the Crescent-banner's glitt'ring fold,
Hath Faith's undaunted heart e'er leaped in vain!
Lo! there it waves in the bright eye of Heaven
To nerve your arms, to bid your hearts ne'er quail,
Though crowding dangers threaten, near and far.
Up, up, ye brave, unto whose hands 'twas given!
The Past looks on,—let not its glory pale!
The eye of God shines through the clouds of War!

NIZAMAT JANG.

TURKISH RELIEF FUND

Sahibzada Sahibs of the Dargah Shant of Hazrat			
Khwaja Mun-ul-din Chishti, Sultan-ul-Hind,			
Gharib Nawaz, Ajmer	...	2,000	0 0
Through Khan Bahadur H. M. Malik Sahib, Nagpur	...	1,750	0 0
Nazir ul-Huq, Esq., Delhi	...	12	0 0
Fida ul-Jal, Esq., Delhi	...	10	0 0
Through Siraj ud-din, Esq., Aligarh—			
Collections from Gurgaon and Rewari	...	433	9 0
Through S. M. Ishiq, Esq., Patna	...	120	0 0
Through Moulvi Mohamed Ommi Salab, President,			
Anyman Sunnat-wal-Jamant, Benares	...	110	0 0
Through Sam-ul-Jal, Esq., Luckhimpur—			
Collections after Jum'a prayers	...	110	0 0
Through Abdul Majid, Esq., Chapra—			
Collections from Kazi Sahib's Mosque	...	75	0 0
Through Abul Ola, Partabgarh, (2nd instalment)—			
A. Mussalman Benefactor	...	100	0 0
M. Makhduu Hasan, Esq.	...	25	0 0
Saad ud-din Hyder, Esq.	...	50	0 0
Messrs. Raza Ali and Mohi-Tar Khan, rupees			
fifteen each	...	80	0 0
M. Ghayas-ud-din, Esq.	...	10	0 0
Messrs. Wahid Ali, Ghulam Abbas and Zafrud-din,			
rupees five each	...	15	0 0
Minor subscriptions	...	10	0 0
Through Ghulam Hyder, Esq., Mehar—			
Mrs. Rasul Baksh of Jacobabad, Sindh	...	69	4 0
Ali Ahmad, Esq., Patna	...	50	0 0
Through Fazle Ilahi, Esq., Mianwali—			
Messrs. Sikandar Khan, Mahbub Ilahi and Zahur-			
ud-din, rupees ten each	...	30	0 0
Messrs. Sultan Mohamed and Zahur-ud-din,			
rupees five each	...	10	0 0
Minor subscriptions	...	10	0 0
Through Nazir Ahmad, Esq., Benares	...	20	0 0
Through M. A. Waddood, Esq., Allahabad—			
Abdur Rahman, Adhami, Esq.	...	5	0 0
Messrs. Mohamed Ayub, Rezaat Ali Khan,			
Abdul Kayyum, Abbas Sattar, Ali Samia,			

Tahib Hossain, Abdul Halim, Wali-ul-la, and Abdul Hakim, rupees two each ...	18	0	0
M. Mansur-ul-din, Esq. ...	8	0	0
Minor subscriptions ...	20	0	0
Through S. M. Naim Hussain, Esq., Basti ...	48	7	0
Through Latafat Hossain, Esq., Basti ...	40	9	0
Through Aziz-ul-Hasan, Esq., Jubbulpur :—			
Some Mussalmans of the station ...	80	0	0
Some Sympathisers from Ranchi ...	25	0	0
Through Abdul Aziz, Esq., Nawabganj, Barcily, Self ...	10	0	0
Abdus Samad Khan, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Through Abdul Majid, Esq., Chaura ...	20	0	0
Aftab Ali Chandhri, Esq., Dacca :—			
Collections from friends ...	15	0	0
Sadulla Khan, Esq., Khairagadh ...	15	0	0
Through Mrs. Nazirabbas, Aligarh :—			
Self ...	15	0	0
Mir Amjad Ali's children ...	9	0	0
Mirza Mashuq Ali's children ...	1	0	0
Through Mukhtar Ahmad, Esq., Sandila :—			
Some Mussalman sympathisers ...	17	5	0
Through Nizam-ud-din, Esq., Dera Ismail Khan :—			
M. Ghulam Mohamed, Esq. ...	7	0	0
M. Nizam-ud-din, Esq. ...	2	4	0
T. A. Alam, Esq., Netrakona ...	5	0	0
Syed Abdul Wajid, Esq., French Rocks ...	5	0	0
Through Sami-ud-din, Esq., Allahabad :—			
Self ...	2	0	0
Ehsan-ul-Huq, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Minor subscriptions ...	1	0	0
Shahab-ud-din, Esq., Masulipatam ...	3	0	0
Mohamed Wasi, Esq., Sagri ...	3	0	0
Mohamed Yaqub, Esq., Jhansi ...	2	0	0
A sympathiser, Agra ...	3	7	0
Chandhri Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib, Sahawar, District Etah ...	397	0	0
Through Qazi Mohamed Yamin Sahib, Raus Palwal, District Gurgaon ...	500	0	0
A Travancore Moslem ...	5	0	0
Ismail Musaji, Esq., Masa, Rangoon ...	1	0	0
Through Syed Altaf Hussain Esq., Hyderabad Deccan, S. H. S. (1st instalment) ...	25	0	0
Through M. Altaf Hosani Esq., Etawah :—			
Amount collected by the students of Islamia High School Etawah ...	250	0	0
Abdul Ghani, Esq., Pashchimangaon ...	18	0	0
M. I. Keekelbhai, Esq., Rangoon ...	5	0	0
Abdul Qayyum Khan, Esq., Tank ...	19	0	0
Through K. B. H. M. Malak Sahib, Nagpur ...	100	0	0
Through Masleh-ud-din Ahmad, Esq., Lucknow ...	18	0	0
Through Mohamed Ismail, Esq., Gorakhpur :—			
Self ...	50	0	0
M. Zauur-ul-Huq, Esq. ...	90	0	0
Moulvi Ehsan-ul-la. Sahib ...	25	0	0
B. Aziz-ul-Haq, Sahib ...	68	8	8
Syed Wilayat Ali Esq., Sabzposh ...	70	0	0
Nawab M. Ali Nasir Khan Sahib ...	50	0	0
Hakim Barham and M. Abdul Ali Sahiba, rupees twenty each ...	40	0	0
Messrs. Niamat-ul-lah, Mohamed Karim, Wahid-ul-la, Abdul Qayyum, Shah Nasir, Abd Ali Khan, and Hafiz Mohamed Ishaq, rupees ten each ...	70	0	0
M. Mohamed Sadiq, Esq. ...	23	0	0
Through M. Asad-ul-la, Esq. ...	28	6	0
M. Ishaq-ul-la Esq. ...	20	0	0
Through Abu Nasar, Esq. ...	7	13	0
Wife of M. M. Ata-ul-la Sahib ...	5	0	0
Messrs. Mohamed Khalil, M. Abdulla, and M. Farahat Ali, rupees five each ...	15	0	0
Through Khaja Sakhawat Sahib ...	5	10	0
Collections in Jama Masjid ...	321	1	0
Mohamed Suleman, Esq. ...	4	0	0
Messrs. Abdul Kadir, Ali Akbar, and Mazhar Abbas, rupees two each ...	6	0	0
Petty collections ...	0	14	9
Through Mohi-ud-din Ahmad, Esq., Arrah :—			
Mussalmans of the town ...	100	0	0
Through Moulvi Hafiz Abdur Rahman Sahib, Teacher, Islamic School, Arrah ...	600	0	0
Through K. B. H. M. Malak Sahib, Nagpur ...	140	0	0
Through Captain Mohamed Khan Sahib, 4th Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Deccan ...	193	0	0
M. L. M. Bellur, Vis Hossain ...	100	0	0
Through Latafat Hossain, Esq., Treasurer, Red Cross Society, Barb, Dist. Patna ...	187	13	0
Through A. B. Adhami, Esq., Allahabad :—			
Messrs. Shah Sami-ul-la, A Sympathiser and Mohsin Ali, rupees five each ...	15	0	0
Messrs. Amir-ul-Hasan, S. M. Mansur, Chandhri Raur Dhan Lal, Mohamed Husain, Mohamed Khalil, Murtaza Beg, Rafiq Ahmed Khan, Masud Alam, Hayat-ul-lah, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Masud Hasan, and Manzur Husain, rupees two each ...	24	0	0
Minor subscriptions from 36 subscribes ...	33	0	0
Through Amir Khan, Esq., Balrampur :—			
Messrs. Wajid Husain, Waris Ali, and self, rupees ten each ...	30	0	0
Messrs. Salamat-ul-la, Mohammad Ibrahim, Inayat Mohammad Khan, Gulam Kibraya and Syed Mohammad Askari, rupees two each ...	12	0	0
Wife of Amir Khan Sahib ...	2	0	0
Minor subscriptions ...	3	8	0
Mohammadon Boarders of Government High School, Sitapur ...	25	0	0
Rashid Ali, Esq., Abbasi, Lucknow ...	25	0	0
Mirza Altaf Husain Sahib Hyderabad Deccan ...	25	0	0
Through the wife of Syed Burhan Haidar Sahib, Barabanki :—			
Self ...	13	8	0
Osman Haidar, Esq. ...	1	4	0
Zubaida Khatun Sahiba ...	1	0	0
Sultan Haidar, Esq. ...	2	0	0
A maid servant ...	0	4	0
Abdul Jabbar, Esq., Ajmer ...	25	0	0
A sympathiser, Ranchi ...	15	0	0
Through a sympathiser, Ranchi ...	5	0	0
Through Riyat Hussain, Esq., Dhurampur ...	15	5	0
Through Ahmad Ilyas Ahani, Esq., Hardoi :—			
Mrs. and Miss Ibrahim of Bhadoi ...	13	0	0
Munaz Khan, Esq., Fulbaria ...	10	9	0
Messrs. Abdul Alam and Brothers, Elloro ...	10	0	0
Syed Munul Inam, Esq., Bankipore ...	5	0	0
S. Ajmal Z. M. Ahmad Khan, Esq., Allahabad ...	5	0	0
A sympathiser, Agra ...	2	0	0
Sharif-ud-din Khaki, Esq., Baroda ...	5	0	0
Through Mir Akram Ali, Esq., Rajahmandry ...	5	0	0
Mother of Reaz-ud-din Sahib Badaun ...	3	0	0
Through Abul Ola, Esq., Partabgarh :—			
(3rd instalment)			
Mussalmans of Partabgarh town ...	40	8	0
Mussalmans of Katra ...	29	8	0
Panchayat Mukerian, Partabgarh ...	50	0	0
M. Murtaza, Esq. ...	17	0	0
Mir Ishaq Ali Sahib, ...	10	0	0
Abululla Khan, Esq. ...	15	0	0
Syed Hasan, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Messrs. S. H. Askari, Wilayat Hussain, Habib-ul-la, Rafi-ud-din, Syed Ahmad, and Muntaz Hussain rupees five each ...	30	0	0
Messrs. Sheikh Ali Asghar and Mohamed Asghar rupees fifteen each ...	30	0	0
Minor subscriptions ...	28	0	0
Through Mohamed Omar Khan Sahib Basti :—			
Self ...	50	0	0
Moulvi Saifulla Khan Sahib, ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Atta-ul-la, Abdussami, Hakim Shahr Baksh, Murtaza Hussain, and Mazhar Hussain, rupees ten each ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Mohamed Ibrahim Khan, Abdul Hakim, Hafiz Musa, Ali Bakhsh, Mirza Tahir Beg, Sheikh Sultan, Abdul, Syed Ahmad and Mohamed Siddiq, rupees five each ...	45	0	0
Messrs. Abdul Ghafur, Mahbub Ali and Salfdar Hasan, rupees three each ...	9	0	0
Sheikh Haidar Ali, Esq. ...	4	0	0
Messrs. Faiz Buksh, Fida Hasan and Mohamed Shaif, rupees two each ...	6	0	0
Messrs. Hussaini and Sami-ul-haq, rupee one each ...	2	0	0
Minor subscriptions ...	79	0	0
Yunus Khan Sahib, Rais Dataoli, Dist. Aligarh ...	500	0	0
A sympathiser, Domariaganj, ...	10	0	0
Through Nawab Khadev Jang Bahadur, Hyderabad Deccan (1st instalment)...			
Some ladies of Hyderabad, names not yet received ...	1,196	2	10
M. Rahim Bakhsh, Esq. Deraghazi Khan ...	5	0	0
Amount received during the week ...	11,497	1	10
Amount previously acknowledged ...	31,851	0	3
Total ...	43,348	2	1

The War Supplement.

The War in Tripoli. The Treaty of Peace.

THE following are the operative articles of the Treaty of Peace signed by the Turkish and Italian Plenipotentiaries at Ouchy on the 18th October:—

Article I.—The two Governments undertake, immediately after the signature of the present Treaty, to take the necessary steps for the immediate and simultaneous cessation of hostilities. Special Commissioners will be sent to the scenes of hostilities to ensure the execution of the above-mentioned steps.

Article II.—The two Governments undertake, immediately after the signature of the Treaty, to send orders recalling their officers and troops, and also their civil functionaries, respectively, the Ottoman Government from Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and the Italian Government from the islands occupied in the Aegean Sea. The effective evacuation of the above-mentioned islands by the Italian officers, troops, and civil functionaries will take place immediately after the evacuation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica by the Ottoman officers, troops, and civil functionaries.

Article III.—Prisoners of war and hostages will be exchanged with as little delay as possible.

Article IV.—The two Governments undertake to grant full and complete amnesty, the Royal Government to the inhabitants of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and the Imperial Government to the inhabitants of the islands in the Aegean Sea, subject to Ottoman sovereignty, who may have taken part in the hostilities or may have compromised themselves in that connexion, without committing crimes against the civil law. In consequence, no individual of any class or condition shall be proceeded against or troubled in his person or property, or in the exercise of his rights on account of political or military acts, even of opinions expressed during the hostilities. Persons detained or deported for such cause shall at once be set free.

Article V.—All treaties, conventions, and undertakings of all kinds, sorts, or nature concluded or in force between the two high contracting parties, previously to the declaration of war, shall at once come into force again, and the two Governments shall be placed in regard to each other, as shall their respective subjects, in the identical position in which they were before the outbreak of hostilities.

Article VI.—Italy undertakes to conclude with Turkey, at the same time as she renews her commercial treaties with other Powers, a commercial treaty "based on European public law"—that is to say, she consents to leave Turkey all her economic independence, and the right to act in commercial matters and matters of Customs in the same way as all European Powers without being bound by the Capitulations and other Acts now in force. It is clearly understood that the said Commercial Treaty shall not come into force except in so far as commercial treaties concluded by the Porte with other Powers, on a similar basis, shall be in force. Further, Italy consents to the increase from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the *ad valorem* Customs duty in Turkey, as well as to the creation of new monopolies, of the levying of consumption surtaxes on the five following articles:—Petroleum, cigarette paper, matches, alcohol, and playing cards. All this is on condition that the same treatment be applied simultaneously and without distinction to the imports from other countries. In as far as there is a question of the importation of articles which are the object of monopolies, the administration of such monopolies is bound to procure goods of Italian origin, according to a percentage based on the annual importation of these goods, provided that the price offered for the supply of such monopoly goods shall be in conformity with the state of the market at the moment of purchase, taking into consideration the quality of the goods to be supplied and the average price ruling during the three years preceding that in which war was declared for similar qualities. It is further understood that, should Turkey, instead of establishing new monopolies on the five articles mentioned above, decide to levy consumption surtaxes on them, such surtaxes shall be imposed in the same degree on the similar products of Turkey and all other nations.

Article VII.—The Italian Government undertakes to suppress the Italian post-offices operating in the Ottoman Empire at the same time as the other States having post-offices in Turkey shall suppress theirs.

Article VIII.—As the Porte proposes to open negotiations, at a European Conference or otherwise, with the Great Powers interested for the cessation of the capitulatory régime in Turkey, and the substitution for it of the régime of international law, Italy recognizing the good grounds for these intentions of the Porte, declares its willingness henceforth to give the Porte its full and sincere support to this end.

Article IX.—The Ottoman Government, being desirous of testifying its satisfaction with the good and loyal services rendered to it by Italian subjects employed in different branches of the Administration whom it was forced to dismiss on the outbreak of hostilities, declares its readiness to reinstate them in the situations which they gave up. Half pay will be given to them for the months that they were unemployed, and this interruption in their service will in no way prejudice employees having the right to a retiring pension. Further, the Ottoman Government undertakes to use its good offices with the institutions with which it has relations (the Public Debt, Railway Companies, Banks, etc.) to obtain the same treatment for Italian subjects who were in their service and found themselves in a similar position.

Article X.—The Italian Government undertakes to pay annually to the Caisse of the Public Debt, on account of the Imperial Government, a sum corresponding to the average of the sums which, in each of the three years preceding that of the declaration of war, had been assigned to the service of the Public Debt out of the receipts of the two provinces. The amount of the said annuity shall be determined in agreement by two Commissioners appointed one by the Royal Government and the other by the Imperial Government. In case of disagreement the decision shall be referred to an arbitral Court composed of the said Commissioners and an arbitrator appointed by agreement between the two parties. Should no agreement be reached on this point each party shall designate a different Power, and the choice of arbitrator shall be made jointly by the Powers thus selected. The Royal Government and the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, by the intermediary of the Imperial Government, shall have the right to demand the institution for the above-mentioned annuity of a corresponding sum capitalized at the rate of 4 per cent.

As regards the foregoing paragraph, the Royal Government declares that it recognizes at once that the annuity cannot be less than the sum of 2,000,000 Italian lire, and is ready to pay to the Administration of the Public Debt the corresponding capitalized sum directly a demand is made for it.

Article XI.—The present treaty shall enter into force on the day of its signature.

THE SULTAN AND TRIPOLI.

The text of the *firman*, addressed by the Sultan of Turkey to the inhabitants of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, is as follows:—

Since my Government desires on the one hand to aid you effectively in the necessary defence of your country, but realizes the impossibility of so doing, and since, on the other hand, it regards your present and future prosperity, it wishes to terminate a war ruinous to you and to your families and disastrous to the State. Hoping to restore peace and prosperity to your country, We, basing Our action on Our sovereign right, hereby grant you full autonomy. Your country will be governed by new laws and special regulations. You shall enlighten and guide your compatriots to the end that the said laws shall be in conformity with your manners and customs.

Shems-ed-Din Bey, a high dignitary of the Empire, a former Minister of Evkaf, who has been decorated with the Orders of Medjidieh and Osmanieh, has been appointed by Us with the title of Naib-es-Sultan. To him We confide the Ottoman interests of your country. To him We delegate full powers for a period of five years. On the expiry of the period, his mission may be renewed by Us or a successor may be appointed.

Our Imperial desire being the application of the prescriptions of the *shariat*, We shall select and appoint a *Cadi* for that purpose.

The said Cadi will appoint Naibs chosen from the local Ulemas in accordance with the *shariat*.

The emoluments of the Cadi will be paid by Us : those of the Naib-ou-Sultan and all the functionaries of the *shariat* from the revenues of your country.

THE ÆGEAN ISLANDS.

The Iradé, signed by the Sultan regarding the inhabitants of the Ægean Islands, runs as follows —

Administrative and judicial reforms will be introduced in order to assure to the inhabitants of the Ægean Islands placed under the sovereignty of Turkey an equal distribution of justice and well-being without distinction of cult or creed. Officials and judges will be appointed from among persons who are well-known to be expert in the local language, and of indubitable capacity. A complete and full amnesty is granted to the inhabitants of the said islands who have taken part in hostilities and who may have compromised themselves in the course thereof, crimes against common law being excepted. Consequently, no individual of any class or condition whatsoever will be liable to prosecution or persecution in regard to his person or property, or in the exercise of his rights on account of his political or military acts, or even of any opinions he may have expressed during the progress of hostilities, and persons under arrest, or deported for these causes, will be immediately set at liberty.

This decree is practically identical with the corresponding decree issued by the Italian Government regarding the native inhabitants of Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT)

Onch, Oct. 18.

The Treaty of Peace was signed by the Turkish and Italian Plenipotentiaries to-day. The representatives of the two Powers then separated after cordial expressions of mutual regard. They thus ended two months of hard and anxious work. The representatives of Turkey left this evening for Constantinople and the Italians will leave to-morrow for Rome.

The two parties of signatures were conducted to the meeting place by a representative of the Swiss Federal Council.

The Press so far accepts the terms of the Turco-Italian Treaty of peace with comparative equanimity, even the *Jeune Turc* pointing out that what would have been a disaster for the Government in other circumstances may be regarded as a distinct success at the present moment when continuation of the war with Italy would have exposed Turkey to most serious risks. As for the general public, and regret it may feel at losing the African provinces is drowned by its enthusiasm at the prospect of a struggle in which the real strength of the Turkish army will be displayed. As for Arab feeling, the attitude of Arab notables here certainly gives the impression that the Arabs of the Ottoman Empire, while deploring the loss of the provinces, realize that the Ottoman Empire could not afford to enter the Balkan conflict with an enemy the more.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

Berlin, Oct. 21.

According to South German newspapers the text of the Peace Treaty of Lausanne, as communicated to the Swiss Press, contains a sentence which has not appeared in the versions published elsewhere, and which refers to five appendices (*Zusätze*) as constituting an integral part of the Treaty. It is, of course, suggested that the "appendices" here referred to are secret clauses of the Treaty and, further, that they concern eventualities in the Balkans.

It is semi-officially stated that the Marquis di San Giuliano will shortly return the visit which the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, paid last January to Rome.

Rome, Oct. 21.

Telegrams from Tripoli report that the Italian and Turkish commanders have already been able to confer about the means of carrying out the provisions of peace at Homs, Zuzra, and Misurata, and will shortly do so at Tripoli.

The War in the Balkans. News of the Week.

London, Nov. 8.

The *Daily Mail* publishes the following telegram from its Correspondent at Bukharest:—"Have just arrived here from Sofia. I believe that Adrianople surrendered last Tuesday, but that the Bulgarians are hesitating the fact fearing intervention of the Powers before Con-

stantinople is taken." A telegram to the *Times* from Sofia, dated the 7th instant, 11-20 p. m., says it is reported that the Bulgarians have occupied the Tchataldja lines. The surrender of Adrianople and the occupation of Tchataldja are not confirmed from any quarter and are not credited.

A message from Constantinople says that Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander, informed the Government yesterday that the army had determined to fight to the last and had adopted the motto "Death or Victory." The Cabinet thereupon met and the principal officers, who remained in the capital, attended. The latter handed to the Grand Vizier a signed declaration in favour of continuing the war. Subsequently Talat Bey and Prince Said Halim waited on the Grand Vizier, promising the Union Committee's support if the war was vigorously prosecuted. The Government is consequently in a difficult position. A disease resembling cholera has broken out in Constantinople among the wounded arriving there.

The battle on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday is described as the Bulgarian Mukden. The central point was the strong entrenched position taken up by the Turks on both sides of Cherkess Keuy to cover the retreat to Tchataldja. The Turks under Nazim Pasha fought with supreme tenacity and even made a desperate, though disastrous, advance against Uzunhaji in an endeavour to break the Bulgarian centre. A simultaneous assault against the Turkish right and centre, however, proved decisive, and the whole of the divisions attacking Uzunhaji were completely annihilated. The retreat of the Turkish army became a rout under pressure of the pursuit. Rain and snow in Turkey are at present important factors rendering the roads impassable and delaying military movements. Lieutenant Wegener, Correspondent of the *Vienna Reichspost*, telegraphs that the Bulgarian attack on Tchataldja lines is progressing most successfully. The Turks have already been driven back on the principal points.

Typhus has broken out at Adrianople.

The Turkish reports of the recent successes of the Western Army are somewhat confirmed by the Serbian admission that their losses in the two days' battle preceding the surrender of Philip were heavier than those of the Turks, while it is stated in Athens that "though no official report is published in connection with the Division which was compelled to entrench itself at Banitza, no uneasiness is felt as to its fate, because it is believed that the Crown Prince has despatched strong reinforcements to its aid."

A message from Athens says the Greeks have crossed the Vardar River and are now before Salonica. Fifteen thousand Turks are prepared to offer resistance, but it is not believed that the opposition will be serious. The Greeks will probably enter the town to-day.

The Greeks have occupied Salonica.

A message from Cetinje says the Montenegrin troops, south of Scutari, have been compelled to retire owing to floods and lack of provisions. They, however, repulsed the attack of the Turks from Scutari and retired in good order.

Five Ambassadors met the Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister yesterday with reference to the measures that should be taken for public safety. They also discussed the question of mediation. The Turkish Government has decided to send the refugees to Asia Minor. The European Press during the lull in the fighting is giving attention to the question of the partition of the conquests. A detailed plan is published parceling European Turkey among the allies on ethnological lines. The future of Albania promises to be a thorny point. The Serbian Premier, in an interview, said that the existence of Serbia depended upon her obtaining access to the sea. She wanted the ports of San Giovanni Di Medina, Alessio and Durazzo. On the contrary it is asserted in Berlin that a secret Austro-Italian Agreement guarantees the integrity and independence of Albania, Germany fully supporting them. The Serbian desire for a harbour, it is maintained, can be satisfied on the Ægean. The Albanian Pretender, Prince Gheika, has arrived at Athens. His requests for employment at headquarters and an interview with M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, were ignored. The difficulties of the future settlement are beginning to assert themselves. Stria is taking a strong tone and is repudiating Austria's right to dispute her claim to regain ancient Serbian ports on the Adriatic. At a conference held at Bukharest yesterday the Roumanian Premier and Russian and Austrian Ministers discussed Roumania's eventual claims to territorial compensation for her neutrality. Reuter learns that the Powers are all agreed that the least said the better of the differences between Austria and Serbia while angry, excited feelings prevail. They trust that time and reflection will enable a concourse of the Powers to deal with the difficult questions. A suggestion has been thrown out to make Salonica an international port whereby Serbia would gain access to the sea.

The British Red Crescent Society, in response to a suggestion from the British Minister in Sofia, is sending a special mission there for Turkish sick and wounded. The Aga Khan is contributing £500 sterling for this project. The Society is also despatching another hospital to Constantinople. Further funds are urgently needed.

The Turkish Consul, Madras, has received the following telegram:—Stamboul, 6th November.—Serowitch has been re-captured from the Greeks who have retreated leaving behind a great number of rifles and ammunition at Prehpa. A squadron of horse and mitrailleuse battery have been destroyed and the enemy routed.

London, Nov. 9.

A Sofia wire says it is unofficially reported that the Bulgarians have reached Derkon at the northern end of Tchataldja lines.

It is stated at Bucharest that Turkey has requested Roumania to intervene with the Allies.

A Constantinople wire says that the Sheikh ul-Islam has appealed to the Ottomans to join the army and preach a holy war, citing as an example priests with the Cross in their hands in the ranks of the Allies.

The Commanders of the foreign warships met on the French cruiser yesterday to concert measures in the event of the protection of nationals being necessary.

An Athens wire states that the King has left for Salonica. The fall of Salonica was received in Athens with wild enthusiasm. The *Te Deum* was sung, bells were rung and the city was illuminated. An official telegram is published in Constantinople, dated the 8th instant, reporting a skirmish at Ordu. The message adds that the Turkish headquarters at Hadeinkui and Chirkess Keuy are in constant wireless communication with Adrianople. Cetinje and Belgrade report a heavy fall of snow in Montenegro and Macedonia.

A Vienna wire says the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, who was recently summoned to Vienna, is returning to his post with fresh instructions. It is understood that he will emphasize Austria's desire for good relations if Serbia offers guarantees that she will return to the policy she pursued when Count Andrássy was Premier. It is asserted in the Press that the German and Italian Ministers in Belgrade have been instructed to declare that the Triple Alliance will regard the appearance of Serbia on the Adriatic as contrary to the interests of the three Powers. The newspapers in Belgrade, however, are unanimous in insisting upon the vital necessity to Serbia to have her own seaport, and guarantees to that effect must be given before peace negotiations are begun. There is a growing feeling in Constantinople that the Triple Entente is siding with the Allies and the Triple Alliance with Turkey. Concern is expressed as to the upshot.

An Athens wire, despatched at 1-30 this morning, says the Government announces that it has not yet received official confirmation of the fall of Salonica, but the news is not doubted by the inhabitants of Athens, who continued their rejoicings till a late hour last night after the *Te Deum* had been celebrated in the cathedral and a procession, headed by municipal authorities, had marched to the residence of M. Venizelos Premier, and presented him with an address of congratulation. A message to the *Daily Chronicle* from Constantinople states that there was massacre of non-Moslems before the Greeks entered Salonica. The Greeks imprisoned the officials and officers. Altogether they took 27,000 prisoners. The Greek fleet is transporting troops to the left bank of the Maritza, with a view to attacking the Dardanelles. They intend entering Constantinople with the Bulgarians.

A message from Reuter's Correspondent in Constantinople, received by an indirect route, says that though the public is apparently unable to realize the completeness of the Turkish defeat, and is therefore eager for the war to continue, well-informed persons are of opinion that nothing can prevent the Bulgarians from entering Constantinople. Three battleships have gone to the Black Sea to co-operate in the defence of Tchataldja.

Tales of panic, pillage and massacre by troops are coming in. It is reported that the town of Solvri, on the coast of Marmora, was burned after the Greek inhabitants had been massacred. These rumours have increased the panicky feeling in the capital, but there is no basis for the sensational tales telegraphed abroad. There will soon be twelve foreign cruisers there, while the Government is taking most comprehensive measures to prevent disorder. Should an outbreak appear certain, the districts will be immediately closed and cordons drawn round all cross-roads. There are ten thousand wounded in hospitals here, most of them are only slightly wounded. This indicates that the badly wounded have little chance of being picked up. All are on the verge of collapse. Many of them have for days been without food and without water. The number of refugees is incalculable. They

are crowding in daily. They express no wish to return to their villages, but say: "Europe is not for us. The Government will give us lands in Asia Minor, where we shall live in peace." The processions of carts, containing families with their effects, are most impressive. It is like the beginning of the migration of the Turks from Europe.

The fall of Salonica is confirmed from Constantinople.

Although the Bulgarians insist that they must enter Constantinople, or else their victory will fail to impress the Mahomedan world, the *Times* urgently advises them against even a temporary occupation. A few months' rule in Constantinople, that journal says, will demoralise the simplicity of mind and life which to-day is a valuable asset for the Bulgarians. Moreover, the seizure of the city will probably cause a great revulsion of feeling in Russia against Bulgaria. Turkey, the *Times* concludes, must remain at Constantinople and take charge of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles, because it is expedient for all nations that she should do so.

Several Serbian columns are marching towards Durazzo. A Belgrade wire says that the Serbian casualties at Prilip were 2,500. The Turks lost six thousand.

A Malta wire states that the battleships *Hybernia*, *Britania*, *Commonwealth* and *Dominion* and the cruisers *Black Prince* and *Cumberland* have been ordered to proceed immediately to the East. Only destroyers will remain at Malta.

A Sofia message states that the Bulgarians have captured two important forts outside Adrianople. The Queen is visiting the wounded at Mustafa Pasha.

An Athens wire states that the Crown Prince has telegraphed to the King that the terms of surrender of Salonica have been signed and that 25,000 surrendered.

A Gibraltar message states that the cruiser *Shannon*, which is being repaired, has been ordered to be in readiness to sail in forty-eight hours.

His Highness the Aga Khan has made a statement that he emphatically opposes the diversion of any part of the Moslem University Funds to the Red Crescent. His advice to Moslems was to concentrate their efforts at present on the relief funds for the sick and wounded Ottomans. He had been completely misapprehended. Nothing is further from the truth than that the Aga Khan wishes the University funds to be transferred to non-educational purposes.

A Constantinople wire states that the Vah of Adrianople reports that after a violent battle, which ended yesterday after lasting thirty-six hours, the Turks gained a victory which may be regarded as one of the most brilliant feats in Ottoman history. He states that the Bulgarians retreated in disorder before the bayonet charges of the Turks, who captured quantities of rifles and ammunition.

It is reported at Sofia that the Bulgarians have captured Kervala and that the Turks, who were unable to escape, surrendered. They also captured Gornaryina, on the Salonica-Constantinople Railway.

London, Nov. 10.

A Warsaw wire says that all privates whose time expires in November have been ordered to remain with the colours until March. The leave of officers has been suspended and mobilisation in the Warsaw district is expected.

A Belgrade wire states that Serbian troops entered Salonica with the Greeks. An Athens wire says that the Crown Prince, describing the capitulation of Salonica, does not mention any massacre of non-Moslems. The report appears to be unfounded.

A Rieka wire states that the Montenegrins, in spite of a heavy storm, have transported siege guns to the Eastern shore of Lake Skutari and have completed preparations for a fresh storming of the town. Moslem refugees have swelled the population of the town to seventy thousand. The people are in dire straits.

A Belgrade wire states that typhoid is raging among thirty thousand prisoners in the Capital and in the interior. M. Radich, the Serbian Premier, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that Serbia must have an outlet on the Adriatic, and for this reason she had shed her blood, rather than for territorial extension. She had been offered an outlet on the Bosphorus, but this would only offend her Allies, if accepted.

An Athens wire states that there are now 27,000 prisoners in Greece, besides 2,000 sent by the Montenegrins. The Greek Minister, M. Rastan, has been appointed Governor of Salonica and has proceeded there with a numerous staff.

Lieutenant Wegener telegraphs that the two forts captured outside Adrianople are Kartalapa and Papastapa, lying to the north-west and south-east of Adrianople. They were captured on Thursday night. Both forts now dominate Adrianople, the capitulation of which is expected hourly.

The Ministry of the Interior has issued a proclamation pointing out that the war has not yet yielded any satisfactory result. The presence of the enemy at Tchataldja, the gate of Constantinople, where the possibility of failure must be faced, is a cause of anxiety for the safety and tranquillity of the Capital. Government has neglected no measures to preserve order, and exhorts the inhabitants to remain calm. It warns disseminators of false reports, which cause the Powers to send warships, that they will be severely punished.

The *Statesman* published the following special cablegrams, dated London, November 9:—The Bulgarians having captured the northernmost forts, broke through the Tchataldja lines in three places and stormed the heights commanding Tchataldja town which capitulated after a heavy bombardment and a fierce resistance. The Turks died fighting to the last. The Bulgarians are now twenty miles from the Capital whither thousands of refugees are flying. The fighting at Tchataldja was the most desperate since the outbreak of the war. The international situation is extremely acute in view of the possibility of a Russo-Austrian conflict. The Triple Alliance insist on the independence of Albania. Italy will agree to Salonica becoming Austrian if, in return, her own proposal to place the Duke of the Abruzzi on the Albanian Throne is agreed to. Russia is naturally hostile to these proposals, hence the fear of an international crisis.

The Guildhall banquet took place to-night, and was the usual brilliant function, among the gathering being the Cabinet Ministers, Members of the Lords and Commons and distinguished representatives of the Army Navy, Church and the City. Mr. Asquith made an important pronouncement on foreign affairs. Responding to the toast of the Ministers, the Prime Minister said:—

"We are living in anxious times, and are spectators of great and moving events. The Balkan armies are in effective possession of Macedonia and Thrace. Salonica, the gateway through which Christianity first entered Europe, is occupied by the Greeks, and we may at any moment hear of the fall of Constantinople itself. It is a satisfaction to be able to assure you that, so far as this country is concerned, its relations with the other Powers without a single exception, were never more friendly and cordial. The Great Powers are working together with a closeness of touch and frankness and freedom of communication and discussion which are remarkable, and which may seem almost unintelligible to those who believe that because, for certain purposes, the Powers have been and are ranged in different groups, they must therefore in time of European crisis be arrayed in opposite camps. Nothing is further from the fact. The Powers have been blamed in some quarters because they did not succeed in averting the war. They sought, and sought honestly and earnestly by diplomatic pressure and without resort to force, to secure a condition of order and good government in the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire, but were at work which were beyond the control of any diplomatic manipulation. The Balkan States having untried their plans, perished their equipment, co-ordinated their reciprocal action and decided that force was the only effectual remedy and that they, and they alone, were prepared to use it. They took the matter into their own hands. Things can never be again as they were, and it is the business of statesmen everywhere to recognise and accept the accomplished fact. When Pitt, mortally stricken by the news of Austerlitz, came home to diet, he told those about him to roll up the map of Europe which hung on the walls. But even the campaign of Austerlitz did not produce changes so sudden and so startlingly, overwhelmingly complete as those which during the last month have been wrought by the Balkan Confederacy. The map of Eastern Europe has to be recast, and in the process it may be that ideas and preconceptions of policies, which were born in what is now a bygone era, will have to be modified and reconstructed, or even go altogether by the board. Upon one thing I believe the general opinion of Europe to be unanimous, that the victors are not to be robbed of the fruits which cost them so dear. (Loud cheers.) In so far as I know, there is no disposition anywhere to belittle the magnitude of the struggle or dispute the decisiveness of the result. This country may have no direct interest in the exact form which consequent political and territorial redistribution may ultimately take, but there are other Powers whose special relations, geographical, economical, ethical and historical, with the scene of the conflict and its destination, are such that they cannot be expected not to show a bearing and voice when the time comes for a permanent settlement. I purpose to refrain at this stage from even indicating the points, some of them full of difficulties, which must inevitably emerge for solution,

and so long as the state of belligerency continues the Government will, so far as their influence goes, deprecate the raising of isolated questions which, if handled separately and at once, may seem likely to lead to irreconcilable divergencies, but which may assume a different and perhaps more practicable aspect, if they are reserved to be dealt with from the wider point of view of a general settlement. War is terrible, though it may from time to time be a necessary form of arbitration when deadlock arrives in human affairs, and none of its worst horrors has been absent from the campaign which is now being waged. It is at this moment the first and greatest of European interest to circumscribe its scope. For that object the Great Powers have laboured as with one will. So far they have laboured successfully, and it is our hope and belief that they will continue to labour to that end. At such a time as this the burden of responsibility which falls on the shoulders of the Government, onerous as it always is, is exceptionally heavy, and it is a source of sincere gratification to them to know that, however much we may be divided among ourselves in the arena of domestic controversy, we have in these larger matters the sympathy and support of the whole community and can speak in the Councils of Europe in the name and with the authority of a united people. (Loud and general cheers.)

London, Nov. 11.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent sends a graphic description of the flight after the battle at Luleburgas. He left Tchornu on the 2nd November, and the whole of the 30 miles to Cherkess Keuy, where he spent the night, was a long line of starving stragglers and wounded, tramping doggedly along. There was no vestige of order. Cherkess Keuy was a pandemonium. There was no army, only a mob of soldiers and refugees, crowds of whom were fighting to reach the four trains waiting to start. These were already packed to suffocation with women and children, household goods being piled anyhow in cattle-trucks. The wounded were thrown into the carriages pell-mell. Two saloons were occupied by Nazim Pasha and his staff and the foreign Attaches. Cherkess Keuy was burned at night indicating that no stand would be made there. The whole of the next day he saw the same weary, spiritless tramp of remnant of the army to the rear, except that most of the sick and wounded had now dropped out and perished. Mingled with the rabble of the soldiers were thousands of bullock-waggons, in which country people were driving with all their goods to Stambul. It was the migration of a whole people, the return of the Turk to Asia, that the train crawled past. The last train to leave Cherkess Keuy, whistling continually to clear a path through rabble, was testimony with humanity, women, children and soldiers clinging to the front of the engine, to the footboards and couplings and crowded on the roofs. Numbers of men on tramp endeavoured to gain a footing. Some were felled off while some were successful. The whole line of retreat was marked by burning villages. The Correspondent reached Tchataldja on the 11th instant. There were no signs of a stand being made at the time, no camp and no army, but he learned that there were 4,000 troops in the front at Hadenkru. Even these were half starved, though only 20 miles from the capital. The train reached Constantinople on the 5th. The whole hundred miles was an unbroken, endless chain of soldiers and refugees. Not a single regiment, not a single company of organised soldiers was seen. Only men without arms, food or morale, whose officers had utterly disappeared. Apparently they had not even troubled to blow up the railway behind them. The *Morning Post's* and *Daily News'* Correspondents followed the retreat along the road from Tchornu to Silivri and thence, by boat, to Constantinople. They describe similar scenes, vessels weighted with human cargo to the water's edge replacing the trains. They also describe the scene as the migration of the Turks and their final departure from Europe. It is remarkable that there is no news whatever of the Bulgarian advance or successes at Adrianople and Tchataldja except the most brief unofficial messages from Sofia and Lieutenant Wegener's despatches. The Military Correspondent of the *Times* argues from the various indications that the Bulgarian attack on Adrianople, from the 22nd October to the 8th November, proved abortive in spite of repeated onslaughts. He believes that the Turks are altogether in a good posture of defence and says it remains to be seen how far Lieutenant Wegener's despatches are overcoloured in the direction of optimism.

A message from Constantinople states that the Turkish fleet yesterday bombarded a Bulgarian battery near Rodosto.

A second warship of each of the Great Powers is arriving at Constantinople. The Porte has authorised in addition the passage through the Straits of Dutch, Spanish and Roumanian warships.

Constantinople reports that the Government is taking active measures to disarm all classes of the population including refugees. Cartloads of guns, pistols and knives are being daily conveyed to the Ministry for War for storage.

Unconfirmed reports are current in Belgrade that the Servians have captured Dibra after severe fighting, and that Monastir also has surrendered. The third army is advancing on the Adriatic, but its progress is delayed by the appalling roads. The fall of Durazzo is expected in a day or two. Russian papers of all shades of opinion are denouncing Austria's attempt to deprive Servia of the fruits of her sacrifices. Commenting on Austria's attitude the Servian Government organ *Mis* insists that the Powers should realise the changed conditions and cease treating the Balkan States as *protégés*, but says that any agreement, on the basis of perfect equality for the rights of both parties, will be welcome.

The President of the Bulgarian Sobranje has arrived at Budapest and has conferred with Count von Borcholt and the German Ambassador. The Emperor Francis Joseph received in audience to-day Dr Danoff, President of the Bulgarian Sobranje, who afterwards visited the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

London, Nov. 12

The Porte yesterday evening telegraphed to the Powers asking what progress had been made in the matter of obtaining terms with the Balkan States with a view to the cessation of hostilities, as hitherto the Porte had received no reply to its recent appeal to the Powers. It is stated in Paris that the representatives of the Powers in the Balkan Capitals have been instructed to make a concerted and simultaneous communication of Turkey's request for mediation, and to ask if the Allies are disposed to accept mediation, and on what terms.

A Constantinople wire states that the Bulgarians began the attack on the Turkish advanced position at Tchataldja on Sunday. The fighting, which was very fierce, continued yesterday. Many wounded are arriving in Constantinople, where the hospitals are already congested. Many are being sent to Broussa. It is reported that cholera has broken out among the Bulgarians.

The conferences at Budapest between the Emperor and Dr Danoff, President of the Bulgarian Sobranje, and Dr Danoff and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand have attracted much attention, especially the presence in Budapest of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who is shortly going to Germany as the guest of the Kaiser.

A belated despatch from Lieutenant Wegener, dated November 6th, reviewing the strategy since the beginning of the war, makes an interesting admission in connexion with the strength of the defence of Adrianople. He says that sanguinary fighting continued without interruption up to the end of October. The Turks fought most bravely and displayed much initiative. The Bulgarian siege guns were excellent, but were not sufficient; some of the Turkish positions, built of ferro-concrete, in modern style, were exceedingly strong. The Bulgarian onslaughts were carried out in a most reckless manner, and the losses sustained by the attackers were cruel. In one instance only two companies returned out of two battalions.

An Athens wire states that M. Venizelos, Greek Premier, has gone to Salonica. The Greek Crown Prince has asked a landing party from foreign war vessels to return to their ships. The Greeks, after prolonged fighting, have occupied the fortified pass of Pentapogadia, which is the key to Janina.

There have been frequent demonstrations recently in favour of the Balkan States, in the southern and Slav portions of Austria-Hungary. The Servian National Anthem was sung at Agram, Croatia and cheers were raised for King Peter of Servia as King of Croatia. In the Municipality of Spalato a torchlight procession was held in which the flags of the Balkan States were carried. A Sofia wire states: "The official organ *Mis* says that the insistence of Austria in preventing a natural solution of the Balkan question of which the granting of a port on the Adriatic to Servia is a *sine qua non* may sow the seed of a future war which it will be impossible to localise."

A Malta wire states that the destroyer *Motilla* has been ordered to the East.

The greatest reticence continues to prevail on the Bulgarian side with respect to the doings outside Adrianople and at Tchataldja. It is understood that the Bulgarians have encountered difficulties in transport which, according to *The Times*, have been relieved by the construction of railway connexions to Kirk Killack. There are 80,000 men, mostly Turkish prisoners, now working on these connexions.

Telegrams from a Turkish source report fighting at Rodosto in which a Turkish man-of-war took part and successful sorties from Adrianople, while a despatch from Sofia announces the repulse of a sortie on Sunday night.

Notwithstanding the acerbity of the Austrian Press and the violent tone of the Russian newspapers, Reuter has reason to believe that the situation is far from acute. Austria has said or done nothing from which there would be any difficulty about withdrawing, con-

sequently various opportunities of compromise are likely to present themselves. The occupation by Servia of Turkish ports on the Albanian coast will be regarded as ordinary acts of war, and not as making the position worse. Possibilities are suggested of an eventual free open port on the Adriatic to which Servia will have access. Much confidence is felt in King Ferdinand's statesmanship and the mission of Dr Danoff, President of the Bulgarian Sobranje, to Austria.

London, Nov. 13.

A Constantinople wire says it is confirmed that the Porte is negotiating an armistice with Bulgaria direct. Nazim Pasha has been instructed to communicate with the Bulgarian Generals personally and he is already on his way to the Bulgarian headquarters. Fighting at Tchataldja has ceased for forty-eight hours.

A Paris wire states that speaking at a banquet last night M. Poincaré, Premier, said he was confident that the Balkan question would be finally arranged in a manner satisfactory to the Balkan States and the Great Powers. It did not seem possible that Mr. Asquith's appeal would remain unheard, with so many goodwill sincerely directed towards the preservation of peace. He did not doubt that we should be spared the most frightful war in the history of Europe.

It appears that the Porte is negotiating direct with Bulgaria, owing to the delay of the Powers in handling proposals for mediation. An easier feeling prevails on the Continent on the subject of the Austro-Servian difficulty. It is understood that Austria does not object to Montenegro and Servia dividing Novi Bazar. She hopes, however, that Servia will accept access to the sea at an Austrian port through Bosnia. The Turkish proposal to Bulgaria direct, to negotiate an armistice, synchronises with the mediation proposals which have been hanging fire for a fortnight owing to various hitches. The terrible weather and the consequent delays to transport, added to the outbreak of cholera among the Bulgarian troops, will most likely affect Bulgaria's decision. The military situation is enigmatic, owing to the contradictory nature of the news. It is beginning to be accepted that various operations have been announced long before they occurred. Anyhow, the reports have had the effect of mystifying the enemy besides the public. While the telegrams from Constantinople declare that fighting has ceased at Tchataldja where there have hitherto only been unimportant outpost encounters, Lieutenant Wegener, telegraphing yesterday, said that murderous fighting has now lasted three days. The Turks are making the most stubborn defence but their resistance is weakening. A Sofia wire states that the Premier has replied to the Powers that he will submit Turkey's request to headquarters and to the Allies. A Sofia wire states that the representatives of the Powers have received instructions regarding mediation, and have set to discuss the method of communicating with the Bulgarian Cabinet. Private reports have been received in Sofia that the Bulgarians have penetrated the centre of Tchataldja lines and occupied Hademkeni.

A Constantinople wire says that the Commander of the cruiser *Hamidieh* reports that his squadron, at a range of from 7,500 to 7,800 metres, compelled the Bulgarians at Tchataldja, Dragomir, Derimen, Tish and Djahelutluk to retreat behind the heights with heavy losses.

A Reika wire says that the Austro-Hungarian Minister, in an audience with King Nicholas, protested against the Montenegrin operations against San Giovanni, Di Medina and Azzano, which places had been reserved for an autonomous Albania. The King emphatically declined to accept the protest. The Italian Minister subsequently made similar representations. King Nicholas replied that Italy was acting contrary to its national interests if she persisted in the demand. All Europe recognised that the territorial *status quo* was gone and Italy's engagements with Austria in regard to Albania had consequently lapsed.

The *Empire* publishes the following special cablegram, London, November 14th:—The *Daily News* special correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that cessation of hostilities has been arranged. Contracts for military supplies have been cancelled and no more stores are to be sent to the front. Peace terms are being discussed, the only difficulty being the Bulgarian insistence on a formal entry of their troops into Constantinople, though they do not desire a permanent occupation and are ready to march out next day. This is impossible, the Turks point out, while the Sultan is in the Capital.

News from Turkish Sources.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Ten Ottoman Consul-General, Bombay, received the following telegram, dated Stambul, November 7, at 6 p.m. to-day:—Commandant of the Western Army telegraphed yesterday:—Operations

of war in the plains of Serovich continue with success. Besides arms and prisoners we have taken five covered wagons, full of ammunition, and three guns which we are using. Enemy has taken to flight towards the frontier abandoning five more guns and innumerable arms and ammunition and sanitary requisites. Our troops continue pursuit. During operations against Servian forces, have inflicted on enemy considerable losses. We have taken one Standard and considerable quantity of arms. Operations against Servian forces also continue with success.

Madras, Nov. 9.

The Turkish Consul, Madras, has received the following telegram from the Aga Khan and Sir Syed Amir Ali: "The Turkish hospitals disorganised. Terrible suffering. Wire us help."

The Turkish Consul in Madras has received the following telegram from Constantinople via Teheran, dated November 11th:—"After successive and victorious engagements in the region of Serowitch the enemy was in a complete state of confusion yesterday. Again ten guns and ammunitions of the artillery were taken from the enemy. No change in Jauina, Salonica, and Scutari."

The Turkish Consul in Madras has received to-day the following telegram, dated Constantinople, November 7th. Here is an account of the battles fought till now around Adrianople:—

"On the 22nd and 23rd October the force attached to the garrison at Adrianople attacked the line at Laray on the south of Tanen and Kairondjon. The fight resulted in Ottoman successes. The enemy attacked from their side Zone Maruoco. The engagement which followed was sanguinary and the attack was violently repulsed. A sortie was effected. On the 29th they inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses. The enemy was repulsed as far as two or three kilometres. On the 5th instant the enemy suffered new heavy losses."

Calcutta, Nov. 12.

The following is the translation of a cablegram sent to-day to the *Habul Matin* from its agent at Constantinople in the Persian language:—

"The battle at Chataldja continues. The Bulgarians have sustained reverses, their losses being between twenty-five to forty thousand. The Turkish position is good. Their army is concentrated to advance on Lule Burgas and Baha Eski.

"The Bulgarians cannot hold these positions any longer. The capture of Adrianople disappointed them. Military critics do not give importance to the Greek and Servian victories.

"The Turkish wounded are 80,000 and their condition is pitiable."

Moslem Feeling.

Bombay.

A LARGELY attended meeting of Mahomedans was held in the Town Hall here. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding, to raise funds for the relief of Turkish wounded. A number of speeches were made. Amidst scenes of much enthusiasm an announcement was made that three lakhs has already been promised in Bombay, the subscriptions including five hundred from the Governor, who had also undertaken to forward the amount raised. A speaker who attacked the Christians was not allowed to proceed or to move any resolution.

Budurn.

Two meetings of the Budurn Mussalmans were held in Juma Masjid and Dargah Sultan-ul-Arebn on the 8th and 10th instant, respectively. Thousands assembled, different sects being represented. The people prayed for Turkish victory. Subscriptions poured in. The first instalment of fifteen hundred was sent to-day.

Moradabad.

An enthusiastic meeting of Mussalmans of Moradabad was held on Friday, the 8th November, in the Juma Masjid to raise subscriptions for the Turkish Relief Fund. About 6,000 Moslems, from all parts of the district, attended. More than a thousand rupees were collected on the spot. It was resolved to immediately start systematic collection of funds. The gathering dispersed with a resolution thanking His Excellency the Viceroy for his donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the Turkish Relief Fund.

Rangoon.

An enthusiastic meeting of Young Memons was held on Tuesday night, the 8th November, in the Memon Jamat Library Hall, Rangoon, to raise subscriptions for Turkish Relief Fund which was very largely attended. The following resolutions were unanimously passed with great enthusiasm:—(1) That every member of the community, employed in any grade of service, shall pay one-fifth

of his salary of the current month towards the Turkish Relief Fund. That Memon volunteers, selected from this meeting, have agreed to go begging for collecting money in aid of the Turkish Relief Fund in all the Musjids and places of worship on the coming Bakr Id. (3) That this meeting appeals to Mahomedan bodies and communities of all parts of Burma and India to follow suit and adopt similar measures.

Cawnpore.

A general attended meeting was held by the Muslims of Cawnpore to express their deep sympathy with their brethren in trouble in Turkey. Several speeches were made and especially the poem, "Far-yad-i-Islam, evoked great enthusiasm.

After the usual resolutions were adopted, an appeal was made to raise subscriptions. Besides a number of promises, a sum of about Rs. 2,000 was paid on the spot. Several women presented their ornaments, and there were two students who gave up all their belongings including their garments, shoes and caps too. Further large subscriptions are forthcoming, and sub-committees were formed to collect subscriptions for every quarter.

Lucknow.

The following telegrams have been sent by Molvi Abdul-Bari Sahab, of Firangi Mahal, Lucknow, to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and His Imperial Highness Prince Iz-ud-din, Heir-Apparent of Turkey, on the 4th and 7th instant, respectively.

Sent to Hyderabad.—"I, as an Alim and conveyor of God's messages to men, presume to tell your Highness to help the wounded Turks and their widows without hesitation with the money God has lavished on you. Do as your contemporaries are doing. The British Government is not so narrow-minded as to mistake philanthropy for sectarianism. The officials of the Government have helped them, and it is your duty more than theirs to help your co-religionists at this critical moment, so that you will not be ashamed when you stand before God and his prophet with whom wealth is no consideration and who do not listen to excuses."

Sent to Turkey.—"Qiam-ud-din Abdul Dari Ansari, of Lucknow, implores His Glorious Majesty Khalef of the Faithful through your Highness to seek mediation of none except the most high Almighty God, and that the next attack throughout war shall be made after prayers and with Allah-o-Akbar. Nothing can give us success but faith in God."

Calcutta.

A general meeting of the Mohamedan Sporting Club was held on the club ground on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m. The following resolution was passed:—"That a committee, consisting of members only, be formed to raise and collect subscriptions in aid of the Turkish Relief Fund." A subscription list was opened when Rupees 700 (Seven hundred) were promised on the spot. Mr Kuzen-Ha, the Vice-President of the club headed the list with a subscription of Rupees 500. Further subscriptions from other members of the club and their friends are shortly expected.

Nagpur.

A mass meeting of the Mohamadans of Nagpur was held in the Macdonald Town Hall on Friday, the 8th November, 1912, in the afternoon under the presidency of Raja Aazam Shah with a view to express sympathy with the Turkish sufferers of the Balkan war and collect subscriptions for the Red Crescent Society. The attendance was very large. The hall, the verandah and the galleries above were full packed. Deep feeling of sympathy were noticeable. Several gentlemen appealed for funds. Suitable compositions were recited. The audience liberally responded to the appeals. Considering the condition of the Mohamadans masses of Nagpur, the amount Rs. 2,251-13 collected on the spot eloquently expresses the sincerity of the audience. From the fact that copper alone amounted Rs. 45 it is evident that almost everybody present paid his quota.

At the Bulgarian Headquarters.

("MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND "DAILY CHRONICLE" TELEGRAM.)

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, STARA ZAGORA.

Oct. 22.

"I WAS allowed to leave deserted Sofia yesterday morning, and arrived here by train through Philippopolis late last night. All the stations along the line were blocked with ambulance trains, horse and buffalo-trucks, army stores, rations, hay and other necessities of war.

This place is now the headquarters of the Bulgarian army. King Ferdinand is living here with the general staff in the gymnasium in the High School. The foreign Attachés are in private houses.

The railway leaves the main Constantinople line at Philippopolis, and passes on from there to Yamboli and Burgas, on the Black Sea. The town, which was formerly Eski Zagra, stands on the southern slope of the lower range below the Balkans, with the famous Shipka Pass almost due north. In the war of liberation the Russian army under Gurko entered the Eastern Roumelian Plain here after the Shipka Pass encounter. There were many battles and heavy fighting against Sulaiman Pasha beside a low hill half a mile away. The Turks then burnt the town almost completely.

Frederick Villiers, the veteran war artist, has just been showing me how he entered the ruins with the Russians and was shown the wells choked with dead and dogs gnawing the heads of long-haired girls in the balconied ~~streets~~. There would seem to be no fitter place for headquarters in a second great liberation war.

Since its liberation from the Turks the town has grown, and has now straight, broad streets, a park, schools, and the usual modern buildings. Twelve thousand people, still largely Turkish, have gathered round the central mosque. The Turks, contented with the Bulgarian rule, are returning to their ordinary occupations, and though they do not serve against the Sultan, are treated just the same as Bulgarians.

From the top of the town the view is over the great plain, south-east to the distant hills near Mustafa Pasha, where the Bulgarians have crossed the frontier at several points, and now approach the strong Turkish lines extending from Adrianople to the heavily fortified town of Kirk Kiliseh, where the first great Turkish resistance is expected. The two river valleys of the Maritza and the Tundja here converge on Adrianople.

There is little further official news to-day, but I learn that the Bulgarians have the frontier in the Rhodope Mountains to the westward, and everywhere they are reported in excellent spirits. No Bulgarian has up to now been captured, and no Turk has crossed the frontier anywhere. The weather is dry and sunny.

An official bulletin, issued this afternoon, announces that the Bulgarian armies continue their successful advance. One force has advanced along the Struma river, and the country on both sides of that stream, and between the Mesta river and the Bregalnitsa, on the eastern borders of the Vilayet of Kosovo, has been occupied.

In the same direction, over the Rhodope Mountains the village of Mahonia (or Razlog), in the narrowest part of the valley between the two rivers close to Banya, has been captured, together with two companies of Turkish regulars, arms, and baggage. Another village has shared the same fate, and in it were taken a flag, 46 prisoners, four cases of shells, 80 Mausers, ammunition, and stores.

At the town of Kirdjali, in the district of the same name, the Turks were probably concentrating in order to advance on Philippopolis and cut off the main Bulgarian army—for this is the nearest Turkish town to the pass through the mountains. The town, as well as the commandant and a detachment of Mixams, have, however, been captured, and the Turkish plans have been frustrated.

The Pomaks, or Bulgarian Moslems, in this mountainous district are now joining the Bulgarians, and are handing over the arms with which the Turks have supplied them.

I am informed that no bombardment of Burgas has taken place as was reported. What happened was that a number of Turkish sailors attempted to land at Kavarna, near Varna, and were completely wiped out by a small party of Bulgarians.

Rejoicings in Sofia.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sofia, Oct. 24.

THE news of the fall of Kirk Kiliseh was known here about a quarter to five this afternoon. A great crowd gathered around the War Ministry, including a number of Macedonian volunteers with flags, and the first real display of warlike excitement that I have hitherto witnessed in Sofia followed. The people cheered wildly and the throng became denser every moment. The following laconic announcement was presently distributed from the window of the Ministry:—

After a series of desperate combats the town of Lozengrad (Kirk Kiliseh) has been taken by the Bulgarian troops, together with a large number of war trophies and prisoners.

At this moment the Greek Minister, M. Panas, who was spokesman of the joyful news, appeared in the neighbourhood on his way to the Heed Bulgaria. He was immediately seized,

hoisted on the shoulders of the crowd, and carried down the street amid a scene of wild enthusiasm. Any one who remembered the past history of the two races might well ask himself as he looked on this strange spectacle whether the age of miracles had returned.

This evening the bells of the churches are pealing, and *Te Deums* will be celebrated throughout the night for the hard-won victory. The popular joy is not unwarranted. For some days past no little uneasiness has been felt by the initiated regarding the progress of General Dimitrieff's army, and even the uninformed multitude began to inquire why the military authorities vouchsafed no news. It was known that the troops had been for some days in front of the fortifications, but only a few were aware that a desperate series of attacks were taking place and that heavy losses had been suffered. The final and successful assaults began last night, and by noon to-day the Bulgarians were in possession of the fortress.

In view of the great difficulties which nowadays attend the capture of fortified places, the achievement must be regarded as a remarkable one. The series of attacks began on Saturday, and were continued on Monday and Tuesday without success. It was decided to renew the attack on Tuesday night, but heavy rain began to fall and continued till yesterday afternoon. During the interval the troops were allowed a rest, and last night, when the weather had cleared, the offensive was resumed. No details are yet furnished in regard to the losses sustained, which were probably very heavy, as the fortifications are stated to have been of the most modern type and were constructed under German supervision.

General Savoff's Strategy.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Vienna, Oct. 23.

VIENNA, like the other capitals of Europe, is anxiously awaiting tidings of the great struggle that appears to be in progress near Kirk Kiliseh. One unauthenticated telegram from Sofia this evening states that the Turkish line of defence is already broken through.

Should this information be confirmed it would indicate that the Bulgarian strategic plan indicated by the *Reichspost* on Sunday and reiterated in a message from its war correspondent to-day is in course of successful execution. The displacement of the bulk of the main Bulgarian Army from the Stara Zagora-Mustafa-Pasha-Adrianople line and the advance to the Jamboli-Kirk Kiliseh line, he writes, the great secret of the Bulgarians. Four days before the proclamation of war General Savoff secured the acceptance of this plan, which implied a complete alteration of the intended concentration then proceeding in the Maritza valley. Only about two and a half divisions with the heavy guns were left in the Maritza valley and most of the other forces were diverted towards Jamboli, whence they followed first the Tundja valley and afterwards bore to the east under orders to take Kirk Kiliseh. Simultaneously on Thursday afternoon the Bulgarian right wing advanced from Kurtkelli along the Arda valley against Adrianople from the south-west. The march of the main army down the Tundja valley was delayed by the insufficiency of the railway communications. The reason for the change of the strategic plan, says the correspondent of the *Reichspost*, was the fear of the Bulgarians that a blow struck with all their strength straight at Adrianople might not avail to overcome the strong Turkish fortifications and heavy artillery. Information had been received that three weeks ago heavy artillery was being brought to Adrianople from the forts on the Dardanelles and that, on the other hand, the Turkish forces to the east of Adrianople were much weaker than originally assumed.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Stara Zagora under yesterday's date that the main attack in the direction of Kirk Kiliseh is commanded by General Dimitrieff with nine or ten divisions, behind which follows a general reserve of about three divisions. Fighting round Kirk Kiliseh began on Sunday evening.

Before the arrival of these despatches a military authority of obvious competence published in the *Reichspost* the conclusion that, all things considered, the best Bulgarian tactics would be to attack the eastern portion of the Turkish front between Adrianople and Kirk Kiliseh, while enveloping the extreme Turkish right to the east of Kirk Kiliseh. He considered the chances of success to be about one to five, that is to say, that the attack, though not hopeless, would be more likely to fail than to succeed. The resolution of Alexander Sava was not to be deterred from offensive action despite the Sultan's orders that the Turkish

Army should advance has, in the view of this authority, immensely increased the advantages of the Turkish position. Nevertheless, the battle of Mukdon, and even Osman Pasha's originally successful attempt to break through the Russian lines at Plevna, show that the Bulgarian attack is by no means certain to fail. Should it succeed, it would promise a speedier and more complete victory than could be won in any other way. One great advantage enjoyed by the Bulgarians is that the country falls gradually from the Bulgarian frontier towards the Adrianople-Kirk Kiliseh line, and that in the middle of the line, a broad belt of wooded country would provide cover for the Bulgarian advance. The risks, however, are great, and to break through a fortified front, even though it be 30 miles long, may, adds the writer, be merely to prepare for the attacking army a first-class funeral.

The Great Battlefield.

(By THE "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE can be little doubt that the Bulgarian advance came up against the Turkish line of resistance on the front Adrianople-Kirk Kiliseh on the morning of Tuesday, October 22, and that heavy fighting took place throughout the day, especially on the Turkish right, and probably continued yesterday.

The result of this conflict is not yet announced, though successes are claimed by both sides. The question whether the main Turkish Army was engaged on Tuesday, or only its covering troops, cannot at present be definitely answered. It is probable, however, that the line in question was held by a covering force, perhaps amounting to 70,000 men, and that the main Turkish Army on Tuesday last was some two or three marches to the southward, echeloned along the railway.

The concentration of a Turkish force in Thrace, now probably amounting to 230,000 men all told, has been successfully carried out, but the organization, supply, and transport of this force must take time to organize. It is probably for this reason that the main army has been spread along the railway two or three marches to the southward of the area of Tuesday's conflict and that the advanced line has been given the mission of delaying the Bulgarian advance, of causing loss, and of gaining time for fresh troops to join Abdullah Pasha.

This mission the covering force appears on the whole to have successfully accomplished, much outnumbered though it must have been, during the fighting of the 22nd. Three weeks have elapsed since war was probable, and in three weeks a covering force of Turks can dig itself into the ground and present an obstacle of some gravity to an assailant Kirk Kiliseh, we can be sure, was greatly strengthened during the military moratorium, and if this point has been made reasonably secure against an ordinary attack, the covering force, with its two wings fairly safe, might make a good fight. It is true that the gradual fall of the ground from north to south is far from making the Adrianople-Kirk Kiliseh line an ideal battlefield against a Bulgarian attack. For the command would rest with the Bulgarian artillery positions as a rule. With good arrangements, however, this advantage might be partially neutralized, and we can be sure that the necessity for approaching Adrianople itself with some caution will very largely occupy the First Bulgarian Army. On the whole, the covering force cannot be expected to resist indefinitely the Eastern Bulgarian Army, and it is a question for the Turkish command whether the exposure of a detachment to possible defeat is worth the gain caused by delay.

The question remains—making the large assumption that the above suppositions are near the truth—what course Abdullah Pasha would have taken when he learnt on Tuesday that his advanced line was attacked. If he decided to advance he might be in a position to support his covering force by to-day, when a counter-offensive would profit by the exhaustion of the Bulgarians during the two previous days of fighting. He might, of course, attempt to withdraw his advanced line, but this would be a difficult operation now that it is so deeply committed, and on the whole an advance, if sufficient mobility is assured, is most probable. In this case, provided that the covering force was not overwhelmed in yesterday's fighting, and provided also that Adrianople holds off the Bulgarian First Army, there is a good opening for the Turks. The question really hinges upon the degree of readiness for the field of the Nizam and Redif troops, and whether the arrangements for supply and transport enable this probably unwieldy army of 160,000 men to march and fight at three or four days' distance from the railway. On this subject no certain information is forthcoming, and we can never blame strategy if its instruments are too defective for skilled work.

There is a certain dullness about Turkish leading in Macedonia, but here as elsewhere—or perhaps more elsewhere—organization, supply, and transport present great difficulties. The Turkish command on this side has not proved capable of dealing with the converging attacks from Vrania and Kustendil in the manner which circumstances appeared to dictate, but so long as Kumanovo, and more particularly Uskub, remain in Turkish hands the result of the first operations on this side remains unsettled. We do not at present know which of these two points will be the centre of Turkish resistance, and the only needs we have from the Turkish side is that there are 100,000 Turks at disposal in this quarter. Here, as in Thrace, the fall of the ground is against the Turks, but immediately to the south of Uskub, on the right bank of the Vardar, there is a chain of heights which commands the town and railways, and might prove attractive if the Vardar army is unequal to the offensive. The dangerous point for the Turks is less the attacks from Prishtina and Vrania than those which have a tendency towards envelopment, and are now indicated by the presence of Serbo-Bulgarian columns near Kumanovo and at Kratovo and Kotehana. The Turks on this side have to show front parallel to their railway line of communications, and if they are not able to fire themselves by a vigorous stroke within the next few days, the campaign in Macedonia may go hardly with them.

We must, however, remember that in the two chief theatres the main Turkish forces have not yet been engaged, and that success in the principal theatre—namely, Thrace—would rapidly change the entire situation.

The Adrianople Position.

(By THE "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

WE publish to-day a map of the Adrianople position towards which are converging two Bulgarian armies.

Standing at the junction of the Maritza, the Tundja, and the Adria and covering with its works the chief roads and the only railway in this section of the frontier, Adrianople is well placed to facilitate defensive or offensive operations, and much has been done for it during the last seven years. The positions and names of the chief works are shown upon the map. The modernization of the defences began in the year 1905, but it has been particularly during the past three years that serious endeavours have been made to enable them to resist attack. Many of the old permanent works have been transformed or abandoned, and there has been added an almost continuous chain of semi-permanent and field works, which have no doubt been extended and completed during the three weeks which have now elapsed since the allies mobilized their armies.

The Adrianople position has in fact, been expressly designed to meet the actual case which has now presented itself. In addition to the garrison of the place, which may not exceed 20,000 men, there have been in occupation of the defences for some years nearly 60 companies of fortress artillery, and the armament, which numbers approximately 400 guns, has some heavy cannon, a medium armament of 5.88-in. Krupp guns, and a large number of field and machine guns. The defence is arranged by sectors in the usual manner, and each part of the defences has its separate organization, garrison, and armament, while a strong central reserve exists to meet any threatened attack. We must take it that the finishing touches have been put to the place during the last three weeks, and that mines, obstacles, barbed wire entanglement, fougasses, and supplementary infantry redoubts and deep trenches have been accumulated at all points open to attack. The Turks have a good number of 36-in. projectors which we must expect to find in the chief works, and these will increase the difficulties of night attacks.

Adrianople is no Port Arthur, but unless the Turks have lost their military virtues it is no place to treat in a cavalier manner. It may be expected to fulfil its mission, which probably is to break the first wave of invasion, to give time for the assembly of the Turkish field army, and to facilitate a subsequent Turkish offensive. Until its resistance is overcome the railway cannot be utilized for a Bulgarian advance, and without the railway it will not be easy to supply a quarter of a million men. It is often possible in case of this kind to run a branch line of rail round the town at a safe distance from its guns and so to ensure uninterrupted railway communication, but the topography of the Maritza Valley does not readily lend itself to this design.

The importance of the position of the railway is so immense from the Bulgarian point of view that a desperate effort to take the place by assault is almost justified. Considering the time which has elapsed since mobilization was ordered, this attempt should fail. The Bulgarian fortress artillery possesses a good many Krupp and Canon 12cm. and 15cm. guns and howitzers, besides a surplus of field guns

of new and ancient type. With these it might hope eventually to establish superiority of fire on the front selected for attack; but, on the other hand, the Turks have prepared many emplacements for their movable armament, and they are adepts at fortress warfare. Nothing but gross incompetence or some failure in the Turkish morale, upon which we have no right to count, is likely to deliver up cheaply Adrianople to the Allies.

So much for the technical side of the question. But we must remember that Turkish defence has been made in Germany, and that in this military nation certain very clear views are held concerning the interaction of fortresses and armies. Marshal Von der Goltz can scarcely have been in Turkey so long without causing these ideas, which the writer has often described, to filter down into the minds of the Turkish staff. It is to the mutual play of the field army and of Adrianople that we must look for the meaning of this defended position. If the two Bulgarian armies are covering upon the place, they must, to invest it, hold and defend a perimeter of not less than 30 miles, and this duty will occupy and engage a considerable portion of their field army. When they are fully committed the Turkish field army, which is quite intact even if its exact position is for the moment indeterminate, should be able to attack its enemy with some advantage, while if the Bulgarians gamble and attempt investment with too weak a force they are always open to an offensive movement from the garrison of the place. It is not an agreeable mission for the Bulgarian staff to tackle Adrianople while Abdullah Pasha's army remains unbeaten and within call of the place.

The Turk, on their side, have no reason to provoke a crisis, and have everything to gain from time. It is possible that their field army may be growing at the rate of several thousand men daily, and only the Turkish staff can know when the best moment for their offensive will arrive. They risk, perhaps, to see Adrianople cut out under their eyes and 20,000 men lost to their army, but they may consider that the losses which the enemy would suffer in such an event might compensate for the loss, and that the confusion which would ensue might give a good opening for a counter-offensive. In any case, we are not justified, because the Turks delay their stroke, in girding at them as laggards. Let us be sure first on which side the laugh is going to be.

If we could obtain authentic reports from the front upon the numbers and positions of the troops, the plans of the command, and the spirit of the combatants we could venture to form a definite opinion upon the probable result of these interesting operations, but it would be pure conceit and temerity to do anything of the kind when our skilled observers are compelled to saunter in rear of the armies. There are 80 correspondents now at Nara Zagora, and we must hope that they are happy there without feeling confident of the fact. Not even the Military Attachés are allowed to accompany the Greeks. We have practically no first-hand news from competent and independent observers at the actual front, and, although our correspondents at Sofia, Constantinople, Salonica, Belgrade, and Athens have told us very much of deep interest, they are still far from the armies, and the bulk of other news consists of things which the Turks or the Allies wish us to believe. There has been no modern campaign in which the door has been so pitilessly closed upon the war correspondent; nor can we justly rail at the combatants on this account, for the issues are too vital to allow them to relax any effort to keep their enemies, and consequently the rest of the world, in the dark.

The Corps of Turkish Officers.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

(Constantinople, Oct. 19.)

When one watches the great military movement that is now taking place in the Ottoman Empire, one's mind naturally turns to speculation upon the motive power that directs this huge mass of peasant material that is pouring into the capital to be almost as quickly spirited away in sombre khaki dress to the northern frontiers of the European vilayets. What of the staff—what of the corps of officers that is directing and will ultimately lead these accumulating cohorts? The answer is not easy. The corps of officers is barely sufficient for the needs of a modern army. Moreover, it has been torn during the last four years with political dissensions, some traces of which must influence the conduct of its great army in the field. At present the writer is not competent to discuss the effects of this trying period. There is hope, and many Turkish officers have expressed this vehemently, that the life-and-death issue that has been thrust upon the Ottoman Army has swept away the spirit of dissension in the desperation of the national cause. This is understandable; but it is left at that for want of better information.

There are means of judging of the quality of a corps of officers which present themselves to those accustomed to men and armies that admit something of a general estimate. It is the opinion of the writer that the stirring periods since 1908 have, in ratio to what they have done for the army generally, done very much for the Turkish officer individually. To begin with, he carries his uniform in a very different manner from that in which it was carried ten years ago. This is not a small matter. It means, to take one factor alone, that the responsibility of command is better understood. The Ottoman General Staff has elected in its wisdom to adopt the German model in its devices for making war. There is no reason to quarrel with this election. The Turkish officer is quite frank in his reasons for the choice. He considers the German Army the best model in the world. There is, however, a rough judgment at the back of the Turkish mind that instinctively rejects in a model that which is not suited to the Ottoman framework. In spite of German instructors, in spite of the classic influences of Von der Goltz, the Ottoman Army is not as Germanized as the world is led to believe. It is an army distinct in its own class, typical of its racial limitations, and no foreign influence, as the Turkish General Staff permits it to be applied, will alter this.

To judge from the many officers that have been seen in and about the War Office and mobilization centres here in Constantinople during the past ten days there seems a very fair level of intelligent understanding of a soldier's duties. It must be remembered, however, that these officers are mainly drawn from the ranks of the Levantine Moslems, whose contact with Europe has not been without its mental results. The educated Albanian also always produces good officers, who combine both executive and administrative qualities. It is not, however, possible to judge entirely from what can be seen in the capital, and the impression of the writer is that, generally speaking, the Turkish Army is under-officered, and that the leavening of expert brains is dangerously small for the masses that will be called into the many theatres in this war. Of the courage and bravery of the Turkish officer it would be impertinent to take count. The traditions alone of this martial race are sufficient guarantee of their steadfastness in war. Nor is the writer yet competent to judge of the quality of those entrusted in higher command.

The Origin of the League.

In the course of a reply to the Pan Slavist agitation against the alleged disloyalty of France and England to the Russian cause, the *Times* makes a statement which it is important to record. It says:—"It is sufficiently well known that Russia, in the course of the whole year, has worked largely in co-operation with Italy. It is known that this rather middle-aged labour was not alien to the preparations of the Balkan Entente. One knows that the Bulgarian loan, the result of this Entente, and the prelude to its manifestation, had at its birth two sponsors among the diplomatic corps at Sofia, an Italian and a Russian."

The admission that Russia and Italy had a hand in the formation of the Balkan League is the more valuable as the *Times* was the first to announce the existence of the league to the world.

King Ferdinand's Manifesto.

The following is the text of King Ferdinand's manifesto to the nation, published on the 18th October:—

"Bulgarians.—In the course of my reign of twenty-five years I have always sought in the peaceful work of civilisation the progress, welfare, and glory of Bulgaria, and it is in this direction that I wished to see the Bulgarian nation constantly advance. But Providence has judged otherwise. The moment has come when the Bulgarian race is called upon to renounce the benefits of peace and have recourse to arms for the realisation of a great problem.

"Beyond the Rila and Rhodope Mountains our brothers in blood and religion have not been able, until this day, thirty-five years after our liberation, to obtain a bearable life. All efforts made to attain this object, both by the Great Powers and by the Bulgarian Government, have failed to create conditions permitting these Christians to enjoy human rights and liberties. The tears of Balkan slaves and groans of millions of Christians could not but stir the hearts of their kinsmen and co-religionists, who are indebted for our peaceful life to a great Christian liberator, and the Bulgarian nation has taken up the prophetic words of the *Four Liberator*. The work is heavy, it must be carried through. Our love of peace is exhausted. To succour the Christian population in Turkey, there remains no other means than to turn to arms. We are that. It is only by this means that we can secure them possession of life and property."

"Anarchy in the Turkish provinces has even menaced our national life. After the massacres of Imitb and Kuchana, instead of according justice and satisfaction, as we demanded, the Turkish Government ordered the mobilisation of its military forces. Our long patience was thus put to a rude test. The humanitarian sentiments of Christians, the sacred duty of succouring our brothers when they are menaced with extermination, and the honour and dignity of Bulgaria imposed upon us the imperative duty of calling to the colours Bulgaria's sons who are prepared for the defence of the fatherland. Our work is a great and sacred one. With faith gathered in the protection and support of the Almighty, I bring it to the cognisance of the Bulgarian nation that war for the human rights of Christians in Turkey is declared. I order the brave Bulgarian army to march on Turkish territory at our side and with us fight for the same object against a common enemy. The armies of the Balkan States are allied to Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, and in this struggle of the Cross against the Crescent, of liberty against tyranny, we shall have the sympathies of all those who love justice and progress. Strong in these sympathies, let the valorous Bulgarian soldier remember the heroic act of his forefathers and the bravery of his Russian masters and liberators, and let him fly from victory to victory.

"Forward! May God be with you."

King Peter's Proclamation.

Belgrade, Oct. 19.

The proclamation, which King Peter read yesterday to the Serbian troops at Nish, concluded with the following passage:—

With us are advancing the valiant allied armies of Bulgaria and Greece. We have suffered in common and common interests bind us together. To secure the welfare and liberty of Macedonia is our common task. My army will find in Old Serbia, living side by side with Christian Serbs, Musulman Serbs, who are equally dear to us, and with them Christian and Musulman Albanians with whom our nation has led a common existence for thirteen centuries, sharing nearly always with them their joys and sorrows. We bring to them all the same liberty, fraternity, and equality that we bring to the Serbs. Serbia will introduce in Macedonia the tranquillity and progress that were introduced in the liberated provinces in 1877 and 1878, which are peopled with free and happy citizens. We must also establish these conditions of existence on the banks of the Lab, Sitniza, Drin, and Vardar. I ask you to assist with all your hearts and all your strength my valiant army. Long live my dear Serbian nation!

Allies' Congratulations.

The King of Greece received the three following telegrams from his allies:—

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria telegraphed from his headquarters at Hara Zagora on the 19th:—"Profoundly moved by the fine and touching thought which inspired in your Majesty the noble words that you addressed to us. I express with all my heart to my august friend and ally my kindest and most sincere gratitude at the moment when, filled with the sentiment of sublime reciprocal and mutual confidence, our peoples, brothers in faith, unite in a sacred agreement to ask the Almighty, Defender of the Rights of the Weak and Protector of the Oppressed, to grant the fervent prayers that ascend to His throne from the four allied nations, and the God of Battles to crown with success the joint effort of our arms for the triumph of the doubly righteous cause of faith and liberty. In these sentiments we, the Bulgarian nation, its army, and its leader, address to your Majesty, to the Greek nation, and to its valiant army our fraternal thanks, asking like them for our standard and guide in this new Crusade the sacred sign of the Redemption."

The King of Montenegro telegraphed:—"With indescribable joy I, my people, and my army have learned through the kindness of your Majesty the news that the Greek army, under the chief command of the Crown Prince, has already crossed the frontier. At this solemn moment, so important for the future of our States and our oppressed brethren, my people, my soldiers, and I in indissoluble union, fraternity, and alliance address to your Majesty, the Greek people, and its brave army our cordial greetings and our most sincere wishes for the victory of the worthy descendants of Themistocles and Marathon. May God bless our efforts for our sacred cause."

The King of Serbia's message was as follows:—"In giving orders to my troops to cross the frontier and bring deliverance to our oppressed brethren, I follow the example of your Majesty, my august friend and

ally, on whom the same noble task falls, trusting to God that the forces of the Balkan States, united in religion and led by the traditional sentiment of their peoples, will triumph in their generous work. I hail with confidence the commencement of our joint action, and wish for the complete success of the valiant Greek army and hasten to transmit to your Majesty and the Crown Prince, the Commander-in-Chief, as well as the classic nation of Hellas, my most affectionate greetings and my best wishes for the holy cause of the war."

The Struggle of the Balkan Peoples.

THE *Times* received the following letter, signed by the Bishop of Oxford, Canon Barnett, Dr. Clifford, Canon H. S. Holland, Mr. D. C. Lathbury, the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, and the Rev. Dr. Dearmer:—

We, the undersigned, venture to call public attention to the fact that the contest, now definitely begun in the Balkans, whatever other complicated issues it involves, presents one issue which is simple and, in our judgment, dominant.

Whatever be the other objects of the Allied States, this at least is clear—they have adventured the life-blood of their citizens, they have imperilled their existence as free nations, in order to liberate from age-long oppression peoples of their own kindred. Ever since the 14th century, the Christian races of the Balkans have lain under a bondage which destroyed freedom without establishing order, and which was equally fatal to national and intellectual progress. It cannot be to the interest of the civilized world that barbarism and misery should continue to prevail in regions of Europe which admit of prosperity and plenty, it cannot be compatible with the conscience of Christendom, or even with ordinary humanity, that a Government which has been again and again convicted, and convicted within the last few weeks, of extortion, pillage, massacre, and outrages on women, should when at last challenged in war be suffered to bear down by superior force the efforts of the defenders of liberty, and to re-establish in face of Europe an intolerable wrong.

It may be no part of an Englishman's duty to forward the ambitions of the Allied States, but it is, in our judgment, the duty of Englishmen to make it evident that they will not tolerate in any event a return to anything like the present situation; and it is the duty of every Christian man to work and to pray for the ending of the present tyranny, and for the inauguration of good government—in whatever reasonable shape—throughout those regions which have not yet attained their freedom.

British Ministers and the War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Referring to Mr. George Lloyd's letter in your issue of this date, Mr. Masterman is only following the lead of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If the *Times* reports are as accurate as they usually prove to be, Mr. Lloyd George in a public speech on the 12th inst. said:

"Whatever be the issue of the conflict in the Balkans we may hope that at any rate one result will ensue, and that is that the boundaries of freedom and good government will be extended."

No one is likely to misunderstand this thinly-veiled expression of sympathy with the hostile coalition which is attacking our friends the Turks, or to underestimate the effect such a speech from such a quarter is likely to produce among our Mahomedan fellow-subjects. The London All-India Moslem League has already protested "against the use by a Minister of the Crown of dubious phrases, which might be construed to imply partisanship"; and unless I have studied in vain for 30 years their languages, Press literature, and character, millions of Mussulmans, to whom the Sultan of Turkey is the Caliph of Islam, will endorse this protest.

Your obedient servant,
J. D. REES.

Travellers' Club, S.W., Oct. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In view of the complete neutrality that Great Britain is observing towards the Powers concerned in the Balkan struggle, it becomes necessary to enter a warm protest against such partisan and misleading statements as were made by a member of his Majesty's Government in a speech at Bethnal Green on Friday night.

Mr. Masterman, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is reported as having said the following:—

"I am one of the few Englishmen who have been right through the district now the scene of war, and I ask you to take a sympathetic view towards those fighting in the cause of liberty and progress and who have been suffering for years owing to the murders and pillage of the Turks."

There are others beside Mr. Masterman who have some knowledge of the countries concerned, who have perhaps spent more years than Mr. Masterman has spent days in the study of these questions and who would yet hesitate in a few words to apportion to one side or the other the blame for Macedonia's unhappy condition.

But considerably more important than the Financial Secretary's views on Balkan politics is the fact that Mr. Masterman is a member of the Government, and that in view of the Government's neutrality the country has the absolute right to demand that Ministers, if they must make public reference to the war, should do so with the utmost restraint, and that their words should be free from any suspicion of bias towards one side or the other.

A more responsible politician might have paused to remember that, whatever his own personal opinions might be, there were many millions of British subjects in India who are being deeply moved by the Balkan struggle, and that such careless words—fortunately endorsed by no other member of the Government—could only be read by them with pain and dissatisfaction. I am, Sir, Your truly,

89, Eaton-place, S. W.

GEORGE LLOYD.

The Sons of the Sultan.

By MARK SYKES, M. P.

There is no greater mistake than to imagine that the Ottoman soldier is a distinct individual with salient characteristics of a uniform singular type. This is an error into which many war correspondents fall, and gives rise to a host of false impressions.

The Turkish army is made up of so many races, tribes and composite types of Homo Sapiens that to generalise is to blunder for a certainty. Not only is the Turkish army a composite body, but the ingredients are inextricably mixed up in the very units themselves, while the incorporation of a percentage of Christians under the "Constitution" has further leavened the mass with fresh variations.

An attempt will be made in this article to analyse the chief components as a step towards appreciating the resultant whole.

Let us make up an imaginary detachment of men we have actually known. Let us say that Lieut. Seifullah is in command of a section of twenty details he has brought from Konia and is waiting for his steamer on the quay at Haider Pasha. The detachment is going to guard a bridge somewhere between Adrianople and the Chindia line. At a glance they are a well set up, cleanly, healthy-looking party of men. Their uniform is khaki, very much like that of the English soldier, with the exception of the cap, which is like that of the English convict, the equipment is fairly good and the rifles and bandollers are excellent. Standing in line they are a very level lot, but one glance at the faces shows extraordinary differentiations, when we examine some of them in detail.

The Lieutenant, Seifullah Effendi, is a good looking young fellow of about twenty-five; his complexion is fair, his moustache brown, his eyes grey-blue. He is a little above medium height, smart well set up, and superficially very like any other continental officer. His uniform is khaki of a tint very little different from that of the British linesman—pattees and brown boots, a tin sword of the worst, a Mauser pistol of the best, a pair of Zeiss glasses, an aluminium water bottle and a grey woollen cap complete his equipment. This not unprepossessing young gentleman is worth studying. He is well acquainted with all the latest theories of war—trajectories, outposts, advance guards, field fortification, &c., which on paper are familiar to him; in fact, he knows rather too much of this kind of thing—he is apt to stick to theories and to forget realities. The old illiterate Turkish officers of Abdul Hamid's time probably knew more about the practical side of soldiering than Seifullah and his friends would care to allow. Still, it would be a mistake to underestimate the capacity of this modern young officer. People like Seifullah are very easy to underestimate, as the following will show:—

A young Englishman once came into a Turkish town. The Englishman had done thirty days' trekking and riding, was large, sunburnt and fit, dressed in dusty clothes and thick shooting boots. He looked the typical outdoor man, in good training and sound in mind and body. At the barracks of the town he found a Turkish Lieutenant of his own age; the Turk was yellow, unwholesome, idle and degenerate. By his own showing the Turk had not been beyond the stinking barracks for over a month; his diet was green, rice, and had

brandy, his mode of life neither elevating nor wholesome; his clothes consisted of thin-soled "Jennina" boots, thick blue uniform overall, and a tight German tunic. Near the town was a ruined castle on a mountain top; the Englishman wished to see it, and the Lieutenant volunteered to show the way up. The Englishman thought in his own mind that the officer would probably expire before the ascent was commenced. Half-way up the mountain the Englishman, not perspiring under the shade of a rock, blown and exhausted; near the top he was glad enough to take the officer's hand to help him over a difficult place. When the ruin was at last reached, the Englishman unsling his water-bottle and passed it to the Turk. "I am fasting; it is Ramzan!" said the Turk. The climb had been 700 feet, the hour was 3 p.m., the temperature about 110 degrees in the shade. The Turk had not turned a hair; he had neither eaten nor drunk since midnight. Decidedly you cannot judge by externals."

Therefore, though Seifullah will seem a perfectly ridiculous person, brought up in a harem, spoiled, and coddled all his boyhood by a host of incredibly stupid and ignorant women; his avowed ideals are to go to Paris, drink champagne and eat bacon; his sword would be a disgrace to a Drury Lane "principal boy" singing a patriotic song; his theories and shop seem incoherent, half learned and pointless; his character seems purposeless and indolent—still he will probably have something in him which would surprise you. He is at bottom intensely, furiously, simply patriotic; he has the pride of race, and tremendous traditions behind him, has nerves of steel (why I know not, but there it is!), and will not be upset by privation or disaster. He will fight hard, keep his authority over his men and do what he is told.

Osmen Chavush, the colour-sergeant, is a different type of individual from the young lieutenant. He is about thirty-five years of age. He stands about six feet two inches in his thick woollen stockings, has huge, heavy shoulders, straight limbs and deep chest. He is of the fleshy muscular type of man in body, and in complexion was once fair, but his cheeks, tanned by years of exposure, are as brown as an Egyptian's. His brows overhang like those of a gorilla; his small blue eyes are deeply sunken in his head and peer out from under his projecting sandy eyebrows like two little grey beads; his nose is of the button order; his bristly moustache, which is of a ruddy gold, sweeps downward like the tusks of a walrus; his chin and jaw are square; his skull is small and round; his teeth are beautifully white. Osmen can lift a cottage piano or a pony; he is a gruff, quiet man who has little to say for himself. He has spent his life fighting Kurds, Arabs, Druses, Greeks, and such like, and war is no novelty to him. In temper he is rather like the great water buffalo that a child can lead, but if it loses its temper may devastate a village.

There is no finesse about Osmen; obedience is the keynote of his character; he was promoted to be colour-sergeant because in the Yemen he marched with a message alone, without taking any precautions, straight through the enemy's lines. To have been captured meant death. The officer who sent him did not know of the danger. Osmen did, but it did not occur to him to mention the fact, any more than it occurred to him to take a more circuitous route. Osmen can read and write, and will apparently do anything that he is told to do somehow. He was once told to drive an engine on the Haider Railway, because the proper engine-driver had dropped off the foot-plate with cholera. Half-an-hour's instruction in broken Turkish by a Greek engineer sufficed. It sank into Osmen's brain that if he was put in such a place, and a certain watch pointed to a certain point and certain handles were pulled in certain ways the train would go on, if other handles were pulled it went slower, if the first handles were pulled in another direction it stopped—the engine of course was ruined, but the train arrived at its destination. The law of Osmen's life is that all orders must be obeyed; if there are no orders nothing can be done.

Osmen drills the men patiently, and repeats the formulae of mnemetry and company drill like a child of seven repeating the three-times table of multiplication. He rarely makes corrections if he does it is about the coolness of water in certain valleys and the quality of various airs. As far as Osmen is concerned, the detachment will do very well if Seifullah remembers the right things to tell him to do when the critical moment comes.

Zekki, the lance-sergeant, though fair-haired, is a great contrast to Osmen; lithe, active, small-winded, with most clean-cut regular features he is a typical Christian. He is only twenty-two, and is making his way to a commission if he can get one. He looks like a gentleman, is a wonderful shot, has fine eyes for a soldier, is a book-ranger, and an eye for a horse like a professional. He seems he need not serve in the army, being a village from Buda. Unfortunately, in the course of his youth he stole a horse and the horse still more unfortunately belonged to a Greek. Zekki is that sort of man that is not to be trusted.

retire into the army. Two years' garrison duty in Baghdad enabled him to cover his tracks, and finding that he had acquired a trade, he decided to remain. Zekki has every quality necessary for a soldier; faithful, resolute, courageous, calm, with plenty of initiative, but I cannot deny that he is capable of some cruelty. When Zekki's grandfather came to Turkey in 1879 he settled in Eastern Syria with some hundreds of other colonists from Russia; the local Bedawin, according to ancient custom, first welcomed the strangers and then stole their cattle. The Circassians, thinking that one definite example might save further trouble, caught the son of the Shalkh of the offending tribe, flayed him alive, and hung his inflated skin on a pole at the end of the village. Zekki thinks this a very good joke and is never tired of telling it. When he told it to Osman the latter only said: "Was it an order?" If Seifullah and Osman are missing after the first action, and Zekki gets charge of an isolated detachment he will go off on his own, and very little verbal evidence will be forthcoming as to what the detachment does.

Ahmed, Mehmed, Yusuf and Haji Mohammed all come from the same district in the Kaza of Tash Kiopti in the Vilayet of Kastamuni; they are four of the most peaceful men in the wide world, mild and sober peasants; they are there to do their duty for just so long as the Padishah wants them.

Broad-shouldered, yellow-haired, blue-eyed men, their colouring betrays their origin; they are the descendants of the Gauls of Galatia, who formed the backbone of the armies of Byzantium. Their one hope is that the war will end in time for them to get home for the next harvest. Like Osman, they obey orders. The land they come from is a land of forests and fields, hot summers and Arctic winters; it is a land of absolute calm and peace. Though the roads are bad and the policing is infinitesimal, there are no robbers and no quarrels, save occasional village squabbles over landmarks. They are strict Moslems, yet not in the least fanatical. As soldiers they are perfect, inured to every climate and every hardship; they are always cheerful, always obedient, always patient. When the present writer was in Eski Shehr a train came into the station at midnight with 800 such fellows on board. They had nothing to eat since morning, and were travelling in open trucks; they were reserve men going to various battalions. There were no officers, and no one was in charge of the train. The moment the train stopped the whole mass leaped out and dashed off to the cafés which surround the station. There was no shouting or fighting, no robbing or plundering. Such men as could get near the counters bought bread, biscuits, or pastry. Ten minutes later the engine-driver blew his whistle; back into the darkness rushed the 800 men, three minutes later the train moved off without a man missing. There is something more than mere passivity in troops with such discipline as that.

During the Russo-Turkish war an Anatolian battalion and an Albanian battalion lay side by side, food was short and the two were put on half-rations. The Albanians, fine fighters though they were, grew restless and threatened to leave their posts. The Anatolians went to their officers and said, "Give the Albanians half our rations, and put us on quarter-rations, so that they may remain to fight the enemy." Unless grievously mishandled these men should do well. Those who say that the Turks were only good in defence during the Russo-Turkish war should remember that the levies from Asia had hardly been drilled at all.

Standing next the men of Kastamuni is Ibrahim of Sivas, a dark-skinned, short, ill-favoured little man, with a face pitted with small-pox, hooked nose, black beard and savage brown eyes like a fox's. A town Moslem of the worst type, fanatical and ruthless, he treasures in his heart monstrous thoughts of what he will do if war gives him his opportunity. At present his head is bandaged because he called an Armenian soldier "a Gair," and Osman Chaush remembered he had an order that no Christian was henceforth to be called a Gair; a mallet that was lying handy descended on Ibrahim's head like a Nasmyth hammer. "Shameless one, there is an order that no one shall call any Gair a Gair."

The next three men are a strange contrast to all the others—Gindo, Bero and Hollo are Kurds; the reforms have swept them into the army and from it there is no escape. Gindo is a mountaineer; he comes from the south-eastern slopes of the Taurus; lithe, sinewy, active as a cat, with the vicious twinkling eyes of a serpent and the look of a hawk, a wide mouth, thin lips, square chin and small face. Gindo knows nothing, so he says, except how to shoot. In his belt he treasures a long curved dagger: "What should I do with this iron bar?" he exclaimed, when given a bayonet. He can run a couple of miles without distress, can scramble up a precipice and can see a man where another would only see a rock or a bush. He talks to the other Kurds in a peculiar staccato language which they can hardly understand, for he is a Zaza and they are Lolo Kurds. A strange, simple, evasive creature, he is singularly at sea in the army;

he says no prayers and will eat any food that comes his way. His religion is something secret; when no one is looking he ties bits of rags to trees and puts up little piles of stones in various crevices in the hill-side, and, since curiosity is the last defect of his companions, no one asks him why. Nor do they know that only a year before Gindo shot, with his own hand, six soldiers of the regiment in which he is now serving from behind the walls of his native village; nor will this fact make him any the less backward in fighting when he is required. Bero and Hollo, on the other hand, though Kurds, are as different from Gindo as they are from all the others; tall, lanky men, with bony, high-bridged noses, close set brown eyes, dark skins and hairy faces; sullen and laconic, they look like two ogres in a pantomime. As a matter of fact, they are neither of them so terrible nor so wicked as they appear. As soldiers they are not really the best material, they know too much about war, accustomed to irregular fighting since their infancy, with a full knowledge of the dangers of skylines and the advantages of cover; they have no confidence in Seifullah, are terrified of artillery and feel completely paralysed without their horses. Bero and Hollo are really ideal bushwhacking cavalry men, and it is a pity to see them on foot, uncertain, lost and doubting.

The next man of this strange detachment is Krikor Dambalian, the Armenian, 6 feet 3 inches, round-shouldered, big limbed, heavy featured, dark eyed, silent, he is submissive and quiet. Krikor's father was killed in 1896 by Turkish soldiers, and his sister was carried off by Kurds, and Krikor has not forgotten either incident; yet he has no love for the Greeks, and to him Bulgarians, Servians and Montenegrins are Greeks. Krikor's companions know all that Krikor has suffered and in their hearts are ashamed, save Ibrahim of Sivas, who would like to kill him if only in revenge for his broken head. Krikor, however, has made himself a place in the detachment; if clothes require sewing, rifles oiling, cigarette cases mending, ropes splicing, boots patching, they are invariably brought to Krikor—his huge, passive body and his sub-missive, dull, unspeculating eyes are in direct contradiction to his nimble brain and fingers. Banker, bootmaker, locksmith, blacksmith, tinker and tailor, Krikor is any one of these things and a master in each. He has had the wit to make himself indispensable to everybody, from Seifullah Effendi, to whom he lends money, down to the cook whose pots and pans he mends.

The last men in the detachment we need consider are the Arabs, bright-eyed, brown-skinned, vivacious and talkative, they form a group apart—Isa and Mustapha of Syria, Ayub of Mossul and Hussein of Baghdad. They hold the Turks and Kurds in contempt as barbarians and fools, they are bursting with conceit, poetry, and vainglory, and are for ever quarrelling among themselves. As soldiers they are not very dependable. On a cold wet day or in snow they will crumple up and mourn their hapless fate; on a dark night they will blaze into the darkness and fly shrieking from imaginary enemies. Yet on occasion they can be worked up to an hysterical fighting frenzy, in the throes of which they will perform deeds of amazing recklessness and valour.

Here, then, we have a detachment typical of the drafts which are now pouring up from Asia to Constantinople. What an army so composed will do it is difficult to say, since every element has something uncertain about it. A lucky combination may lead to extraordinary success, an unlucky one to singular and signal disaster. If we learned that the Turkish transport had completely broken down, that the ammunition was faulty, that the army was listless, hopeless and dispirited, that desertion and wholesale surrender were rife, there would be nothing surprising in it. On the other hand, unexpected efficiency, extraordinary prowess, tremendous enthusiasm and overwhelming victory are just as possible. It is no desire to hedge that makes the present writer say this. Is it credible that the handful that has put up such a superb fight in the Tripoli could be the same material as that which gave such a miserable exhibition against the Druses in Syria? The wretched conduct of the Turks in the Crimea and at Nezb does not tally with the heroic defence of Plevna, Kars and Erzerum, or the fighting in the Shipka. The excellent conduct of the campaign in Thessaly cannot excuse or palliate the miserable failure in the Yemen.

To go back to history we can find that sometimes the Turks fought splendidly, as at Kosovo; or hopelessly, as at Belgrade. The Turkish army has ever been composed of mixed elements, and it has met victories and disasters in fairly equal proportion. I have known overwhelming Turkish forces routed and destroyed by a few hillmen. I have seen whole tribes of warlike people kept in awe by a tiny detachment under a good officer. To prophesy would be futile, since the more one knows the more doubtful does the issue become.—*The Saturday Review*.

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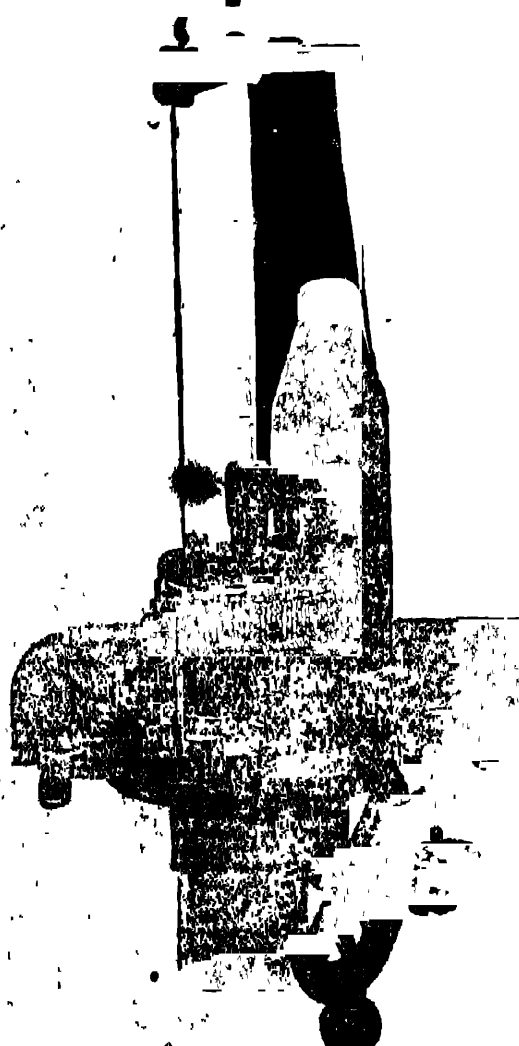
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The Week.

Home Rule.

Colonel Seely, Sir Rufus Isaacs, and Mr. Masterman addressed meetings on the 15th instant. They insisted that the disturbance in the Commons had not harmed the Government, which would not swerve a hair's breadth from its purpose in passing Home Rule.

Colonel Seely, describing how the scene in the Commons was presented, said that Opposition members received a code telegram: "Meet me at Marble Arch at four—Susie."

Though the telegram had temporarily embarrassed the Government he heard that it caused still greater embarrassment to married Unionist members whose wives had opened it.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at York yesterday, said that recent conferences would somewhat delay the Government programme, but what was a few days or even months in this fight? He declared that he and his colleagues would shrink from no sacrifice to help to pass the Home Rule Bill and other British measures. The House of Commons on the 15th instant, adopted the new financial regulations of the Home Rule Bill by 318 votes to 207 after an uneventful debate.

The House of Commons was crowded on the 15th inst. but the Opposition and Unionist side largely boycotted. Mr. Asquith proposed to pass the financial resolutions, and to introduce a

new one. The Opposition agreed to the negative resolution without a division. The net result will therefore be that the Government re-establish the Bill, but with loss of seven valuable Parliamentary days. Mr. Asquith said the Government had immediately responded to the Speaker's appeal, though they considered that their original proposal, if not within the letter, was within the spirit of Parliamentary procedure. If they now suggested another course it was owing to their repugnance to the possible recurrence of disorder, and because it was impossible to ignore the appeal of the Chan.

Russia and Mongolia.

A Cossack force is being sent to Urga. Its strength is not stated. The Russian frontier authorities have arranged for the storing of tents and supplies at various stages of the march to Mongolia. An association formed of numerous Mongolian chiefs and dignitaries who have recently arrived in Peking has issued a statement denouncing the declaration of independence of Mongolia by Hutukhtu Urga, and disavowing the treaty with Russia, and declaring that it is impossible for a rebel community representing less than one-tenth of Mongolia to arrogate to itself the right of deciding the political fate of Mongolia.

Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Gokhale will confer with General Botha, General Smuts and Mr. Fischer on the 14th November and lunch with Lord Gladstone to-morrow. He will leave for Delagoa on the 17th instant, sailing for India on the 19th instant. Mr. Gokhale had an interview on the 15th November with General Botha, General Smuts and Mr. Fischer lasting two hours. Mr. Gokhale declared afterwards that he was quite satisfied with the frank and full interchange of views on the position of Indians in South Africa. He was certain that both sides appreciated the Indian and the European standpoint. A cablegram from Johannesburg, dated 15th instant, states that Mr. Gokhale will arrive at Bombay by the German East Africa steamer *President* on December 10th, instead of on the 6th as originally settled.

Egypt.

A student named Ahmed Mukhtar, arrested for posting seditious placards, has been sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

Afghanistan.

Affairs in Khost would seem to be still in an unsatisfactory state though Mangals are not yet again bent upon rebellion. According to news from Kabul strong reinforcements are being sent to the valley where civil government is practically in abeyance.

The Kabul Durbar has ordered that registers of recruiting shall be accurately kept. One man in eight is liable to military service, but there have been numerous evasions. Measures are

now being taken to ensure the full supply of recruits. The demands of Afghan troops in the Jallalabad and Asman districts for an increase of pay have not yet been complied with. The Amir has caused it to be made known that the question of pay throughout the army is to be taken up shortly.

A frontier correspondent states that Barbara Mullah who recently appeared with a large following in the southern Mohmand country has gone back to Hada to consult with the successor of the celebrated Hala Mullah. It is reported that he intends returning with larger force in order to coerce the Kanuli, Hallmazi and other sections who receive allowances from the British Government. There is said to be a good deal of fanatical preaching in Northern Mohmand at the present time, but the majority of the clans along the Peshawar border are unaffected by it.

A frontier correspondent states that feeling in Kabul is distinctly against any scheme of railways such as was recently set forth in an Afghan newspaper issued under the patronage of the Amir. Even a proposal for internal lines is objected to, as European engineers would have to enter the country.

Imperial Legislative Council.

Revised Regulations for the Imperial Council show that some important modifications have been made in respect of qualifications of landholder electors. In the reconstituted province of Bengal landholders qualified to vote are—(A) Those who pay land revenue or road and public works cesses as follows—(1) In the case of Presidency and Burdwan Divisions land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 10,000 or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than 2,500 per annum. (2) In the case of the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 5,000 or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than Rs. 1,250 per annum. (B) Those who before the date of this notification held titles conferred or recognised by the Government not lower in rank than that of Raja or Nawab.

In Bihar landholders qualified to vote are—(A) Those who pay land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 10,000 or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than Rs. 2,500 per annum. (B) Those who before the date of the notification held titles conferred or recognised by the Government not lower in rank than that of Raja or Nawab.

In the case of newly created Moslem Electorates of Bihar the existing Bengal Regulations relating to qualification of electors apply.

The following are the revised regulations relating to the qualifications of the electors of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—The member specified in regulation 2, sub-head (21) shall be elected by the votes of persons qualified to vote who (A) are prominent members of the Bengal Chamber or (B) are entitled to exercise the right and privileges of permanent membership in the said Chamber on behalf and in the name of any firm or jointstock company or other corporation, and who have a place of residence in India (hereinafter referred to as electors).

The McCormick Case.

Mr. N. M. Cowan on the 16th instant concluded his remarks on the application before the Full Bench of the Chief Court for a revision of the order of the District Magistrate of Mercur discharging Captain McCormick. Counsel's arguments took up a good part of the day. He submitted the petitioner Fatima had not a proper hearing before Mr. Andrew, District Magistrate. Captain McCormick had to explain how the girl was taken away. The theory was put forward by the defence that she was taken to the accused's house to be cured of the disease she was suffering from. If that story was false the motive assigned by Captain McCormick for taking the girl away fell to the ground. Captain McCormick had to account for the taking away of the girl at seven at night on the 15th July 1911. He had failed to give any reasonable explanation. The case was preliminarily one for a jury to decide whether the case for the prosecution or for the defence was a true one. People of the petitioner's class when they found that the District Magistrate was living in the house occupied by the accused would naturally run to the conclusion that the Magistrate would side with the accused person. To show the Magistrate's friendship after the Magistrate had discharged the accused he invited him to dinner to commemorate the success of his trial. The Court was asked to hold that a "prima facie" case was made out for a committal to the Sessions of the Chief Court.

Mr. Rutledge asked the Court if it wished to hear him on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Cowan submitted, Mr. Rutledge had no "locus standi" at this stage of the case which was down for admission.

The Court did not desire to hear Mr. Rutledge until it decided whether it was going to admit the petition.

Orders were reserved.



We are glad to note that a steady response continues to be made to our appeals for funds in connection with the proposed Medical Mission for Turkey. Subscriptions are daily reaching us from every part of the country which include numerous humble donations from the poor. They represent a genuine sacrifice and practical enthusiasm which strengthen our belief that the great undertaking will be successful. It is gratifying to see that, like the sahibzadas of Ajmer, whose liberal contribution to the Relief Fund we noted in a recent issue, other sajjadanashins and mutawallis of Moslem sacred places are beginning to bestir themselves actively in this supreme hour of trial in the history of Islam. The contributions of Rs. 100 from Shah (Mohamed) Ashiq Ali Sahib, sajjadanashin of Fatehgarh, and Rs. 2,500 from Shah Mohio-ud-din Sahib, sajjadanashin of Sasaram, a welcome not only on their own account, but also for the example they set to others like them and to those who come directly under their influence. We must also note another subscription of Rs. 1,500 received from the Secretary of the Staff Club, M. A. O. College, Aligarh. The sum represents the entire funds at the disposal of the Club and they have been cheerfully sent to us in aid of the Mission. But it must be remembered that, though we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the character of the response to our appeals for funds, the extent of the response should be much greater and it should be much more realized if the enormous expenses of the Medical Mission are to be adequately met with. We trust funds will continue to be collected with still greater energy and reach our daily increasing volume. The necessary preparations for the despatch of the Mission are going on under the direct supervision of Dr. Ansari, and as no time is to be lost we again post those who want to accompany the Mission as doctors, dispensary compounders, male-nurses or ambulance-bearers to send their final applications without the least delay.

Dr. Ansari's Medical Mission.

EVER SINCE the fall of Kirk Kiliseh Lieutenant Wegener, Special Correspondent of the *Reichspost*, has been sending emphatic despatches predicting the imminent fall of Adrianople. But the fortress still holds out and the Turkish garrison, even according to this mysterious chronicler of unfought battles and imaginary "events," has been heroically repulsing Bulgarian onslaughts. As long as Adrianople stands, there is reason to hope that the Turks, with fresh energy developed at the base, may yet retrieve their fortunes. The defences of Adrianople are as formidable as military science and forethought can make them and, if the Turkish garrison is inspired by the spirit of the heroes of Plevna, the Bulgarians would not take long in wearing themselves out. A serious check at Tchataldja, the approach of winter and the impregnable position of Adrianople may yet change the course of the war in Thrace. The detailed description of the position of Adrianople and its extensive and well-planned chain of fortifications, which we reproduced from the *Times* in our last, plainly indicates the important rôle the position was designed to play in Turkish defensive strategy in Thrace. To borrow an apt simile from the *Spartan*, Adrianople, in the event of its being invested, should admirably serve as an anvil on which the invading army could be crushed by the hammer of a mobile Turkish force. Colonel E. N. Mande amplified this interesting strategic doctrine in a recent article in the *Saturday Review*. He traced it back to Napoleon and states it thus:—"Since you can not manœuvre against

The Rôle of Adrianople.

on a pivot, the first step must obviously be to find this pivot. Now, as between moving field armies this problem has always appeared insoluble, for there was the 'independent will power' of the enemy to be considered which Clausewitz points out as the greatest of all the indeterminable factors that war presents." This difficulty was surmounted by Napoleon by resorting to the device of the "engaging guard" which became the fixed pivot for him to deliver his crushing blow at the point of his own choice. "Provided, then, that his (a commander's) 'advance guard' sold their lives at a sufficiently high price, there was no escape from this sledge-hammer, knock-out blow." The rôle of Adrianople in Turkish defensive strategy was mainly designed to be that of the "pivot," or the "anvil." Had the Turks succeeded in stemming the Bulgarian advance at Kirk Kilisesh "the swing of the gate" would have commenced, the Turkish forces would have rolled up the Bulgarian position from Kirk Kilisesh to Mustapha Pasha and compassed the defeat of the enemy. But the retreat from Kirk Kilisesh—the result of several mixed causes—changed the entire strategy and consequently the fortunes of the campaign in Thrace. One fatal incident shattered Turkish defence in the first stage of the war, and it must indeed be a formidable task to wipe out the disastrous effects of that crucial failure now. If, however, the defence of Tchataldja is successful as it promises to be and the Turkish commander, by some supreme effort, rolls back the Bulgarians, Adrianople will effectually seal their doom. The Adrianople garrison is defending the place with sustained courage and heroism and, if it is not paralysed through starvation and pestilence, it may be destined to write another glorious page in the Ottoman military history.

The Defence of Tchataldja.

Now that other correspondents besides the irreproachable Wegener have been permitted to see what is happening at close quarters, the war news have ceased to be thrilling records of Bulgarian victories. We were assured that Turkey had lost her empire in Europe long before the battle of Lule Burgas was fought. What is much more possible is that the defence of Tchataldja, if conducted with the vigour and energy that Nazim Pasha appears to have infused in his troops, may yet retrieve the situation. At any rate, the supreme military issue has yet to be decided, and there is no reason to suppose that it will be decided against the Turks. We had expressed in our last considerable apprehension lest the demoralization of retreat should affect Turkish defence at the gates of the capital. Recent news from the theatre of war have, however, dispelled our fears and, if no untoward incident, diplomatic or otherwise, ends the conflict at this stage, Turkish defence will continue to grow in strength and resolution. However brilliant may have been the strategy of the Bulgarian generals and irresistible their onward march, the Bulgarian army is after all limited in its resources and cannot endure the strain of war indefinitely. But the most important factor of the situation is the character of the Tchataldja lines. As these famous lines have come to play the decisive part in the struggle, a detailed description of their military value and strength would be of considerable interest to our readers. The Tchataldja Peninsula, which stretches from Boyuk Chekmeji on the Sea of Marmora to Kara Burun on the Black Sea, takes its name from a little village which is of little importance and the capture of which by the Bulgarians announced some time ago can be of no military value. The total length of the position is 27 miles, but the actual front which the Turks have to defend is only 15 miles, as the sections at either ends have the natural protection of Derkos lake and the Boyuk Chekmeji lagoon. From the northern end of the lagoon the Tchataldja position is protected by a succession of about 30 forts and redoubts in two and sometimes three lines. From west to east the position is crossed only by two roads both of which are in the southern half of the lines. The more southerly route is the metalled high-road which runs along the sea coast from Tchorlu to Constantinople. This road crosses the narrow causeway between Boyuk Chekmeji lagoon and the sea, and it may be assumed that Turkish warships in Boyuk Chekmeji Bay would render this road quite impassable. The other road which passes from Cherkess Key through the village of Tchataldja crosses the Kara Su immediately north of the lagoon. The Constantinople railway also passes through the village and, crossing the valley about a mile to the north of the above-named road, winds its way over the ridge and fort Hademkuy towards the capital. Northwards of Hademkuy, the present headquarters of Nazim Pasha, and up to shores of Derkos lake no roads of any description approach the position from the west, and consequently a Bulgarian advance on the western side of the valley and across the swollen stream of Kara Su, in face of strong opposition, would be a task of immense difficulty. Yet this is apparently the place where the main attack must be delivered. It has been estimated that a garrison of 70 thousand men can hold the Tchataldja position against the world. From the magnificent

resistance now being offered by the Turks it appears that Nazim Pasha has succeeded in reorganising his forces, and we are confident of his being able to hold the Bulgarians in check. Fresh troops are arriving daily and every day is calculated to strengthen the Turkish position, while the Bulgarian position will naturally grow weaker in the event of the campaign being prolonged.

We note the visit of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale to South Africa.

has been conducive to some amelioration in the lot of his fellow-countrymen resident in that part of the British Empire. No public man in this country has devoted to the problem of Indians in South Africa as much patient study, thought and discussion as Mr. Gokhale, and his efforts to get at the root of the problem and conditions on the spot must have, no doubt, furnished him with a truer idea of practical ways and means and might possibly result in assuaging the serious heart-ache to which the humiliation of Indians in the Colony has given rise. It is gratifying to hear of the cordial reception that he met with at the hands of the Colonial Government and the public. The problem is, no doubt, great, but it is not insoluble if the South African statesmen try to deal with it in a spirit of candour and accommodation. It is no use repeating the danger that the harsh and inequitable treatment of Indians in the British colonies involves to the honour and solidarity of the British Empire. No British statesman can afford to ignore the danger if he only knows the strength and bitterness of Indian feeling on the subject. The self-governing colonies might not tolerate interference of the Imperial Government in domestic legislation, but they should, at any rate, be made to feel their responsibility as free partners in the privileges of the Empire. The Indian question in South Africa owes its virulence and intensity as much to economic self-interest as to race and colour prejudice. The character of the problem, however, is not so desperate that only iniquitous laws applied with drastic cruelty can make life worth living for the white colonists in South Africa. A tentative effort was recently made by the South African Government to cope with the situation that has become almost hopeless. A measure, toning down some of the most aggravating features of the existing laws and regulations, was introduced in the Union Legislature after consultation with the British Colonial Office, but it has been hung up indefinitely and things are exactly where they were ever before. Mr. Gokhale is reported to have said that the Colonial statesmen are on the right track. We hope they are; and we trust they have taken full advantage of Mr. Gokhale's presence to acquaint themselves with the Indian standpoint. It is very necessary to bring home to the Africans the terrible cost that the Empire might, in certain contingencies, be made to pay through his selfish and overhearing attitude. We are sincerely glad that the Colonials too are learning to discern the merits of one of the foremost Indians, but we trust the appreciation has not been confined to post-prandial compliments over sherry and champagne. The *Cape Times* thinks that Mr. Gokhale's visit has sown the seeds of much practical good. The most important aspect of the problem from the Imperial point of view, the paper says, concerns immigration, on which question there is now a substantial agreement that the British Indian will be excluded from South Africa. "The Immigration Act should not discriminate against the British Indian, but exclusion will be effected by administrative means which will be rigorously applied. It is most probable that the three pounds tax in Natal on indentured labourers desiring to settle will be repealed at an early date." We do not know if this represents the true lines for the ultimate solution about which Mr. Gokhale is reported to have expressed his approval. At least, it would be a sad confession of failure, for no empire can evoke a sense of living unity and common patriotism by trying to shut off its diverse communities from one another in racial or economic strongholds by means of protective legislation.

Our readers must be aware that the Government Advocate, Burma, had declined to certify the defamation case, Andrew vs Arnold, as a proper matter for further inquiry. The application to re-open the matter will shortly be made to the Privy Council, and steps are being taken to engage a suitable counsel in England for the purpose. The Arnold Release Committee, which was formed in Rangoon immediately after the savage sentence against Mr. Arnold was made public, stands now in great need of money which must be speedily forthcoming to enable it to strive effectively for the attainment of its laudable object. The fate of the chivalrous and generous-hearted Englishman, who had espoused the cause of a poor and helpless Moslem girl without the least thought of personal inconvenience, danger or expense, has evoked widespread sympathy

The Arnold Release Fund.

throughout India, and we trust the Indian Mussalmans fully realise the debt of gratitude that they especially owe to Mr. Arnold. To him it must be enough satisfaction to feel that he did all what he could to bring to light with a view to remedy what he honestly believed to be a gross miscarriage of justice. His admirers, however, can not rest satisfied as long as the harsh conviction against him is allowed to stand and he, like a common felon, rots in jail. We earnestly hope our readers will cheerfully respond to an appeal for money required by the Arnold Release Committee and, though the purses of the Mussalmans have to meet very heavy and urgent calls just at present, we are sure they will be able to spare what little they can for this purpose. We shall gladly receive all such contributions as are sent to us for the Arnold Release Fund and transmit them to proper quarters. They may also be sent direct to Mr. C. T. Wood, Secretary, Arnold Release Committee, Bangalore.

WE HAVE been receiving numerous letters from Moslem correspondents

The Hindus and the War.

complaining of the attitude of a section of the Hindu Press towards the Indian Mussalmans in their present anxieties and grief. We have purposely refrained from publishing such correspondence as it can hardly be expected to serve any useful purpose. The question, apart from neighbourly goodwill, is primarily one of journalistic taste and decency, and if a few organs of Hindu opinion, especially in the Punjab, have derived satisfaction by gloating over the troubled feelings of the Moslems surely a Mussalman need not lose his temper or equanimity or worry himself about the psychology of such newspapers. But we are happy to see that the responsible organs of Hindu opinion have not only expressed sympathy with the feelings of the Moslems, but have also condemned in no uncertain language the aggression of the Balkan States against Turkey. The recent liberal donation of H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior to the Turkish Relief Fund and the co-operation of the prominent Hindus with the Moslems in Calcutta and in Bombay and other places for collection of funds furnish a truer estimate of the attitude of the Hindu community than the irresponsible and paltry effusions of a few virulent Hindu newspapers in the Punjab. A Bombay telegram says:—"In view of the sympathy shown by the Hindus to Mussalmans during the Turkish war and the liberal subscriptions of the Hindus towards the Red Crescent Society Fund, which amount to over fifty-one thousand rupees, local Mohammedans decided not to slaughter cows during the Bakr-Id." If the troubles of a section of the Indian people evoke the sympathy of the other sections and bring them all together in fellowship we should think that the Balkan war was a blessing in disguise for this country. To regard newspapers of the type of the *Panjabee* as true exponents of Hindu thought and feelings would be an insult to the good sense and intelligence of a great community.

The Sanitary Conference.

The deliberations of the second session of the Sanitary Conference, held in Madras, have been both thorough and instructive and will, we hope, lead to practical results. We are glad to see that the Government of India have recognised the urgent need of organising a comprehensive scheme of sanitary reform in this country. The scheme for the reorganisation of the sanitary services continues a progressive policy of decentralization by giving to Local Governments power to select their own Sanitary Commissioners under certain conditions. As the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler observes in his presidential address this year, the scheme also provides for the creation of eight additional appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. These appointments will, we are told, no longer be reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service, and Indians, possessing the necessary qualifications, will be eligible for them. Provision has also been made for the appointment of Health Officers for Municipalities. Officers of the first class will be required to possess a British diploma in public health, but this condition will be removed as soon as arrangements can be made in India for the necessary training. It is hoped that a post-graduate class for the D. P. H. of the Calcutta University will be inaugurated in connection with the School of Tropical Medicine that will be established at Calcutta. The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler declares that the Government of India have offered to grant an annual subsidy to those Governments which cannot find the necessary money to establish this trained service. The Local Governments will thus be able to help municipal bodies in the organisation of a service of trained inspectors on a system similar to that in force in Madras, and in the improvement of the

subordinate staff of the Conservancy establishments. We hope sustained efforts on these lines will continue to be made and, in the words of the Education Member, the foundations of a modern and up-to-date organisation will be laid which will expand in response to the demands that will be made upon it. The questions dealt with at the Conference included town-planning and the opening up of congested areas. High death-rates and the alarming growth of tuberculosis in all the great cities of India are, no doubt, due to the evils of over-crowding and defective ventilation. There were also discussions on rural and urban water-supplies and travelling dispensaries. The programme of the Conference was full and interesting and occupied six days of discussions in Committees and sections. There can be no question about the importance of the work for which the Conference has been called into being. Its success depends upon a comprehensive study of the problem as it exists in India, on a well-directed and unified effort to coope with it on the part of the Government and on its co-operation of the people. The Conference has to educate public opinion and make it alive to the sanitary needs of the country. The President truly observed that it is no accident or chance that education and sanitation are united under the same department of the Government of India. "Our first and signal objective," said Sir Harcourt Butler, "is to educate the people as to the value and necessity of measures for protecting them in their homes and their lives and those dearest to them from the ravages of plague, malaria, cholera and other communicable diseases, and all the nuisances which follow in their train."

WE ARE thankful to Sir James DuBoulay, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, for a report of the progress of the fund opened here by His Excellency in aid of the Lady Lowther Turkish Relief Fund. Up to the 17th November the following subscriptions had been received:—

H. E. The Viceroy	Rs	1,000
H. E. Lord Carmichael	"	500
H. E. Lord Pentland	"	500
H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad	"	15,000
Mir Yusuf Ali Khan Abdul Kasim Nawab	"	
Salar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad	"	6,000
The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam	"	500
The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon	"	250
The Hon'ble Sir G. Roos-Koppel	"	500
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ali Nawab	"	
Chowdhry of Tippura	"	340
Mr. Azizud-din	"	200
Mrs. Azizud-din	"	85
M. Sayid Ejaz Ahmad of Kheta Serai	"	100
The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore	"	50
Mr. Darcy Landsay	"	50
Mr. W. R. Gourlay	"	25
Mr. H. L. Braidwood	"	50

Rs. 1,000 was also received from Mr. Abdullah Khan in aid of the wounded Turks.

Further subscriptions should be sent direct to Captain Tod, A.-D.-C., Circuit House, Delhi.

Verse.

Turkey.

EVEN as a lion, while full many a dart,
Aimed at his breast, about him hurtling flies,
Grin-couchant, near some rocky cavern lies,
Undaunted still, though chafing at the smart—
Till, like a mountain-torrent's rush, h'll start
And, with a roar that rends the trembling skies,
With bristling main and with wild-flaming eyes
Brush by the hounds and reach the hunter's heart.
So she, within whose mighty bosom glows,
What Time with bigot zeal could never tame—
The quenchless fire of Faith, the pride of power—
Still scorns the malice of her banded foe
And, heedful, lest she set the world aflame,
Still curbs her rising wrath—and hides her rage.

—N. S. S. S.

The Comrade.

The Ways of Diplomacy.

THE cynic that defined a diplomat as a gentleman who is sent to lie abroad for his country would have phrased his impressions of a very important branch of statecraft somewhat differently to-day. The occupation of the strong ambassador with independent will and initiative is gone. Telegraph has reduced his corps to a bureaucracy controlled and directed by a single chief. A Foreign Office is no longer a place to piece together the results of the activities of its various agents abroad, but an organisation of active will and purpose driving a huge and complex machine to definite ends. A modern cynic would, therefore, define diplomacy—for a diplomat in the old sense has ceased to be—as the tribute that self-interest pays to the broad human sense of equity and justice. The main virtue of a diplomatic formula lies in the easy and smooth way it affords from fact to falsehood. The European diplomacy of the last few years has been peculiarly ill-starred, and its vague reticences, brave conventions and fine pose of respectability have been completely and savagely hared to the vulgar gaze of a rude and mocking world. Since the veiled partition of Persia, the Austrian coup, the deal about Morocco and the Italian aggression, diplomacy has been leading a dance on eggs. To discover a formula that could bridge the gulf between the acts of Europe and its conscience, as embodied in the Treaty of Berlin, has been a task well beyond even the power of diplomatic phraseology. It must, however, in justice be admitted that diplomacy has always striven to look respectable, and this is a no mean concession to the demands of international decency in politics. The real trouble has in fact been that the Treaty of Berlin was not a sound diplomatic birth, but an abortion. Every great Power wanted to get a slice out of the Ottoman Empire and, fearing lest its rivals should try to get more, it readily pledged itself to maintain the integrity of that empire in the three continents. The pledge was in reality a mild restraint imposed on international greed by fear. The events had moved with staggering rapidity and the rival claimants agreed to patch things hastily up and pause till they had taken the bearings of the new situation. That creature of haste, of mutual distrust and rivalry,—a temporary diplomatic device to avert catastrophes which none of the Powers had the stomach to face—came later on to assume all the sanctity of an international pact. It began to be referred to with great moral gusto as opportunity offered and self-interest demanded such reference. The credulous world soon found itself behaving in its strength and immutability and conceived it as a formidable dyke reared by the united genius and goodwill of Europe to keep back the devastating tides of greed and ambition. Diplomacy however, proved, pathetically feeble and the world only believed and blundered as is its wont.

When the Treaty of Berlin was being torn to shreds the general faith in the ideals of modern diplomacy undoubtedly received a rude shock. The greatest error of the layman has, however, been that he has credited diplomacy with the possession of ideals. As a matter of fact, this peculiar art is concerned only with ways and means. Those who have set diplomacy the task of preserving the world's peace have no knowledge of its limitations nor of the instruments through which it works. One may doubt if diplomacy ever prevented a war, though it has prepared the way for many. The passions of hunger, greed and race have been the main driving forces in the world's history. Diplomacy only watches the wide, sweeping movements of these forces and often tries but in vain to permanently affect their velocity. The Treaty of Berlin existed as long as it suited each of the signatories to allow it to exist. When Austria and Italy found it inconvenient they brushed it aside as a worthless cobweb, and not a mouse stirred in Europe. The pariahs of International law felt scandalised, but they were soon silenced by Imperialists with their stern "logic of facts." Indeed, a diplomatic instrument dies as soon as a new "fact" comes to birth, i.e., when force or necessity creates a new situation. No Treaty of Berlin could save the Ottoman Empire if it could not save itself. Its fate was pronounced on the very day when the Powers of Europe had publicly agreed to preserve its integrity. In fact that pronouncement had denied the Turk his inalienable right to his independence and his earthly heritage. The question about him decided at the Berlin Congress was not that he was entitled to rule over his possessions in Europe, Asia and Africa, but that it was inconvenient to all Europe to deprive him of his possessions at that particular moment. The efforts of diplomacy have since been devoted to postponing the proper hour and preparing for the final act. It remembered nervously but thankfully the existence of the

Berlin Treaty when the apparition of a Balkan Confederacy in arms rose athwart the vision of Europe, for it was in serious doubt if the right time had actually arrived. There was a loud noise about the *status quo* and the unshakable resolve of the "Concert" to preserve it. As soon as the Confederacy marched to battle, to maintain the *status quo* was found to be an impossible resolution.

As the European diplomacy has always built on the extinction of the Ottoman Empire in Europe as both a probable and a desirable eventuality, it would be sheer folly to expect that the Turk can rehabilitate himself through diplomatic benevolence. Old formulae have been dissolved into thin air. Treaties and international pledges have automatically ceased to exist, and diplomatists are impotently foaming at the mouth. Every considerable or inconsiderable ambition of the interested European Powers has leapt into furious activity and has set up a tumultuous clamour for being heard. There is no question of justice, obligations or consistency. The Balkan whirlwind has swept the old shibboleths into the dustbin and the work of political, territorial and diplomatic reconstruction will be undertaken on the basis of stark self-interest. Mutual rivalries and ambitions would be adjusted with the help either of diplomacy or the sword. The Ottoman standpoint neither mattered before nor will it matter now, unless it is pressed to the acceptance of Europe with a force that cannot be resisted. We have, however, been assured that even if the Turks emerge victorious out of the struggle things can never be what they were before. This veto on the existence of the Ottoman Empire in Europe has been placed by an almost unanimous voice of the Powers. The fact must be accepted as it is. In the breathless preparations for the coming scramble all considerations of diplomatic or moral sanctity have been hushed. The sight of a historic nation in travail moves neither pity nor justice. Self-Interest watches the victim in agony, and the vultures are wheeling overhead, intent to descend on the prey.

It is no doubt an interesting speculation to consider how things will finally shape themselves in the Balkans. There are, however, so many incalculable factors in the situation that all speculation may reasonably seem to be futile. The utmost that can be attempted is to indicate all possible lines along which the final settlement may be achieved. Dismissing the possibility of a complete Turkish victory, in which case an autonomous Macedonia will still be insisted upon, let us suppose the war ends with the allies in possession of Macedonia and Thrace. The fundamental fact of such a situation will be the victories of the Confederacy. But, as the *Times* says, much even then will depend upon the impression which such a result of the campaign makes in Russia and Austria-Hungary. The danger of the Balkan question to the peace of Europe and the real reason why diplomacy has clung with such pathetic fidelity to the principle of "maintaining the *status quo*" has been the difficulty these two Powers found in agreeing what should take the place of a *status quo*. "It was understood that Austria-Hungary was not disposed to tolerate the formation on her southern frontier of a great Serb State, which would not only bar her away to Salonica, a port she was supposed to covet, but might exercise a dangerous attraction for her own subjects belonging to the Serb race. On the other hand, Russia was not likely to tolerate any Austro-Hungarian expansion into southern Slav country, and she was believed, moreover, to have views of her own as to the future of other parts of European Turkey, when and if, it came into liquidation. So far there is nothing definite to show that the two Powers have succeeded in reconciling their differences, and indeed they are, probably waiting to see what occurs in Thrace before attempting to formulate their respective standpoints. It will not be until their views are known that one can speak at all confidently of the prospects of European intervention." The angry feelings recently aroused in Austria by the Serbian treatment of her Consuls and the official warnings addressed to Serbia against the latter's designs on Albania indicate the Austrian standpoint in regard to the future settlement. Austria-Hungary and her allies are unanimous about keeping Albania autonomous and intact, while there is no clear indication that an open road to Salonica has ceased to be a part of Austrian ambitions. Her course of action at this stage would have been more clearly defined and her ambitions much more articulate if Russia had not succeeded in ranging the Triple Entente on the side of the Confederacy. The attitude of Russia, France and England has been set forth in significant terms by one of its authoritative exponents, the *Times*. It says that public opinion in Russia, and indeed throughout Europe, would be outraged by any attempt to deprive the Balkan States of the fruits of their victories. It considers that for the Powers that have no direct political interest in the Balkans the chief object must be to promote a solution which, if not a final settlement of the Balkan question, will at least be along the lines which the settlement must ultimately take. That is as much as to say that the principle by which they are guided must be "the Balkans

for the Balkan peoples." In the opinion of the *Times* the root evil has been, not the misgovernment of Macedonia, but the frustration of the longing of Bulgar, Greek, and Serb for national unity. Hitherto the Powers, in such efforts as they have made to tackle the Macedonian question, have evaded any attempt to deal with this, the fundamental factor in the problem. In their "reform schemes" they have sedulously treated the symptoms, not the causes, of the fever that kept the Near East in unrest. "In struggling to maintain the *status quo* they have been struggling to keep a pyramid standing on its apex for fear it should smash, valuable crockery when it fell. It has now fallen; and no greater mistake could be made than to attempt to bring it to rest in any but a stable position. A settlement that did not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Balkan peoples would merely make another war inevitable." Against this unmitigated attitude Austria has not yet opposed any definite standpoint, though it does not mean that no definite Austrian standpoint exists. The main question is whether or not the Triple Alliance considers itself united and strong enough to make the Austrian standpoint prevail. With Turkey beaten and exhausted, and the Confederacy backing in the smiles of the Triple Entente, Austrian diplomacy may lack decision and vigour. The Muscovite has played his cards with consummate ability, and no one would be surprised if he succeeded in wiping the humiliation he suffered at the time of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

But whether the old scores will be settled peacefully or through war, a European Congress seems to be an unavoidable preliminary. In the first place it would be required for setting European diplomacy on its legs again. Secondly the problems awaiting solution are so big that no single Power would be courageous enough to take the lead. But, as Mr. Lucien Wolf says, the continuance of little men and colonial problems is the political malady of the age, and this malady will make itself severely felt in the coming convulsion of the Powers. There is not a name in European statescraft that carries with it any conspicuous weight, not a figure of towering and massive dignity. What is even much worse is that these little men go to the Congress utterly discredited. Their first task must be to eat their own words. "Only four weeks ago they tried to prevent the war, and formally notified the Balkan States that if their wishes were disregarded they would not admit at the issue of the conflict any modifications of the *status quo* in European Turkey." To-day the *status quo* is dead, and the task of the coming Congress would be to certify its demise and to endeavour to distribute its estate." In these circumstances one may well contemplate the diplomatic sequel of the war with anxiety, and even alarm. "If only four weeks ago the Balkan States could laugh at and defy Europe, who is to guarantee that they would obey her now? They have the ball at their feet in more senses than one. The dilemma is that if anything like the *status quo* is insisted on, the Balkan States will refuse obedience, and Russia will be bound to leave the Congress and join them. If it is not insisted upon, Austria's defection from the Concert becomes almost certain. In either case the war would be resumed on a vastly enlarged scale."

Within the first week of the war the European Powers were busy with forecasts about territorial readjustments. According to the report of the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, the tone of the Austrian Press is indeed growing markedly pessimistic with regard to the possibility of saving Ottoman rule in Europe. Even more pessimistic is the attitude of the multifarious *Revue* who have been accustomed to prey upon the economic *status quo* in Turkey. As for the political *status quo*, it is frankly abandoned even by the financial press. "The *status quo* consisted in the military predominance of Turkey in the Balkans," writes the *Nouvelles Presse*. "If this disappears, the power passes into the hands of other States, the diplomatic must find political expression. Diplomacy can do nothing against this inexorable law of weakness and strength." It therefore urges Turkey to appeal for European intervention. Baron Louis Dorey who was Count Andrassy's secretary at the Congress of Berlin, and subsequently held for many years an influential position at the Balcic, declares in the *Nouvelles Presse* that "there is no longer an Ottoman Empire in Europe" and that the only question is whether Turkey will retain Constantinople or not. He believes that the situation which is now being created can be regulated by a Congress without a European conflagration. The official *Fremdenblatt* likewise believes that the rapid development of the military situation involves no danger for European peace because the Powers are united in the endeavour to avoid international complications. But it is noteworthy that the *Fremdenblatt*, for the first time, avoids all explicit reference to the *status quo* and refers only to the "fundamental principles" that form the basis of European agreement. On the assumption that Turkish debacles is now complete speculation is rife everywhere and a theoretical redistribution of territories is being attempted in every possible way. The *Times* recently published a telegram from a corres-

pondent, and called attention to it as a specimen of the numerous "conclusions" which are at present being considered by the Chancelleries. The correspondent asserts that negotiations are at present proceeding between Austria and Serbia with a view to a partition of the territory won by the Allies from Turkey, and the following is the scheme under consideration:—Austria will share with Serbia the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, taking a band of territory, representing about two-thirds of the Sandjak, along the Montenegrin border down to Mitrovitsa. At Mitrovitsa will begin the Serbian frontier, which will continue to the Aegean, where Serbia will obtain the port of Kavala. The border will be on the east of the railway to Salonica. The railway will be controlled by Austria, but Salonica will remain neutral. Bulgaria will get Roumelia and part of Macedonia. Constantinople will be left to the Turks. Greece will annex Janina and her frontier will reach Salonica, embracing probably Chalcidice. Montenegro will alter her frontier so as to embrace the lake of Scutari. Austria wanted to extend her portion of the Sandjak towards the Adriatic, thus completely encircling Montenegro, but the allies objected. Lastly, Roumania will obtain compensation in the region of Silistria. There still remains Albania to be disposed of, and her partition was the subject of the conversations at Pisa between the Ministers of Austria-Hungary and Italy. A slightly different scheme (which in this case is called the Austrian scheme) was reported to the *Niecle* from London, on what the correspondent says is unimpeachable authority. It only adds the following details. The dividing line in the Sandjak will run from north-west to south-east. The northern part from the Bosnian frontier to Mitrovitsa, will be Serbian. The southern, extending to the Montenegrin frontier and embracing the lake of Scutari, will be prolonged to the Adriatic. On its part the Serbian frontier from Mitrovitsa will follow the courses of the Stitza and the Vardar, and on reaching Salonica will bend towards Kavala, opposite Thasos, and end at Karagatch Bay.

Reuter's Paris correspondent wired that the *Radical* declared that it is in a position to state that a plan for the division of Turkey in Europe, agreed upon between the Balkan States and Austria-Hungary, allots to the Dual Monarchy a strip of territory crossing the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, and thus preventing the immediate contact of Serbia and Montenegro, between which countries there are dynastic differences. This strip of territory will end on the Aegean, and will include Salonica. Serbia, it is stated, will have Old Serbia and part of the Uskub district, with an outlet on the Aegean also, while Montenegro will receive a strip of territory including Scutari. Bulgaria is to have the plain of Adrianople, with the port of Dede-Agatch and other Turkish territory. Greece will be given Epirus and the islands of the Archipelago and Crete, and Roumania will receive an extension of territory to the south of the Dobruza and Silistria. Albania will be made autonomous under Austro-Hungarian sovereignty. Italy is to be given compensation in Tyrol. Russia is to have the right of military passage through the Dardanelles and certain territory in Asia Minor, and probably Alexandretta. Great Britain, France, and Germany will be given economic advantages in Turkey and Asia Minor. The *Radical* adds that it foresees serious objections on the part of Italy, Great Britain, and Germany.

Whether these speculations have any basis in fact or are unintelligent anticipations of impatient journalists thirsting for sensationalism it is obviously difficult to decide. That with the disappearance of Turkey in Europe, the partition of Asiatic Turkey may also become a possible subject for diplomatic discussion in order to meet the exigencies of the modern doctrine of "compensation" can well gain our credence. The reports about negotiations for peace that were said to be proceeding direct between Bulgaria and Turkey cannot be much credited. Perhaps the rumours have been deliberately allowed to gain currency as "feelers" from the Bulgarian side. According to these rumours Turkey is allowed to retain Constantinople and a strip of territory from the Bosphorus to the Dardanelles. Turkey is said to have rejected the Bulgarian terms. Much will depend on the character and result of the Turkish defence at Tchataldja. But the peace terms, in any case, will be considerably affected by the attitudes of the two Powers most immediately concerned. And it is on this account that the problems of settlement assume dangerous proportions. There is, first of all, the question of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar about which Austrian and Serbian views come into sharp antagonism. This will possibly be the question of Constantinople and the Straits if the Bulgarians push their way through the Tchataldja. Next, if Constantinople changes its masters, Russia will claim a free passage through the Dardanelles and perhaps a naval station in the Bosphorus, and in submitting to the Muscovite claims the Congress will have British interests in the Mediterranean to reconcile. Then there is the question of Albania, with its large Muslim population, in which Serbia, Austria and Italy are alike interested. Russia, too, will be

quire compensation in view of such a violent disturbance in the balance of power. The division of the spoils amongst the allies themselves constitutes an independent problem which need not be considered here. The immediate future is dark and even threatening, and no one can be certain of the turn the events may take. The only thing of which there can be reasonable certainty is that Turkey has nothing to hope from Europe and that it may lose through diplomacy much more than through her defeats in the field of battle.

The Crescent and the Cross.

II

We had dealt in a previous article with the root-purpose underlying the Balkan struggle and the impulses on which that purpose has been fed. We had seen how King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has stepped forth as "Peter the Hermit" and rallied Christian hordes in the Balkans to battle in the name of the Cross. We had also shown how the appeal, with all its subtle hypocrisy, has touched the heart and imagination of Christendom, and how a passionate cry has gone forth from many a Christian pulpit and platform that the Turkish rule in Europe must cease. In recounting these facts and tendencies we expressed our grave concern about their possible effect on Moslem thought and feeling, and hoped that "the cynicism, the intolerance and the hypocrisy of modern times will teach him (the Mussalman) self-reliance without embittering his feelings or obsessing his mind." This is our gravest concern still. Islam cannot indeed be imperilled through crusading Peters and Ferdinands. Like all petty, futile and noisy things they will have their day and cease to be. The gravest peril to Islam consists in a possible failure of Mussalmans to-day to recover their hope and moral purpose and rekindle their aspiration. That is the peril, and just because it seems to be so unimminent, it is of supreme moment to watch and consider if Mussalmans will succeed in averting it. That is the crux of the matter, the very heart of the crisis, the real issue of one of the heaviest trials that Mussalmans have had to face in the course of their history.

As regards the fanatical war-cries raised in the Balkans, only two things must be borne in mind. In the first place they have been the main driving forces behind those actually engaged in the struggle. Secondly, they do not furnish the key to the real motives and ambitions of the Confederacy. King Ferdinand and his allies have no doubt masqueraded as champions of Christianity before their armies and in the eye of Christian Europe. The mask was, however, worn with a view to its utility and events have proved that the wearers had not erred in their calculations. The allied armies have fought with all the frenzy of unadorned fanatics. The public opinion of Europe has been moved to sympathy with the Confederacy under the stress of a traditional religious emotion. European diplomacy has lost its balance and the passions of the Medieval priesthood have invaded some of the European chancelleries. The confederates had phrased their manifestos with masterly care and no one can withhold from them a well-deserved tribute of admiration for the success they have achieved. They wanted a certain atmosphere and the war-cries they have helped to create have fully supplied the need.

The cause of the Turk was bound to suffer under such a unique atmosphere. "The struggle between the Cross and the Crescent," as King Ferdinand would have it, has not been allowed to proceed in a spirit of diplomatic fairness. Before the outbreak of the war the powers had agreed to present a joint Note to the Confederacy declaring "the determination of the powers to maintain the *status quo* in the Balkans." Austria had asked "for the addition of words making it clear that the powers were determined to secure respect for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire." All the Powers had agreed to this amendment including England and the Note was presented to the capitals of the Confederacy by Austria and Russia. Yet Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, even before the war is over, has hastened to tell the world that "things can never be as they were," "that the map of Eastern Europe has to be changed," and that "the victors are not to be robbed of the fruits which cost them so dear." This is perhaps what is meant by *status quo* in the language of the Muscovite-ridden diplomacy of England. Just after the declaration of war the *Frankfurter Zeitung* remarked, with profound truth, that the Russian Ambassador in Paris must be rubbing his hands with much greater pleasure than any body had ever done so before. The whole of his stockwork which he had put together with much labour have begun to work. "It was by his inspiration that in the beginning of September, the Balkan League was formed in the French Capital. Scarcely six weeks have elapsed since then

and the League is already undergoing its baptism of fire." One wonders whether Mr. Asquith would have said that the victors should not be robbed of the fruits that cost them so dear if the fortune of war had turned against the Confederacy. "N," as the *Times of India* says, "the allies in the north had been driven back and if the Turks were now dictating terms in Athens." Another contemporary says that Macaulay's school boy can answer this question in the negative. After the reports of the first reverses sustained by the Turks the *status quo* was declared to be dead. Perhaps the *status quo* meant the preservation of the Balkan States in the event of Turkish victories. European diplomacy has never dealt fairly with the Turk and has never failed to profit through his misfortunes. Circumstances have combined to inflict on him the most terrible blow that he has ever suffered throughout his long and chequered history. Perhaps the star of his empire has set in Europe. He might recover his strength and hope and rebuild his shattered courage and purpose in Asia, but he will never lose the sense of the terrible wrongs that he has had to suffer in Europe at the hands of the European diplomacy. His triumphs were won with his own trusted arm and he never proved himself anything but a generous victor. Europe has, however, seldom shown any sympathy with him in his hour of defeat. "The *status quo* is dead," says Diplomacy. We believe, however, the Turk is not dead and we trust he will never need for his future existence the sublime pity and patronage of the *Times*. The new gospel that has been so sedulously preached in the Balkans and elsewhere may have incalculable effects on the Mussalmans. It reveals Christian Europe in a new and unsuspected light. Everywhere its manifestation has led to disillusionment and alarm. The use that has been made of the symbol of Christianity in justifying aggression and slaughter has shattered the faith of the Mussalmans in the justice and goodwill of Europe. Even the prejudices of colour and race have been freely brought into requisition. Mr. Amee Ali in his powerful letter to the *Times* quotes the following utterance:—"The white man cannot live with the Oriental except as a superior race. And the white man in South-Eastern Europe has tried too long to do it." The Oriental in this case, as Mr. Amee Ali says, belongs to the same race as the Magyar and is probably as white as the writer.

A correspondent of the *Times* in the course of a very luminous and interesting article on "Slav and Ottoman" makes some observations that go to the heart of the struggle. He says that there are no ideals inspiring the combatants. The Ottoman army is grimly satisfied to meet an issue which at least it can comprehend. In the past the nimble wit of Western diplomacy has unceasingly outjockeyed the Mongol mind. This superior wit has not been over-scrupulous in the arrangement of its successful forces. It has rung the bells in many chimes. It has threatened, cajoled, bullied, and played religious sentiment and Pharisaical tutelage in turn. The Turk has not quite understood. After each sonata he has been shorn of something. There is one thing, however, that the children of the men who once knocked at the gates of Vienna, and who ran the prows of their galleys to beach on the shores of Sicily and Malta still believe. They believe that they understand the carriage of arms.

When has history seen such a war? asks the writer. Was there ever an issue precipitated with a smaller horizon? "The opaque mists of international greed, ambition, subtlety, and pusillanimity hang so close around the combatants that one can see no definite horizon for any of the present belligerents." It is for them a war in which, says the correspondent, the vials of vengeance, pent up for years—it might be said for centuries—will be freed, savagely poured forth. Will it be enough that Turk, Slav, or Greek, when each has drunk his fill, shall return to his own border and sheath the sword? This is not the spirit of which those who know the confederates speak. None of them admit that they yearn to extend their frontiers. None apparently desire aught else but to taste the ecstasy of a deep national passion. This, the correspondent observes, brings us very near the great danger that underlies the ferocity with which the campaign must in all consciences be conducted. Europe must strive with its every nerve to keep religious fervour divorced from the struggle. "A new generation of Ottomans is rallying to-day to battle. A considerable proportion of the Ottoman army in the field is Christian. Ottoman solidity in Europe and not Islamism is the guardian of the Sultan's armies. It must be Europe's duty to keep it as such. Foreign sentimentality in the past has done something to prepare the theatre for the coming shambles. Few are better qualified than the writer to make this statement, since he has been an intimate witness of the methods by which Christian sentimentality was exploited by those who have wooed bloodshed by bloodshed." Europe has, however, failed to keep religious fervour divorced from the struggle. It has also failed to keep the ring with absolute fairness. The consequences of these failures have yet to manifest themselves. We may be sure they will not be inconsiderable.

The War Supplement.

The War in the Balkans.

News of the Week.

London, Nov. 16.

Mr. BENNET BURLEIGH, war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, sends a description of the bombardment of Adrianople on Sunday night. He says that it was the most furious of the whole war and there was no grander sight at Port Arthur. Hundreds of shells from all kinds of guns were bursting simultaneously like lightning flashes. The Turks attempted to reply, but were soon overmastered by the strength and accuracy of the Bulgarians. He describes the ammunition and supplies of the Bulgarians as abundant, there being tens of thousands of sheep and cattle in fields round Adrianople, and convoys are arriving daily with fresh bread, plenty of groceries, vegetables, wine, tobacco and firewood. The private soldiers never had such a time in Soudan. A telegram from Constantinople, by an indirect route, dated the 12th instant, says that cholera has attained alarming proportions. There are hundreds of cases among the troops, and it is stated that there are even more among the refugees whom the authorities are dumping wholesale in towns, on the coast and in the interior without any provision for feeding them. Unnerving sights are to be seen at the stations near Tchataldja where the victims are crawling along or lying on the permanent way in every stage of infection. Hitherto there have been a few cases among the residents in city.

Lieutenant Wegener, telegraphing on the 14th instant, says that Bulgaria will not allow the Turkish overtures for peace to prevent her from carrying on the operations until after the Tchataldja lines have been forced and the city entered by the Bulgarian troops in a manner similar to that in which the Germans entered Paris in 1871. A telegram from the Bulgarian (General Todoroff, saying that Salonica was under King Ferdinand's sceptre, has provoked a considerable feeling in Greece which the semi-official Bulgarian papers have only partially succeeded in allaying.

A Constantinople wire, dated the 15th November, says that cholera is rapidly spreading at Tchataldja. There are over 500 cases daily and the total is already over six thousand. It is rumoured that Adrianople has fallen. Wireless communication with that place has ceased since noon on the 13th instant. Hitherto there has been no reply to the Turkish application to Sofia for armistice. Consequently the rumours that an armistice has been arranged are unfounded. The Bulgarians attacked two outlying forts at Tchataldja on the 11th instant. But the result is unknown. There has been no fighting since, but the battleship *Torgus Reis* yesterday afternoon bombarded the Bulgarians at Djelbekkewi, north of Derkos, inflicting losses. It is announced that the condition of the lines at Tchataldja is satisfactory. A second line of defence is being established.

A Reika wire, dated, the 15th November, says that after a lull due to a terrible weather the Montenegrins have resumed the bombardment of Scutari. The infantry assaulted the fortifications at Bardanjoli and drove out the Turks from the trenches. The Greeks have captured Metsovo, north-east of Janina. There was a desperate fight lasting for eight hours.

A Belgrade wire, dated the 15th November, says that the Crown Prince, proceeding to Monastir, arrested his march at Philip, where the inhabitants were most enthusiastic, strewing flowers in his path. The fighting has begun outside Monastir. A decisive battle may be delayed owing to the floods impeding the movements. The Greek army under the command of the Crown Prince has left Salonica and is proceeding to Monastir.

London, Nov. 16.

It is understood that peace conditions and the reply of the Allies to Turkey's direct overtures will be formulated without delay and presented to Turkey for acceptance or rejection as a whole. The Allies do not intend to permit Turkey to gain valuable time by wrangling over terms. Unless the latter are accepted within 24 hours hostilities will be resumed in the most vigorous manner. By prompt acceptance of terms Turkey will possibly avert the entry of the Bulgarians into Constantinople. It is be-

lieved that Bulgaria does not object to Turkey retaining Constantinople and the Dardanelles. The Greek Fleet has occupied the Peninsula of Mount Athos.

Many rumours are current in Sofia regarding the situation at Tchataldja. One newspaper reports severe fighting and the capture of six forts, two of which were most important, and states that there were heavy losses, but it is officially declared that hitherto there has been no serious engagement. Only outpost skirmishes have taken place, and three villages before the lines north and south of the centre have been captured.

King Ferdinand is now at Kirk Kiliseh, but it is reported that he is preparing to start for Tchataldja. The railway is now in full operation from Kirk Kiliseh to Cherkess Keny, the second station from Tchataldja.

It is officially stated in Constantinople that seven battalions of Montenegrins, advancing on the heights of Kakarik and Scutari, have been repulsed and have fled beyond Boyana, abandoning 100 killed.

It is beginning to be understood that the history of the war will have to be considerably revised. The accounts of the correspondent of the Vienna *Reichspost*, Lieutenant Wegener, of tremendous battles after the capture of Lule Burgas and furious pursuits to the Tchataldja lines appear to have been largely imaginary. Special correspondents of newspapers now point out that the Bulgarians have been strangely dilatory after the victory at Lule Burgas and missed an exceptional opportunity of destroying the enemy. Nevertheless the fact alone that Turkey has applied for an armistice confirms the belief that her position is dangerously weakened and that she cannot sustain a prolonged defence.

A Mansion House Fund has been opened for the non-combatant victims of the war.

London, Nov. 17.

The Montenegrins have renewed their desperate attacks on Scutari. A two days' bombardment was followed by infantry assaults on the plain in front of the town. The attack caused the Turks to retire from their advanced positions. King Nicholas and his son-in-law, the Grand Duke Peter, watched the operations from a steamer on the lake, which the Turks shelled from Tarabosh.

A thousand reservists have arrived at Sofia from America. They were disappointed on learning that they would not be sent to the front. Many have gone to their homes in the interior. It is announced at Belgrade that the Servians have been investing Adrianople while the Bulgarians are concentrating on Tchataldja lines. Since then there have been two sorties from Adrianople, both of which were repulsed, the Turks suffering heavy loss. No official news has been received at Sofia from headquarters for five days. It is presumed that either little progress has been made in the attack on Tchataldja or that fighting has altogether ceased pending negotiations in connexion with an armistice. The Servians last Friday drove the Turks from positions 4,000 feet high commanding Monastir.

A Turkish powder magazine exploded outside Salonica destroying many houses. Eighty persons were killed in addition to fifteen Greek troopers killed and thirty others injured. The latter were quartered in adjacent barracks. Many arrests were made.

Combined action on the Albanian coast is expected if the Austro-Montenegrin negotiations, now in progress at Rieka, fail. It is stated that the first condition of the armistice is the immediate surrender of Scutari. The Montenegrins in the meantime have again suspended operations before Scutari on receipt of a telegram from Sofia stating that Turkey is suing for peace.

Constantinople, Nov. 17.

The general belief here is that the war is practically over, and that further resistance is useless. The Banks and the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt are already considering the protection of their interests in the lost provinces under the final settlement.

Firing has been heard at various points in the direction of Tchataldja lines, but no information is available as to the nature of the engagement. It is believed that the Bulgarians are attacking Bojcek Tchekmakaje, which is between Tchataldja and Constantinople. Turkish warships bombarded the Bulgarian positions at different points on the coast of the Sea of Marmara all day yesterday. Cholera is increasing. Many patients have been placed in a hospital at Sofia. Arrests among young Turks continue to be made. There

have also been many arrests at the front of officers, *almaze* and *hajjas* charged with conducting a propaganda to restore Abdul Hamid.

Heavy firing has been audible throughout the city since very early this morning. It would seem that a general engagement is in progress. Considerable excitement reigns in the city, many house-tops being crowded with people listening anxiously. The cholera has now become a worse scourge than the war. The total number of cases daily now exceeds a thousand, fifty per cent. of them being fatal. The authorities are powerless, both method and organisation are lacking. Three thousand patients who arrived at San Stefano remained for over twenty-four hours in trains in a siding, without food and without water. There were only four doctors present.

The Montenegrins yesterday occupied San Giovanni di Medina with its environs. General Vukobrat has arrived near Lake Scutari. He will march to-day to join in the siege of Sentari where the Servians are also expected on a junction being effected.

London, Nov. 18th

No official news has been received at Sofia from headquarters for five days. It is presumed that either lately progress has been made in the attack on Tchataldja or that fighting has altogether ceased pending negotiations in connection with an armistice. It is announced at Belgrade that the Servians have been investing Adrianople while the Bulgarians are concentrating on the Tchataldja lines. Since then there have been two sorties from Adrianople, both of which were repulsed, the Turks suffering heavy loss. A message from Constantinople, sent on the evening of the 17th November, says that the Bulgarians made a general attack on the Tchataldja lines at 1 o'clock this morning and heavy cannonading lasted throughout the day. Nazim Pasha telegraphs that fighting continued until an hour after sunset. The enemy, who advanced especially on the Turkish right and centre, were repulsed and three Bulgarian batteries destroyed.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at the southern end of the Tchataldja line. Describing yesterday's fighting up to eleven in the morning he says that the forts now connecting the works are all well provided with heavy guns, above which field batteries have been dug in at intervals. The Turks have also dug trenches low down in front as permanent defences in which the infantry are snugly disposed. The Bulgarian artillery positions are less advantageously placed than the Turkish. The correspondent describes the artillery duel as the heaviest since the Japanese moved corps pounded Grekoff's rearguard at Lyaoyang. He saw two forward movements of the Bulgarian infantry, but each time the Turkish guns found them meanly and the movement died out in failure. The Bulgarians, he adds, burst their shrapnel too high and there are but few casualties.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople, on visiting the Tchataldja lines, did not find any column of picked troops which, it was stated, Government had posted there to prevent the mob and retreating soldiery from entering the city. It seems that the protection of Pera will devolve entirely on the gendarmes and foreign marines. Small detachments of the latter were sent to each Embassy late last night. A message from Constantinople says that at dawn to-day the international squadron landed blue-jackets and marines, who proceeded to occupy the Embassies, Consulates, Post Offices and other institutions belonging to their respective countries. An interested crowd watched the operations.

The serenity of the Serbian papers and the extraordinary treatment of the Austrian Consuls at Uskub and Prirend, who were kept practically prisoners and were unable to communicate with the outside world, has exasperated the Austrian Press which is becoming restive.

The Ambassadors and Commanders of foreign squadrons decided to land forces in Constantinople at five in the morning. They will remain concentrated in the buildings in the various quarters of the city till they are required. During the fighting, though several hundred fresh troops were seen going towards Tchataldja, Reuter's correspondent also saw several thousands coming away from the lines. The refugees encamped behind the lines are also breaking their encampments and moving towards the city. Refugees are also flocking into the Upper Bosphorus villages from the firing zone.

An Athens message says that the Crown Prince's army has taken the Ostrovo Pass after a victorious battle, and is advancing on Monastir. The Fifth Division has also beaten the Turks and is driving them towards Monastir. The Greeks have occupied the Island of Rhodus amidst the enthusiasm of the populace.

London, Nov. 19.

A Constantinople wire says it is reported that the Sultan has requested the Sovereigns of the Great Powers to intervene and end the war. The Turkish War Office states that the battle in the centre of Tchataldja lines continued yesterday. Mahmud Mukhtar attacked the Bulgarians and considerably disordered their formation. He also captured a number of guns, though he himself lost heavily.

A telegram of the *Times* correspondent from Tchataldja lines, dated the 17th instant, evening, says the cannonade was very heavy this afternoon when the Bulgarian batteries to the north-east of the village of Tchataldja opened a continuous fire on the two works at Hamidiyeh. The infantry had debouched on to the plain and seized the village of Izzedin. They were driven from there by the Turkish artillery and the village was soon in flames, the Turks easily holding the enemy at bay without calling on the reserves. The Bulgarian batteries were cleverly entrenched on the edge of the plain, but being unmasked by flashes, had to bear broadsides from three warships, which were directed by signals from the hills. The action seemed effective, but the angry flashes of the field guns through the dust and smoke showed the Bulgarian gunners courageously serving their pieces. Just before nightfall the fire of the batteries against Hamidiyeh made a fierce response. The Turks were equally energetic and the battle suddenly ceased at sundown. This finished the first day of the Bulgarian preparation to discover the salient points of the famous lines. The Bulgarian General Staff must have learned much to-day. Certainly they learned not to place too much confidence in amateur correspondents' appreciations of the morale of the Turks. Here, and to the north of the lines, the troops of occupation are seeing the enemy for the first time.

A Constantinople wire says that Reuter's correspondent approached Tchataldja lines on the Marmora side, as far as he was permitted, and reports that the cannonading was less vigorous than on Sunday. The Turks are holding firm. A military attaché of one of the Great Powers expressed the opinion that the Bulgarian fire was bad. He said they had expended three hundred shells in attacking a battery near him, but did not injure a single man or gun. He believed that the Turks would be successful in holding the lines. It is reported in Constantinople that the Bulgarian left wing has gained a slight advantage in the vicinity of Derkos. The Turkish fleet has suspended operations owing to the high seas in the Black Sea.

A Constantinople wire says that Nazim Pasha reports that there was an artillery duel yesterday, but it was less violent than on Sunday. The Turks repulsed the Bulgarian infantry at various points. Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha had a bullet extracted from his leg in the German Hospital.

A Berlin wire says that King Ferdinand has summoned Dr. Roth to the Bulgarian headquarters for the purpose of stamping out cholera among the troops. Three Pashas were among the prisoners taken at Monastir.

A Budapest wire says that Count von Berchtold, addressing the Austrian delegation, said that in his conversations with Dr. Danoff, President of the Bulgarian Chamber, the latter had convinced him that the Balkan States were heedful of the importance of establishing permanently sound relations with Austria-Hungary and that Bulgarian statesmen would act wisely in the decisions to be taken after the brilliant successes of the Army. Count von Berchtold emphasised the fact that the Albanians retained unimpaired their national and racial traditions, therefore the idea of opening to them the blessings of Western European culture could not be regarded as futile. Count von Berchtold paid a tribute to the devotion of Austrian Consuls in the Balkans. Serbia had recently complained of the attitude of the Consul at Prirend and had demanded his recall. The Austrian Government had asked to be allowed to communicate with the Consul, but was informed that the Serbian military commanders objected. (Sensation). Similar steps had been taken regarding the Consul at Nitrovitz, whom the Serbian military officers had deprived of his liberty of action. It was probable that Serbia would speedily comply with Austria's demands, but Austria would continue to press vigorously for the restoration of normal communications with her Consuls. (Cheers). Count von Berchtold said it was difficult to understand Serbia's attitude, unless she desired to provoke a conflict. The only other interpretation of her action was that she wished to prevent reports of massacres of Albanians by Serbian troops from reaching Austria.

A Belgrade wire says that the representatives of Germany and Italy yesterday informed the Premier that their Governments supported Austria's views regarding Serbia's claims for extension

of territory. M. Paisa, Premier, replied that it was impossible to answer definitely till the war was over.

The peace terms formulated by the Balkan Allies were expected to-day, but they have been delayed owing to differences of opinion among the Allies. The Bulgarian Government has informed Turkey that, after consulting her Allies, she has appointed plenipotentiaries who have been commissioned to arrange terms for an armistice and subsequently to conclude peace.

Later.

A Sofia wire says that the conditions of the armistice were transmitted to Constantinople to-day, accompanied by the main conditions of peace, the principal one of which permits Turkey to retain Constantinople and a strip of the European coast. The Servians and Montenegrins have occupied Alessio. A Belgrade wire says that the number of prisoners captured at Monastir is now given as forty thousand. The fighting around the town was most severe. News of the victory spread like wildfire and caused indescribable enthusiasm.

A Belgrade message states that the fighting round Monastir lasted three days. The Turkish losses were ten thousand, while the victors took many modern guns and rifles with ammunition and large stores of provisions. The work of the Serbian armies in Macedonia is now practically completed. Monastir is being decorated in preparation for the grand ceremonial entry of King Peter into the town.

A Roika wire says that the Servians, arriving in the vicinity of Scutari, routed the remnants of the Turkish troops which had been driven from San Giovanni di Medina by the Montenegrins. After this, the Servians proceeded to Alessio and, meeting the Montenegrins before the town, combined with them in the assault. Towards evening the Turks surrendered. The Allies' losses were small.

A Constantinople wire says that Nazim Pasha reports that the Bulgarians, advancing on the left wing this morning, were repulsed with heavy loss. An artillery duel continues along the whole line.

London, Nov. 20.

A Constantinople wire says: Nazim Pasha telegraphs that the Bulgarian left wing had 400 casualties and lost two machine-guns in the fighting on the 18th, which was of a desperate character. The engagement, which began on the 19th, continues successfully. The Bulgarian infantry in the centre were repulsed by artillery fire and a detachment of Turks advanced, driving out the Bulgarians from their entrenchments and capturing rifles, machine-guns and helmets, some of which were Serbian. While the description of the fighting at Tchataldja, contained in despatches from Sofia, is limited to the laconic statement that the Bulgarians engaged the Turks at various advanced points at Tchataldja with a view to preparing at Terrain for further operations, Nazim Pasha has sent a series of despatches claiming successes. The last despatch, timed 8.30 yesterday evening, states that the Turks made a sortie in the centre at sundown and dispersed the enemy holding a position opposite, killing most of them.

Correspondents with the Turks are unanimous in deploring that the latter are holding their positions with the greatest bravery, and are punishing the Bulgarians severely. Mr. Martin Duche, correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, alone states that the Bulgarian infantry made a furious assault on Monday and captured several redoubts. A message to the *Times*, from Tchataldja, states that the Turkish battalion at midnight on Sunday occupied the village of Papabur-gas. The Bulgarians precipitately evacuated the position. Apparently the Turkish left has proved to be moribund as a point of attack, the Turkish gunners being easily able to hold the Bulgarians at distance, as their heavy guns outranged all the opposing Bulgarian batteries, and fresh troops in good condition are arriving daily. The Crown Prince telegraphs to Athens that the advance northward is stubbornly resisted by the Turks, in spite of the fall of Monastir. A message from Salonica to the *Times* states that only the pacific intervention of Dr Starevoff, Bulgarian Minister to France, prevented serious trouble between the Bulgarian and Greek armies, between whom there have been numerous incidents, since the Greek at the outset refused to allow the Bulgarians to enter Salonica. The Greeks only yielded to the Bulgarians' threat to use force. A Constantinople wire states that the Porte to-morrow will appoint plenipotentiaries to meet the Bulgarian delegates. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says that Rumania demands cession of territory from the Danube just below Rastchuck to the coast southward of Varna while Bulgaria offers a portion of Dobrudja from below Silistria to the southward of Varna.

The difference is likely to lead to considerable friction. A Vienna wire says that Professor Kraus with five bacteriologists has gone to

Sofia to combat cholera, plague and typhus among the Bulgarian army by means of serotherapy. While the Vienna papers declare that Austria will demand satisfaction and damages in the case of the Consul at Pristend, Marquis Bacquchem, Reporter on Foreign Estimates, speaking before the Austrian delegation at Budapest said that the strain of the crisis was lessened in view of the keen desire of the Balkan Allies for peace and he hoped that the Servians would soon return to diplomatic ways. He laid emphasis on Germany's recent vigorous support of Austria and the *rapprochement* between the Austrian and Italian peoples. In the course of the Naval debate Admiral Monteceneri insisted on the need for increasing the Naval estimates. He said that strong navies would soon appear in the Aegean and therefore Austria must be prepared for eventualities.

A Rome wire states: The semi-official *Tribuna* says that the statement by German and Italian representatives at Belgrade to the effect that their Governments supported Austria's views regarding Serbia's claims for the extension of territory was confined to the intimation that the Serbian occupation of Durazzo would not prejudice the settlement after the war of the position of Albania. A Constantinople wire states that the Russian Ambassador handed the Bulgarian's terms to Noronoghian yesterday evening. A New York wire says that the so-called "Gunmen" Gyp, the blood white Lewis, Lefty Lewis and Dago Frank have been convicted of the murder of the gambler Rosenthal. The Serbian Government has now issued a statement denying the alleged cruelties and malevolent rumours of persecution of Albanians, but admitting that during the fighting measures which might have been severe were adopted, owing to the treacherous conduct of the Albanians.

Nazim Pasha, in his despatch yesterday, stated that "the enemy facing our left wing withdrawn completely last night. Scouts counted over five hundred Bulgarians dead in the environs of Tchataldja station wearing the uniforms of the 1st Sofia Regiment. Prisoners say that the Bulgarians have been without food for three days." The morale of our troops is excellent. The battleship *Torgut Reis* by wireless to-day states that a detachment from Derkos, aided by the guns of warships, drove the Bulgarians ten miles in the direction of Ormanly and Karaburun. A Belgrade wire states that the Serbian occupation of Monastir and the entry of the Crown Prince are true. But it appears that there has been some blundering about details. The Turks did not surrender but fled, leaving much war material, but the story that 45,000 prisoners were taken is clearly baseless. It is stated at Vienna that Serbia having consented, an Austrian functionary has started for Uskub to investigate the Consular affair.

London, Nov. 21.

A Constantinople wire says that the Porte has requested the Embassies and Legations to withdraw the naval detachments which have been landed, on the ground that their presence is no longer necessary. At a meeting of Ambassadors, held yesterday, it is understood that it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance. Nazim Pasha telegraphs that no serious fighting took place on Wednesday. There was merely slight artillery and rifle fire on the wings. The Porte has appointed the following plenipotentiaries to negotiate an armistice: Nazim Pasha, Izzet Pasha, formerly Commander in Yemen, and Shadan Bey, Member of the Council of State.

Diplomatists consider that the Bulgarian terms are moderate. It is hoped that Turkey will not delay, but despatches from Constantinople indicate that the Turks, elated at Nazim Pasha's recent successes at Tchataldja, may stand out for better terms. Hence the speedy resumption of hostilities is possible, as it is plainly intimated in Sofia that the Bulgarians will not wait long, and that they have recognised that delay is in favour of the Turks, who continue to pour fresh troops into Tchataldja lines. Meanwhile the international outlook is easier.

An official *communiqué* has been published by the Serbian Government announcing that the rights of the Consuls in the occupied territory will be fully respected, while it is hinted in Sofia that the Allies are prepared to acquiesce in the establishment of Albania as an autonomous state under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, telegraphing from Tchataldja on the 18th by an indirect route, says: "Disobeying the orders of gendarmes to return to Constantinople, I went back to the battle-field. I noticed that all the outlying works forming the advance defence to the receding centre line had been captured during the night by the Bulgarians, who are now shelling the main works at Hademkeni enfilading the left. I learned that the Bulgarian infantry at one in the morning took the works after forty-five minutes of rayonet fighting. Both Turkish wings are in danger of being cut off. The same correspondent, however, in a message from Constantinople, dated the 20th, which has presumably been corrected, says that the Bulgarians, finding the temporary positions at Hademkeni disadvantageous, and their losses excessive owing to the accurate Turkish fire, withdrew to old positions.

A Constantinople wire states that Nazim Pasha telegraphed that the Bulgarians had abandoned their latest trenches and had fallen back seven kilometres. Wounded men, rifles and ammunition were found in the trenches.

A Constantinople wire says that Renter's correspondent, who visited the cholera camp at San Stefano, says he saw scenes of indescribable horror there. Hundreds of dead and thousands of sick were lying in heaps, with scarcely any attendance.

Two thousand cases have been installed in the mosque of Saint Sophia. It is believed that the mosque has been chosen in order to prevent the possibility of its profanation by Christian conquerors.

A Vienna wire states that, speaking at a dinner there, Emperor Francis Joseph said he was bound to admire the Bulgarians, but he could not understand why the fortune of war was so unfavourable to the Turks. He hoped that the Press report of Serbian treatment of the Austrian Consul were exaggerated and that the incident would be peacefully settled.

A Constantinople wire states that the Porte has rejected Bulgarian's terms and has ordered Nazim Pasha to resume operations.

A Sofia message says that the Bulgarian conditions do not in any way partake of the character of an ultimatum, and it is quite open to the Porte to make counter proposals.

A Belgrade wire states that fighting continues around Monastir with the scattered garrison, of which hitherto 5,000 had been captured with forty-six guns. It is estimated that twenty thousand Turks were killed and wounded. The Serbian losses were less, but still very heavy. An Athens wire says that about thirty thousand of the Turkish Monastir army routed by the Serbians fled, via Florina, which the Greek army occupied yesterday, capturing quantities of material and ammunition.

The *Empire* publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, November 21st: "The Bulgarian set-back at Tchataldja has greatly improved the Turks' chances of less onerous terms of peace. They will certainly retain Constantinople and a strip of the coast. The Powers are unlikely to agree to the Porte's request to withdraw foreign warship and marines."

The Fall of Kirk Kiliseh.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

THE number of officers and soldiers who have been shot for panic at Kirk Kiliseh is now three hundred.

After the occupation of Eski Baba by the Bulgarians, who cut the railway communications between Salonica and Adrianople, Nazim Pasha withdrew his headquarters to Cherkess Key.

According to the narratives of refugees and eye-witnesses from Kirk Kiliseh, the divisions under Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha and Prince Aziz were composed mainly of Redif, under-officered, ill-trained, and badly led, and several regiments had no rations for 48 hours. The officers, moreover, did not know the country. A night attack was ordered, but the energetic defence of the Bulgarians disconcerted the Turks, and a panic set in, the troops dispersing in flight and abandoning guns, rifles, and munitions. Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha endeavoured to arrest the panic, shooting down several of the fugitives with a revolver. Prince Aziz Pasha joined in the flight. After a consultation with General Abdallah, Mukhtar Pasha ordered the retreat. General Hilmi refused, fearing that to obey would mean a disaster. With part of his division he took up a position in the fortification north-west of Kirk Kiliseh to cover the retreat. His troops, shaken with panic, refused to remain, and began to disperse. Hilmi Bey shot some of the fleeing soldiers. By his coolness and energy he succeeded in saving the greater part of his division. The main divisions continued to retreat in the utmost disorder towards Vizeh, where the division under Fakhri Pasha and Djemal Pasha stopped the rout, and restored some semblance of order. Meanwhile the Bulgarians, who were unaware of the retreat of the Turks, hesitated to advance. Thus between the evacuation of Kirk Kiliseh by the Turks and the entry of the Bulgarians into the town an interval of eight or nine hours elapsed. In that time the whole population fled in great terror. The soldiers quitted their barracks without even taking their rifles or kit. The last to leave the town were a few devoted fanatics, one of whom, an Armenian, remained at his post until he saw the Bulgarian troops entering the town. Fakhri Pasha's division held the advancing Bulgarians temporarily in check, and re-estimated four guns.

By Sunday morning order had been completely restored in the Turkish army, and the offensive was resumed cautiously while awaiting

the arrival of reinforcements. In the course of four days over four divisions were despatched to the front from Constantinople in the direction of Kirk Kiliseh, and others were ordered to proceed both by land and sea.

Constantinople Accounts.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

Constantinople (by Indirect Route), Oct. 26

To-day affords the first opportunity of sending without fear of the Censor a summary of the somewhat confused and disjointed reports received here of the severe reverse sustained by Turkish arms in the neighbourhood of Kirk Kiliseh. After a careful sifting of the exaggerated and contradictory reports current the following facts seem pretty well established. The slow advance of the Bulgarians and the consequent delay in getting to grips with them proved irksome to some of the Turkish commanders who were impatient to assume the offensive. It would appear that a certain division of opinion manifested itself, but finally an advance was authorised and an important column of regular infantry and cavalry and volunteers set out for a position north of Kirk Kiliseh on the night of October 21 under the command of General Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha and Prince Aziz Pasha with the intention of making a surprise attack upon the Bulgarian forces which were gradually converging upon Kirk Kiliseh.

The night was extremely stormy, and violent squalls of wind and rain were followed by a downpour which drenched the troops to the skin almost before they had started. The column was soon divided into two or more divisions, which advanced along separate paths. At dawn the advance troops came into contact with the enemy, and a severe engagement ensued. The Bulgarians were discovered in overwhelming strength, and not merely a light vanguard of them, as had been expected. Owing to the darkness, or possibly an error in the route followed or some confusion in the instructions, one of the Turkish columns mistook another body of Turkish troops for the enemy and delivered a violent attack upon it, causing heavy losses before the mistake was discovered. The Turkish troops were soon compelled to give ground before the Bulgarian advance, and shortly afterwards the Turkish cavalry in attempting to charge was severely punished. The Bulgarian firing at the retreating cavalry and the galloping of the horses appears to have started a panic among the retiring infantry, and especially the volunteers, who fled. The fleeing troops caused confusion among the Turkish reserves, but finally the second division of the Constantinople Army Corps checked the flight. The Turkish losses in this affair were very heavy. Details of their casualties are not obtainable.

The causes of the rout.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Oct. 29.

I HAVE received the following interesting account of the Turkish reverse north and north-west of Kirk Kiliseh from an eye-witness who has just returned from the scene of action. Of this story I have obtained independent corroboration.

On the night of Monday, October 21, the Third Army Corps was encamped round Kirk Kiliseh. Of the three divisions, the Seventh Division, under the command of Hilmi Bey, was on the right near the village of Uskub; in the centre a mixed division composed of troops of the Ninth Division and several Redif Battalions, under the command of Hassan Izzat Pasha; and on the left the Eighth Division, commanded by Fuad Zia Bey. Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha was in command of the army corps, while the headquarters of the whole army of the east were reported to be at Kavakli, south of Kirk Kiliseh. The army corps commanded by Omar Nasser Pasha was believed to be on our left, while further east were the Second Army Corps, under Sherket Torgut, and the Fourth Army Corps, under Ahmed Abouk. Orders were received to advance and meet the Bulgarians, who had crossed the frontier at several points, and who were believed to be advancing after having driven in some of our frontier posts. But for difficulties of the commissariat, which were very marked, all would have gone well, and the army looked forward with confidence to the morrow's battle.

On Tuesday morning the whole army corps advanced. The right wing made ground and pushed forward nearly as far as Erikler, driving the Bulgarians before it. The losses on that wing were greater than in the centre, and I was informed that two companies engaged in an attack on a Bulgarian position near Erikler had been nearly annihilated by rifle and machine-gun fire at short range. In

the centre and also apparently on the left the fight resolved itself into an artillery duel, in which our artillery seemed to have the superiority. Both sides dug themselves in and saw little all day of the enemy's infantry. One or two formed bodies showed themselves and were dispersed by our shrapnel fire. At nightfall our centre extended about a mile in front of the village of Petra, facing the Bulgarian position on the hills around Paulou village. We had two or three battalions in the fighting line, and behind them the remainder of the division in reserve around Petra with the army corps and transport.

About one hour before dawn the men of one Redif Battalion from Afion Karahissar, who were in the fighting line, stood to their arms. It was just possible to see groups of men moving down to them and a few shots were fired, when the battalion commander ordered the cease fire to be sounded. What followed was extremely difficult to discover. According to one account the men moving towards us, who seemed to be speaking Turkish, were presumably Bulgarian deserters, or Turks from Eastern Bulgaria serving in the Bulgarian Army. According to other accounts they were our own men, who had been driven in by the enemy's advance. In any case there was a pause in our movements. The fighting line peered into the dark wondering what was in front of them, when suddenly extremely heavy rifle fire, augmented by one or two machine-guns which the Bulgarians under cover of night had brought up to within short range of our front, burst upon the Karahissar battalion. The hungry, under-officer men of this newly-embodied unit gave way at once. Word went round that the officers who ordered the cease fire had sold them to the Bulgarians, and in a few minutes practically the whole fighting line was bolting back to its reserves around Petra.

The reserves, finding the front tumbling in on them with cries of "The Bulgarians are coming," either fired wildly to their front or began to retire in increasing confusion. A number of fugitives ran into the village, and the panic communicated itself to the transport, which began to move rearward in disorder. I tried to stop some of the drivers from bolting, and temporarily succeeded, but a fresh influx of runaways came in on us, and the drivers plied their whips and fled, throwing away ammunition and stores in order to lighten their load. The artillery became involved in the panic, and within one hour of the first shot the whole centre had gone to pieces.

The panic was intensified by the fact that on the previous day we all had the impression that the Bulgarians were retreating, which seemed to be confirmed by the discovery of at least one abandoned field gun in a gully near Petra and by the success of Hilmi Bey's Division. The great majority of the men ran faster and faster, many officers and a few groups of determined soldiers stood their ground only to be overwhelmed by the now advancing Bulgarians. As it grew lighter the Bulgarian shrapnel fell on the retreating troops and precipitated their retreat. I heard from the Artillery officers that at least ten guns were abandoned after the breach blocks had been removed in the ravines between Petra and Kirk Kilisseh. I saw Mahmud Mukhtar who constantly exposed himself in Tuesday's action, riding with drawn sword among the fugitives, at whom he dashed in a vain endeavour to rally them. One officer, after three attempts to rally his men, shot himself before my eyes.

Meanwhile as the light came the right and left wings were able to realize the situation. Seeing the Bulgarians advancing on them and entering the gap left by the flight of the centre, some of Fuad Zia's troops gave way, as did an Angora Redif Battalion attached to Hilmi Bey's division. The rest of this division, however, made a fine retreat, contesting every inch of the ground, and did not fall back through Kirk Kilisseh towards Vize till early in the afternoon. Mahmud Mukhtar and his staff took the same direction. Part of the Eighth Division also got away across country along the same road in good order.

At Kirk Kilisseh panic reigned in the forenoon. The inhabitants, who heard that a number of Moslem villages had been burnt by the Bulgarians, began to flee, and matters were made worse by a collision between a troop train coming from Baba Eski and a train laden with runaway soldiers and civilian fugitives. There was little loss of life, but line was effectively blocked. Unable to get away by train, I betook myself to Kavakli. The headquarters had gone. The telegraph clerks were bolting and the wire had been cut. From near Kavakli I saw the beginning of the bombardment of the Kirk Kilisseh forts, one of which, Beyaz Tabia, was wreathed in smoke and flame.

Between Kavakli and Baba Eski the roads were choked with fugitives of every description. Most of the soldiers kept their rifles, but greatcoats and waterbottles were thrown away. Officers looking for their men, men looking for their battalions, transport wagons overturned—the whole was an awful picture of disorganization.

Baba Eski was full of fugitives, among whom were men from Omar Yawer or Torgut Sherket's Corps. I am uncertain

which. I gathered that there had been another panic further east, in which Prince Aziz Husein's division had been involved, and was informed that a Cavalry Regiment caught by the Bulgarians in ambush had ridden down its own Infantry, whereupon the Prince had ordered a retreat, which resulted in a partial panic. However this may be, it was impossible to obtain definite information from anybody, save that several trains full of fugitives had arrived from further east. I entered a train in which I fell asleep and awoke to find myself on the permanent way amid the ruins of the carriage. Some people spoke of a bomb, others of a flock of sheep into which the train had run. In any case the line was blocked, and we were obliged to tramp past Seidler, near which the accident occurred, to Tchorlu. Here the fugitives were seized and appropriately cursed and kicked by the fresh troops who arrived, and they were in many cases put under arrest. All was in good order here. The men were well fed and confident, and we were informed that Nazim Pasha was expected.

With regard to the losses, I believe that under 1,500 were killed on the eastern flank, but it is impossible to form any estimate of the wounded and prisoners. I doubt whether there were many prisoners; the retreat was too precipitate; but most of the transport was lost or scattered all over the countryside. The most unfortunate result of the affair is the demoralization of part of our force and the corresponding encouragement to the enemy, who shot straight and came on with great dash in Wednesday's action.

One of the Special Correspondents of the *Temps*, writing from Vrauya, gives the following information:—I have spoken with a large number of Turkish prisoners, and their testimony is unanimous. At the moment when the Serbian forces arrived at Uskub the Turkish soldiers had not had a crust of bread for 48 hours. They also state that the mobilisation of the Turkish forces in those regions was carried out under the most disastrous conditions. A very well-educated Turkish officer said: "Things were taking place as in the Middle Ages. Horses were sent to the infantry and *sic reraa*. There was never any commissariat service, nor a regular service of supplies. The result could not have been otherwise."

Treachery of the Christian Troops.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* at Tchorlu had the opportunity of speaking with the fugitives from Kirk Kilisseh, and writes in a message, dated October 25, as follows:—"The substance of their story is that the defeat was mainly due to the Christian soldiers who have recently been introduced into the Turkish army. This story, indeed, gives one the impression not of an excuse, but of a real explanation of the occurrence. It is said that a considerable number of Christian soldiers, as if by agreement, made themselves known to the enemy, who thereupon directed their attack exclusively against the Mahomedan troops. In this way is the panic explained which first caused the recoil of the Turkish troops after they had fought for hours with success. Thereupon the reserves, who consisted mainly of volunteers, were in their turn seized with a panic, and the whole ended in victory for the Bulgarians."

Bulgarian Thanksgiving.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sofia, Oct. 25.

SOPIA presented an interesting scene last night. Early in the evening the church bells began to peal, and before long the cathedral and the minor lanes were filled with a crowd of worshippers carrying lighted tapers. The services—a *Te Deum* for the victory and a *Requiem* for the fallen—continued throughout the night, and processions of the devout with twinkling lights issuing every now and then from the churches formed a picturesque and impressive spectacle which emphasized the religious character of the great struggle in which the nation is engaged. Only the Rumanian Church, which is not yet consecrated, remained dark, as though typifying the isolated attitude of the sister country in the conflict between Cross and Crescent.

Some students and Macedonians carrying torches and the flag of the Allied States traversed the streets singing and cheering, but the prevailing atmosphere was one of restraint and tranquillity, and perfect order prevailed. There was no frantic display of exultation, no delirium of joy, no horseplay, no "maddening," although a period of intense anxiety had been brought to a close by a brilliant and perhaps decisive victory. The strength and virility of the Bulgarian character shows at its best in moments such as this.

In regard to the details of the memorable conflict little information is obtainable, and there seems a tendency in responsible quarters

to minimize rather than to exaggerate the greatness of the triumph. Only those who have read Bulgarian history and are familiar with the national characteristics can find the clue to this strange reticence. During the centuries of Turkish domination the Bulgarian whenever he came to possess anything of value buried it in the ground. When the nation was at last emancipated from its long bondage foreign intervention deprived a portion of the race of its newly-won liberty. When the young State won a signal victory in 1885 the foreigner forbade it to exact ransom from the aggressor. Instinctively the Bulgarian now desires to conceal the importance of his triumph from powerful and jealous neighbours. He will scarcely succeed in doing this, but in view of the attitude of the German and a section of the British Press, and with rumours of Austrian and Rumanian mobilization in the air, his motive is natural and intelligible.

The "Times."

THE terrible stories, related yesterday in the vivid account of the rout of Kirk Kiliseh, furnished by our Constantinople correspondent, and in the statements of survivors from Kumanovo sent by our Salonica correspondent, do not reveal the traditional Turkish soldier at all. Quarrels between commanders we can understand. They are the commonplaces of warfare. But these authentic pictures of Turkish troops in headlong panic-stricken flight are in painful contrast to the valour of the men who died in heaps upon the blood-stained slopes of the Shipka Pass. What has wrought so marked a change in the character of the Turkish soldier? It is not enough to say that he has not the moral inspiration which animates his foes. The Turkish rank and file have never thought much about the reasons of their wars. They have fought for ALLAH and their PADISHAH, and have not cared to seek for any further motive. We think the ultimate causes of their failure, up to the present moment, maintain their old reputation as men of arms, will be found in more practical matters. The Regular regiments have been filled up with untrained reservists, who were sent to the front without even elementary knowledge of their duties. The officers were less in touch with their men than was formerly the case in the Turkish Army. Some of the Anatolian reinforcements had marched weary distances aloft from the interior of Asia Minor, and were tired and dispirited when they came into the firing line. Over the whole Turkish Army has hung the constant spectre of hunger, not because no food was within reach, but because the method of distribution was bad. Again and again in recent messages stray allusions to the starving troops probably give us the clue too much which is otherwise inexplicable. The Turkish soldier wants little food, but he cannot live on air. The only bright pages in the Turkish records of the war are the gallant defence of Sautari and the plucky sorties of the garrison of Adrianople.

The Town of Kirk Kiliseh.

Kirk Kiliseh, the capture of which yesterday by the Bulgarians is fully reported on page 6, is not a town of great importance in itself, but it has come into prominence in recent years owing to the attention bestowed upon it by von der Goltz Pasha in the Turkish scheme of defence. Before the outbreak of the war it was the headquarters of the Third Army Corps. It is worth noting that last year the entire general staff of the Bulgarian Army spent 16 days studying the ground in the frontier district towards Kirk Kiliseh. It is a typical Turkish provincial town, with a good *Khan*, and is the seat of Austro-Hungarian, French, and Greek Vice-Consulates.

Kirk Kiliseh, in Greek *Saran's Ekklessai*—"Forty Churches"—is the chief town of a *sanjak* in the Turkish vilayet of Adrianople, and the largest of the towns which extend along the western foothills of the Istranja Range. This chain runs roughly parallel with the Black Sea coast, the highest peak being Maghiada, situated between Agropolis and Bunarhisar, and rising to a height of about 3,400 ft. The town of Kirk Kiliseh, lies in a south-westerly direction from Maghiada at an altitude of 750 ft., on an affluent of the Maritza and at the head of one of a succession of small valleys which opens out on to the plain. The town rises in an amphitheatre up the two slopes of the valley to the level of the plateau. The surrounding country is clad with forests of oak, interspersed with beech, and there are large stretches of underwood. The region immediately to the south of Kirk Kiliseh is called *Hassakia*, a derivative of a Turkish word meaning "State property." The inhabitants of *Hassakia* in dialect and costume closely resemble the Pomaks of the Rhodope in the Rhodope Mountains. Many of the villages in the frontier region have been established since 40 or 70 years.

Since the Russo-Turkish war the Bulgarian population in the neighbourhood of Kirk Kiliseh has been greatly reduced by migration into Bulgaria. The Turkish Government some years ago adopted the policy of settling in that district the so-called *Mohadjirs*, Turks coming from Bosnia and other parts of the Empire. The systematic practice on the part of the Turkish of discouraging road-making towards the frontiers has rendered it useless for the Bulgarians to carry roads to the confines of the region. The result is that one of the principal Bulgarian roads terminates at Kara-Agach, a long way to the north-west of Kirk Kiliseh. For the rest there are only what the French call *chemins ruraux*, which in the case of the Turkish side of the frontier, are scarcely worthy of the name of roads. A good road, however, connects Kirk Kiliseh with Adrianople, from which it is 85 miles distant, a drive of about six hours over rolling ground and low-lying hills.

Kirk Kiliseh was from the earliest times a point of some military importance, being on the Roman highway from Deltom to Adrianople, and in the Middle Ages the Turkish road from Aitos through Russocastro. To-day it still owes its chief importance to its position at the southern outlet of the Pakhi defile over the Istranja mountains, through which passes the shortest road from Shumla to Constantinople.

The "Forty Churches," from which Kirk Kiliseh derives its name, exist no longer, but it can still boast six mosques and several Greek churches. There is a large bazaar, and the population numbers some 16,000, two-thirds of whom are Bulgars and about one-fifth Turks. The remaining inhabitants are chiefly of Greek extraction. The staple industry is the manufacture of special confection, and dairy produce is sent in considerable quantities to Constantinople. As its Bulgarian name, *Lozengrad*, the "town of vineyards," implies, the countryside is vine-covered and enjoys a local reputation for red and white vintages of a commoner kind.

Kirk Kiliseh itself presents the usual features of a small Turkish town, with flatroofed wooden houses, the decrepitude of which is merely enhanced by the unpretentious minarets of the mosques. The streets are cobbled and in bad repair, and the main road runs through the middle of the town. Its former importance is attested by the ruins of the ancient Byzantine fort of Skopelos, near the village of Eskupolis, which in the 18th and 14th centuries was first-class stronghold. The Polish traveller *Oswiecim* in 1686 reported having seen the ruins of a magnificent castle with five towers, a church, beautiful fountains, and other amenities. Of this castle only one small tower remains. The so-called forts are not impressive structures, and the defences as a whole are old-fashioned. During the insurrections and massacres of which Kirk Kiliseh was the centre about ten years ago a Turkish force of 25,000 men was based on the town. At that time, with the rural population up in arms, not a single Turkish official had dared to remain between Kirk Kiliseh and the sea, and an awkward situation might have been created for Turkey if Bulgaria had attempted for a *coup de main* before the Turks had brought up their reserves from Asia Minor.—*The Times*.

Nazim Pasha's Choice.

(BY THE "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

THE military situation has been so hopelessly confused during the last few days that it has been useless to offer an appreciation of it. We have all seen clearly enough that the position of the Turks in Macedonia was compromised, and that the best that could be hoped for them was a concentration on the lower Vardar of such elements of Ali Riza Pasha's troops as had escaped the panic after Kumanovo. But in the Thracian theatre, partly owing to the dearth of authentic reports, and partly to the diffusion of wholly improbable rumours, the real situation was most difficult to divine, and even now can only be touched upon with the greatest diffidence and without any assurance that a true course has been steered amidst the troubled waters. It is, however, normal that one should have, in war, to decide upon evidence which is, in the nature of things, untrustworthy even when not actually intended to deceive, and if one arrives at a conclusion quite at variance with the truth the exercise is still so fascinating that most soldiers like to dabble in it.

First of all, then, what is the present position of the two Bulgarian armies in Thrace? The First Army under General Ivanoff was, as we know, destined for the attack on Adrianople in the first instance. It consists of five Bulgarian divisions and conceivably of one Servian. This army deployed in two groups north and west of Adrianople on October 22, and during the days immediately following drew its lines round the town on all sides except possibly on

the south-east. The Bulgarian siege artillery, which must have been ready to the front, came up, fire was opened, Turkish sorties were, according to Bulgarian reports, repulsed, and a confident hope was entertained at Sofia that the place would promptly fall to an assault. There was—and there is—every reason for Bulgaria to desire the speedy fall of Adrianople. The necessity to secure the use of the railway for purposes of transport and supply was evident. The moral and political effect of the capture of the fortress would have been very great. The need to set free the First Army for operations to the southward was obvious to everybody. The general situation of the fortress before the outbreak of war must have been well known to the Bulgarian intelligence service, and advices from Sofia demonstrated that an early success was confidently anticipated. The days go by and there is no direct news from Adrianople and still more interesting is it that, so far as we know, no large detachments from the First Army have come south. The writer's expectation was that an open assault made upon the place should fail in view of the three weeks allowed to the Turks to complete their preparations, and the inference is that an assault has been made and has failed. The sudden mobilization of Bulgaria's last reserves and the calling up of a fresh levy of young men are indications that all is not going quite well, and all the time there is Rumania, obviously uneasy, and the steady flow of Turkish reinforcements from Asia Minor to be borne in mind. The need was to finish quickly with Adrianople, and, though we may hear soon that the investment has been handed over to the reserves and young levies, there probably must be left before the place several active divisions, and on the whole the general conclusion is reached that the Bulgarian First Army is mainly occupied with the attack on the town and has probably failed at present in its efforts to assault it.

The movements of the Bulgarian Second Army after the capture of Kirk Kilisash can only be surmised. This army probably consists of four divisions, as already suggested, under General Dimitrieff. It suffered losses on October 22 and 23 which probably partly crippled it. Its communications by road are long, and the roads, in view of the heavy rain, must be exceedingly bad. The correspondent of the *Reichpost* has kindly given us, and the Turks, its loss of advance, but we must be discriminating in studying his interesting telegrams, which are not necessarily the truth, but rather what the Bulgarian staff desires us to believe. We have no reason at all to suppose that this Second Army, possibly not 70,000 strong, is covering half Thrace in its advance. It is much more likely moving south-eastward with its divisions within supporting distance of each other, and it is no doubt its cavalry, supported by mixed detachments, which destroyed the bridge at Cherkess Keny and is heading the advance of which the towns of Viza, Sarai, and Istrandja represent the axis.

The *Reichpost* correspondent is most confident. He tells the Turks that unless they hold and stand on the Ergene river they will be surrounded; but it is not normal for the staff of one belligerent to tell the other fellow how he can best proceed, and the inference is that the mission of the Bulgarian Second Army—whether it is called the second or the third makes no matter—is to threaten Constantinople, to tie down Nazim to a defensive rôle, and to cover the prosecution of the attack on Adrianople. It is a very bold game, if the Bulgarian First Army is not able to co-operate with it, and it will not necessarily succeed.

There are very wide gaps in our information regarding the Turkish position, and we must fill them in by suppositions, some of which are likely to be wrong. The writer's opinion was, before the attack on Kirk Kilisash began, that there were 70,000 Turks or thereabouts forming an advanced defensive line on the front Adrianople-Kirk Kilisash, and that the main Turkish Army in Thrace was not there, but on the railway three days' march to the south. The latter supposition, at all events, has proved to be correct. What happened at Kirk Kilisash and afterwards? Apparently there were from 50,000 to 60,000 Turks at or near Kirk Kilisash when General Dimitrieff attacked it, and for two days they gave the Bulgarians a very warm time. Then something happened, but the something is still obscure. About a division and a half of Turks was left to hold the town on the Thursday when it was taken, and the rest went off, possibly to Adrianople. The garrison left behind at Kirk Kilisash got into trouble, and though it was not captured it was driven off to the south-east along the road which the Bulgarian Second Army is now apparently following. The remainder of the force may have reached Adrianople, bringing up the garrison to something over 50,000 men. This supposition may prove to be incorrect, but on the evidence available it may be as good as another.

The Battle of Kumanovo.

Two mail newspapers now to hand contain little news of the war in the Near East that has not already been given in Reuter telegrams. In the *Daily Telegraph* of the 1st November, however,

there is a long message from Mr. R. J. MacHugh, that newspaper's special correspondent with the Serbian army, giving the first full account of the battle of Kumanovo on the 23rd and 24th October which had so far reached London. Mr. MacHugh telegraphing from Vranje (Serbia) on the 26th October wrote:—

Details are now obtainable of the desperate battle of Kumanovo on Wednesday night and Thursday. They make it clear that the Turkish defeat developed into a fearful rout, in which the whole Ottoman army fled in wild confusion, leaving behind guns, wagons, baggage, everything that could impede the flight of the panic-stricken troops. The Serbians captured fifty-four field-guns, six mountain-guns, six machine-guns, eighty tents, a vast quantity of baggage, arms, ammunition, and war stores of all kinds, which were abandoned in the mountain passes north of Uskub. Practically the whole artillery of the Uskub army is in Serbian hands, and it is believed that the Turks succeeded in saving only twelve guns of all that were engaged during the battle. At Simitza, the same day, the Turks lost thirteen field-guns and nine howitzers, so that since Wednesday the Serbians have taken eighty-eight pieces of artillery from the Turks. These losses completely cripple the Turkish forces in Macedonia and render much easier the task before the Serbian armies.

The battle of Kumanovo began on Wednesday night at eight o'clock, when a Turkish Regular division attacked the Serbian outposts in front of Tova. There was only one Serbian battalion at the point of attack, but it held its ground determinedly, in spite of heavy losses, until reinforcements came up.

There was some mist at the time, but the moonlight enabled the combatants to see each other. Desperate fighting went on till midnight, when the Turkish attack was repulsed all along the line. At one in the morning the Serbians launched a counter-attack with a large proportion of the First Army, and the Turks were driven back into the hills south of Kumanovo with terrible losses. The encounter was of a fearful character, as there were many Albanian Bashi-Bazouks with the Turks. These people are the deadly enemies of the Serbians, and fought with fanatical courage. Bayonets, clubbed rifles, and even spades for entrenching were used in the battle. Among the Turkish dead, many were found whose heads were smashed by spades wielded by the Serbian troops, who fought with undaunted bravery all through the night. The Serbians pressed the Turks so closely that the latter were unable to hold the strong entrenchments they had prepared in the hills, and the earthworks were rushed at the point of the bayonet.

When morning broke the scene was appalling. The roads and fields were strewn with dead and wounded men, and the Turks everywhere were flying for their lives in panic before the infuriated Serbians. At daylight the Serbian artillery came into action, and the debacle of the Turks and Albanians was complete. Dense swarms of fugitives in a narrow mountain valley offered a target which gunners often dream of but seldom realise. The guns poured shrapnel over the flying Turks, and the hail of lead and iron mowed them down in heaps until the roads were choked with dying men and horses. One shell burst in the centre of a column, killing the gun team and, overturning a gun, completely blocked the road. A wild panic ensued. The Turkish gunners cut the traces, leaving the guns and wagons behind, and galloped up the valley over their own infantry, riding down men to the muddy road, where they were trampled to death by the feet of their comrades behind. Others were pushed over the edge of a precipice into the mountain torrent below. The rains of the last few days had made the roads terrible, and next morning many hundreds of dead and wounded Turks were found here.

The rout continued through the mountains, and the retreat became a frightful *sauve qui peut*, with the Serbian guns, and infantry all the time taking a dreadful toll. Near the top of a mountain some Turkish Regulars attempted to stem the Serbian advance by the occupation of hastily-lug trenches. The 1st Serbian Battalion, on arriving within 300 yards of the trenches, had exhausted their ammunition, but the troops, elated by victory and filled with exultation, refused to wait till fresh ammunition had been brought up. They charged the position with the bayonet, and drove out the Turks, killing or capturing almost every man. The spirit displayed by the Serbian troops is alleged to have been unsurpassable, and the officers led their men with a courage and skill beyond praise. Colonel Gikitch, commanding the Seventh Regiment, was slain in the firing line leading a bayonet charge. The major commanding another battalion picked up the rifle of a man killed at his side, and continued firing till a bullet struck him in the forehead, killing him instantly.

The Seventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth Regiments specially distinguished themselves by their heroic courage throughout the battle. The Serbians suffered heavy losses, but these were trivial compared with those of the Turks.

A large proportion of the Turkish losses was due to the splendid work of the Serbian artillery, which had a decisive effect on the result.

of the battle by its deadly and accurate fire. Serbian gunners already had a high reputation but the manner in which they were handled in this battle places them amongst the best artillery in Europe.

It is now known that the Turks had three regular divisions, with many thousand Albanians in the battle, and their complete defeat will produce an enormous effect among the Macedonian tribesmen.

Everywhere in Macedonia the Serbian population hails the victorious army as brothers and deliverers from Turkish oppression. When the troops enter the towns and villages the people turn out singing the Serbian National Anthem.

At Kumanovo the devotion of an old peasant woman saved the troops from a dangerous ambush. When the Serbians approached the town it was apparently deserted, but the houses were filled with Dashi-Bazouks, who are the bitterest enemies of the Serbians. These irregulars intended to wait till the Serbians entered the street, and then fired on them from the houses. The old peasant woman escaped, and made her way to the Serbian advanced guard, and told the commandant that the town was full of Dashi-Bazouks. The troops halted, and guns were brought up and shelled the place. Taken completely by surprise, the enemy fled across the plain pursued by the artillery fire, which cut them down by scores. The cowardly of the Albanians against the Serbians is inconceivable, and the Turks brought thousands of them to Kumanovo for this reason.

In Thursday's fight there were many instances of hand-to-hand encounters between Serbian soldiers and Dashi-Bazouks. The latter neither give nor take quarter but always fight to the death. As an instance of this deadly feeling I may mention a case where a Serbian and a Dashi-Bazouk were found dead together with their knives in each other's hearts and their hands gripping their throats.

Occupation of Pristend.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Belgrade, Oct. 31, 8-40 p. m.

It is officially stated that Pristend has been occupied by Serbian troops. The majority of the population are Albanians.

According to Press reports the next Session of the Skupstina will be held at Uskub.

The *Samoubrana* states that 60 Cossacks fully equipped at their own expense, with a Lieutenant of the Reserve left Moscow yesterday to join the Serbian forces. Before their departure a *To Domu* was celebrated in the Serbian church for the victory of the allied arms.

Pristend, which is situated on the Distritza, in the vilayet of Kosova, forms part of Old Serbia, and in the 12th century it was the residence of the Kings of Serbia. From the 18th century to the 16th Pristend had a flourishing export trade with Ragusa, and it has always been one of the principal centres of commerce and industry in Albania. In its bazaars an active trade in agricultural produce, glass, pottery, saddlery, and copper and iron ware is conducted; the manufacture of fire-arms, for which Pristend was long famous throughout European Turkey, has suffered greatly from foreign competition. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Moslem Albanians, number about 30,000. The city is the seat of a Greek Metropolitan, and contains a Serbian theological seminary. Its chief buildings are the citadel, and many mosques, one of which is an ancient Byzantine basilica, originally a Serbian cathedral.

King Nicholas, in the days when he was still Prince of Montenegro, enshrined the great Serbian idea in his well-known *Vukobrad*.

"Onamo, onamo,
Da vidja Pristen"

("Onward, onward, let me see Pristend") Serb and Montenegrin alike have aspired to reincorporate in their dominions the old capital of Tsar Dushan. The fact that it is an essentially Moslem Albanian town does not appear to have cooled the ardour of either claimant.

The Bloodless Capture of Uskub.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Belgrade, Oct. 27.

Uskub has fallen. Anticipations of a serious Turkish resistance there have been completely falsified. It seems that the Turks, disheartened at their failure to hold Kumanovo against the irresistible flow of the Serbian infantry, preferred to retire to the Orizka Polje, rather than to make a determined defence of Uskub. Prince Alexander entered the town at the head of the army at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and requested the foreign consuls to protect the Ottoman subjects in the town and to restore order. This the consuls readily agreed to do.

The capture of Uskub has appealed more to the public imagination owing to its historical associations than all the more

hardly-won engagements that have been fought hitherto. The town was hung with flags and otherwise decorated, and the vigils of mourning on a few houses were removed during the day.

The junction of Prince Alexander's army and the Eastern column has been effected. King Peter has sent into Old Serbia thousands of Proclamations, printed in Serbian, Turkish, Greek, and Bulgarian, stating that the Serbians have come to give freedom and good government, while all prisoners, Turks and Albanians, will be liberated and sent to their homes. Numbers of Christian refugees, many of them over 80 years old, in a tattered and miserable condition are pouring over the Serbian frontier.

At Kumanovo the Serbians captured 61 cannon and 80 large tents. At Sienitza 17 guns were taken, while at Prishtina the Albanian houses resembled arsenals. The Western column which were expected to encounter serious resistance have now taken Katchanik and Rojnov. On Friday the army occupied Gilane and Ferisovich with insignificant loss, about 2,000 Serbian volunteers surrounding Gilane, whereupon the troops agreed to surrender.

The complete change in the tone of the *Acas Freie Presse*, in which it is admitted that Macedonia is lost to Turkey and that it is useless any longer to discuss the possibility of the maintenance of the *status quo*, has created the most favourable impression here.

A large demonstration, headed by veterans carrying the flags of the Allied States, paraded the town this evening. At intervals were chanted famous Serbian songs dealing with the Battle of Kosovo. The fall of Uskub is felt to have wiped out the memory of that fatal field.

Uskub in History.

Uskub during its history has borne a variety of names (Scupi, Skopia, Skopje), and even to this day its nomenclature is as diversified as are the races in Macedonia. As Scupi it appears to have fallen into the hands of the Romans in 71 B.C., and afterwards became the seat of the Roman Administration of Dardania. It is claimed that the Emperor Justinian was born there in 483, although the honour is disputed by Kustondil. It is possible that the Emperor himself inclined to favour the larger town, as when Scupi or Skopia was destroyed by earthquake in 518 he rebuilt it as Justiniana Prima. Before the end of the seventh century Skopia, in common with the greater part of the European territories of the East Roman Empire, fell under the domination of the Slavs, who for many years had constituted a large proportion of its invaders.

At first Skopia was in the area occupied by warring Serb Zupanias for about a century before it was recovered by the Byzantines under the vigorous Isaurian dynasty. The Bulgarians next came into possession of the town towards the end of the ninth century, under Princes who styled themselves Tsars of the Bulgarians and the Greeks, only to lose it again in 1018 to the Greeks, whose terrible Emperor, Basil, earned his appellation of Bulgaroktonos from his victorious campaign. In 1180 the Serbs regained Skopia under Stephen Nemanya, Grand Zupan of Raska (approximately the modern Sanjak of Novi Bazar), holding it only for a short time; but in 1204, when the Fourth Crusade overthrew alike the Byzantine Empire and the Balkan balance of power, the spoils of the Greeks fell into many hands, and Skopia became once more Bulgarian. The Emperor John Vatalzes of Nicaea, the Orthodox representative of the Byzantine Empire, recovered Skopia for the Greeks in 1246, but the imprint of its former occupation survived in the title of the Bishop, who was "of Justiniana Prima and of all Bulgaria." Some 30 years later, in 1273, King Stephen Milutin regained it for the Serbs, and it was the capital of Tsar Stephen Dushan, of the House of Nemanya, when he was crowned Emperor of the Greeks, Bulgarians, and Serbs on Easter Day, 1346. In 1349 this Monarch held a Parliament at Skopia, when his celebrated code, the "Zakonita," was enacted. The study of Serb institutions at this period leads the observer to the opinion that but for the destruction of the Balkan civilization, which were stamped flat "under the horse-hoof of the Turk," the Serbian Constitution might well by now have shared the historical position of that of England.

The battle of Kosovo, when Bayazid the Thunderbolt led the Turks to victory on June 15, 1389, cost the Serbs their independence and the Sultan Murad his life. What was left of the Serb State became a vassal principality and Skopia passed to the Ottoman, whose dominion of nearly five centuries and a quarter has now been broken, and the Serbs for the fourth time have become possessed of the city.

Skopje, under the Turks, became Uskub and is the capital of the vilayet of Kosovo. In and around the town is a considerable colony of Turks, but the number of its population varies so considerably according to different authorities that any definite figure seems likely to prove misleading. Probably 25,000 is a reasonable approximation, of which apparently rather less than half are Serbs. However, the value of Uskub is not to be measured by the number of its population. It is the seat of three Metropolitanates, Orthodox (Patriarchist), Bulgarian (Exarchist), and Latin. In 1896 the Serbian Government secured a promise from the Orthodox Patriarchate in Constantinople that a Serb should be appointed to the then vacant Orthodox see, but the nomination of a Greek, Mgr. Ambrosius, was the signal for a rising of local Serbs against the new prelate, whose life had to be protected by the Turks. The Russians supported the Serbian Government in the diplomatic representations which ensued, and a compromise was effected, as the Holy Synod declined to allow the Ecumenical Patriarch to keep his original promise by rescinding the nomination, but not before the Porte had forcibly carried off Mgr. Ambrosius to Kopruliu. Under the terms of the compromise the Greek was to keep the title and receive the Sultan's *berat*, but the see was to be administered by a Serb, Mgr. Firmanli, who became a Turkish subject and was consecrated Bishop for the purpose. In his turn the Serbian prelate had to be protected by Turks against Bulgarians, for in those days the Porte was still able to profit by the rivalries of the Balkan peoples. The Bulgarian see dates from 1872, but was not recognized by the Porte until later. The Latin Archbishop has oversight of the Catholic Albanians.—*The Times*

The Position in Scutari.

(“MANCHESTER GUARDIAN” AND “DAILY CHRONICLE” TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Oct. 29.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Journal* has sent his paper a graphic account of affairs at Scutari. Telegraphing from that place on Sunday he says:—

The great and terrible problem of the hour is to take Scutari. It seems almost that it would be easier to enter the palace of the Grand Lama of Tibet in his mountain fastness. On the banks, rugged and wooded, of the Boyana Montenegrins and Malissri, united on their common cause against the Turks, have set up a line of outposts in almost impregnable positions. There are few trees, but the dark lowering rocks seem like sentinels. Behind these are small groups of men, from ten to twenty in a group, who resemble one of guerrilla fighters of Spain.

And I saw Scutari! Imagine at the edge of a lake, which is a valley filled with water, a little town of 80,000 inhabitants, white, blue, and golden, of which the smallest house has all the charms of a mansion. Thick walls circled in places guard the houses, each of which has its garden, its well, and its harem (women's apartment). Here and there mosques—five to be exact—lift into the sky the graceful heights of their minarets.

We are now at the tenth day of the investment. By Antivari and on the right also the Montenegrins, dated by victory, are actually holding the Turkish territory. Scutari sleeps without expectancy between her two great fortresses Tarabosh and Tepch. These, with their enormous ramparts, their rigid counterescarp, and their deep entrenchments, from which project no fewer than 60 cannon, are like modern fortifications. Nearly 15,000 soldiers form the garrison. Every province of Turkey, every country of Islam is represented among them.

The problem that has to be faced is that of the commissariat, for all the routes into the town both by land and water have been cut. For eight days no supplies have arrived in Scutari. The Telegraph wires and the bridges have gone down under the axe. Cannon shots and dynamite have isolated the city in a terrible ring of misery. Provisions have failed. Our bread is a mixture of barley and maize. Meat is scarce and very dear. Fowls have reached a prohibitive price. The hotelkeeper who supplies us, a ruffian, half Italian and half Turk, makes us pay very dear and feeds us on minute dishes for which he exacts the highest possible price. We have to warm ourselves in the kitchen. Anything is used for fuel even the wooden decorations that ornament the houses.

How are the troops being fed? That is a mystery. All the herds of sheep and cattle as far as the frontier and even beyond were seized on the first day and have been eaten to the bone. The soldiers had only one meal every twelve hours after that, and this meal consisted of nothing but rice and water. Then there came a happy intervention. Four Turkish gunboats had surprised a herd of goats, and so we had meat and the garrison was revitalised. Then it was discovered that some of the inhabitants were holding up supplies, which they were promptly compelled to surrender.

No news reaches us from the rest of the world. Sometimes an old woman from Dulcigno or san Giovanni di Medua evades the Montenegrins sentries and tells us that the Bulgarians have taken Constantinople or that the armies of Allies have all been cut to pieces. All these contradictory stories increase the anguish of our isolation. We should not be astonished at anything when we do get news.

In private houses gambling goes on. Lean fortune-tellers with crooked fingers crouch on the carpets and seek to foretell future events from cards which are almost black with age.

All round is a chain of fortified hills which extend in a radius of about seven miles. The evening is mild and rainy. All at once, as the twilight falls, a loud cannonade echoes through the mountains. For an hour or two rifle fire crack. Slowly, five or six hours after the cannonade, by the narrow path which descends from the forts, the wounded are brought into the town on improvised stretchers. A bed of grass, a carpet with living colours such as their couch, it may be their bier. Some are fortunate enough to get a mattress, others have to be content with straw. There is no surgeon to help the silent and resigned patients. They watch their festering wounds, gangrene comes, and soon after that death.

The Kirk Kilissh Disaster.

(“MANCHESTER GUARDIAN” AND “DAILY CHRONICLE” TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Oct. 30.

ON the subject of the fall of Kirk Kilissh and the fate of the commander of the garrison the *Temps* says:—

There has been a dramatic and tragic sequel to the fall of Kirk Kilissh. In the opinion of the Turkish Government Prince Aziz was mainly responsible for the flight and rout of the defending troops, and he was peremptorily ordered to return to Constantinople. On his arrival there he was summoned before a court-martial. This Court brought in a verdict of guilty, and was of opinion that he had neglected to carry out the proper military preparations. Prince Aziz was then condemned to death, and he was shot this morning.

The leader who has thus paid the extreme penalty of his errors acquired his knowledge of military affairs in Berlin. At the age of eighteen he entered the Cadets' College, and then became an officer in a cavalry regiment of the Guards. He had to leave the German service owing to extravagance which led him into debt.

Resignation of the Grand Vizier.

(FROM THE “TIMES” OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Oct. 29.

GHAZI MUKHTAR PASHA has resigned from the Grand Vizierate. Kiamil Pasha has been summoned to the Palace.

LATER.

Kiamil Pasha, who accepted the office of Grand Vizier with considerable reluctance out of deference to the wishes of the Imperial Family, was installed in the afternoon, and is now forming a Cabinet. Nazim Pasha will, of course, remain Minister for War, and Abderrahman Bey is expected to retain the portfolio of Finance. Several prominent members of the Party of Union and Liberty are expected to enter the new Ministry.

The immediate cause of Mukhtar Pasha's resignation is believed to have been a difference of opinion with the Sheikh-ul-Islam as to a recent Cabinet Council on the subject of the steps to be taken to meet the situation created by the Sheikh-es-Senussi's action in declaring himself Khalif. Age and ill-health and, perhaps, his son's connexion with recent military events were also factors in his decision.

(FROM THE “TIMES” OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Oct. 30.

Kiamil Pasha's Cabinet is now complete. The Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Ministers for War, Foreign Affairs, Mines and Forestry, and Finance retain their portfolios. The new Ministers are—

Hahl Pasha	... Minister of Marine.
Rashid Bey, of Smyrna	... Minister of the Interior.
Zia Bey	... Minister of Public Works.
Arif Hikmet Pasha	... Minister of Justice.
Damad Sherif Pasha	... Minister of Education.
Musurus Bey	... Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Zia Pasha, ex-Minister of Finance ... Minister of Evkaf.

Kiamil Pasha's fifth accession to the Grand Vizierate is greeted with approval by the entire Press, with the exception of the

sole remaining Committee organ, the *Hakk*, which was suppressed to-night. The Grand Vizierial circular to the provincial authorities, ordering them to see that the Constitution is applied in fact as well as in theory, and ordering measures to be taken for the protection of non-Moslems and foreigners, has produced an excellent impression here, and will, it is hoped, have a good effect. The attempts of the Committee extremists to sow dissension in the ranks of their political opponents and to excite the populace by representing that the policy of the elder statesmen now in power has been the cause of Turkey's present difficulties continue.

The Sultan's Decision.

("MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND "DAILY CHRONICLE" TELEGRAM.)

Constantinople, Oct. 28.

THE Sultan summoned an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, which was held at the Palace. It was attended not only by the Ministers, but also by Members of the Senate and ex-Deputies, Marshals and Viziers, and others who occupy influential positions. It may be regarded as an assembly of the administrative capacity of the nation. A prolonged discussion took place on the grave situation in which Turkey finds herself. It was marked, I am told, by the most earnest and solemn deliberation. At the end of a conference, which lasted for many hours, the Sultan, in a voice which betokened strong emotion and with tears in his eyes, announced his determination to proceed to the front and to share the fortunes of his soldiers.

A Post For Mahmud Shevket.

(FRESH ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

Constantinople, Oct. 28.

THE Austrian Government has given its assent to the appointment of Husein Hilmi Pasha as Ambassador in Vienna. The selection of the former Grand Vizier to this important post is of great significance at the present juncture when it is considered that the rôle of settling all questions affecting the Balkan Peninsula necessarily devolves on Austria. Husein Hilmi Pasha will be accompanied to Vienna by Fakhr-ed-Din Bey, the late Minister at Cetinje and one of the peace delegates at Ouchy. The appointment, therefore, seems to be vested with the character of a special mission.

Another appointment calling for comment is that of Mahmud Shevket Pasha as chief of the commissariat department of the War Office. He is a distinguished officer and has shown a spirit of remarkable self-abnegation in accepting a post which, although extremely important, scarcely corresponds to his high rank and his services.

Hilmi Bey, who commanded a division at Kirk Kilissh on the night of the 22nd and, according to Turkish accounts, inflicted heavy losses on the Bulgarians, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Equipment of the Turkish Soldier.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Oct. 24.

LARGE number of reservists continue to arrive from Asia Minor, and yesterday the presence of Arabic-speaking Redifs in the streets showed that Aleppo Redifs are beginning to reach the scene of action. Men are arriving in such numbers that some battalions of Redifs are 20 per cent. over strength, but the supply of provisions and tents is insufficient in several instances, many of the troops at San Stefano, for example, having been obliged to sleep in the open during two nights of heavy rain, often without greatcoats or uniforms. A certain number of cases of pleurisy and pneumonia have naturally followed this official neglect. The behaviour of the troops under these trying conditions has been excellent. The fruit and vegetables in the market gardens of San Stefano have been touched, and, though many men are obliged to beg food and shelter from house to house, not a single case of robbery is reported.

The Red Crescent.

(FROM A "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Oct. 10.

TWO Bosphorus, bathed in sunshine, incomparable in beauty, rich in interest, and glorious as a harbour, is alive. To its shores, transported by curious bullock wagons, drawn by gentle and tractable animals which seem to differ entirely in character from their English relations, come every kind of provision for the army in the field, and every kind of Ottoman subject in every variation of uniform. Browned sturdy peasantry, new to boots one imagines, but at home with a gun, troop silently and stolidly from shore to

boat, boat to bridge, from bridge to railway station, and thence to the field of action. To return? "Kim belir? Allah belir"—"Who knows? God knows"—is the reply. So exhilarating is the sight, so orderly the crowds, that tragedy lurks only in the downcast eye of the elderly man who has left his home on an adventure the end of which he sees not and of which the present moment brings only a sense of novelty and distraction as the sights of the Galata Bridge and the beauty and wonder of Stamboul break upon his unaccustomed view. And it is only after deep thinking that the desolation of thousands of homes, the heartbreak of thousands of wives, the curious wonder of deserted children dawn upon the unwilling mind, belying the brightness of the day, and take one inquiringly and sympathetically to the offices of the Red Crescent.

Through tortuous streets the carriage threads its way. Curious eyes greet its occupants with a look of half comprehending wonder; hordes of men, who yesterday came in by boat, to-day wend their way with laden horses and queer, high wooden saddles to the railway station for transference to the front. Past the offices of the Ministry which even now is sitting, we go. Past the new book-sellers—symbols of a new Turkey,—past huge houses hidden behind high walls and with sweet shady gardens, past the thousand and one sights of the old city, to-day intensified tenfold, until, high up in Stamboul, we reach an adequate but unpretentious building from which hangs the flag of a still greater victory than war—the victory of compassion. A red crescent on a white ground—the flag of the Osmanli reversed in colour—Le Croissant Rouge.

Men at the entrance. Our cards are taken. Handed from one to another we are passed on from storey to storey guided by a young soldier who beckons as he goes, and we follow to the top. The building hums like a hive of more than ordinarily busy bees. Here is a room dedicated to the men where subscriptions are received, there a room whirring with sewing machines; to the right women busily stitching tapes on to half-completed garments. Ottoman Greeks these, who proudly talk to us in English. "Of course" they say with an uplifting intonation that is indescribable as we express pleasure and slight surprise.

We have brought a modest gift and much goodwill. At the head of the topmost flight of stairs we are received by the President of the Red Crescent Society, Her Royal Highness Princess Ninet Moukhtar, wife of the Minister of the Marine, who greets us gracefully in good English. Then we hear a story of wonderful organisation. Eight months ago the Red Crescent Society was founded. "Who could tell then," said our informant, "that we should so soon be at war?" (The war in Tripoli was too far off to count.) "Yes, we are working without cessation," she says. "Since ten days we have made thirteen thousand garments." As she speaks Turkish women are working with the skill and precision of the expert at sorting, folding, packing, and handing over to be tied up the bundles of clothing—each garment embroidered with a small red crescent—that are to be sent for the comfort of the sick and wounded, and win the everlasting thanks of army doctors working on a stricken field. So many have offered their services that, although a thousand beds will be fully equipped and each bed needs twenty-four articles to complete its outfit, no more volunteers are needed except for the actual sewing, and these become more numerous daily.

Garments are proudly and courteously exhibited for our inspection, but even as we talk we feel that no pause is being made by hand or brain in this busy "workshop." Two charming girls of eight or nine years play among the bundles, but their play is the tying up of more. More than courteously we are thanked by Selma Riza Hanoum, the sister of Ahmed Riza Bey, the first speaker of the Chamber, who gives us a written receipt for "six chemises," and stamps it in a businesslike office with the stamp of the society. "Who will nurse the wounded?" we ask. "Ladies—ladies of the Ottoman Empire. Even now lectures in first aid are being given at the medical schools, and are largely attended." In reply to further inquiries we learn that six doctors and surgeons, with eight assistants, will be in charge of each field hospital, and that hospitals of one hundred beds each are to be established at Sakonica, Adrianople, Monastir, Uskub, with two at Constantinople, and others where the fortunes of war may decide. Also, that the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross Society has made itself responsible for the outfitting of a hundred beds.

"Thank you," says Selma Riza Hanoum as we say good-bye. "It is for humanity we are working." For humanity! This is woman's part, and the woman of Turkey is coming to her own.

The War Correspondent's Difficulties.

Staro Zagora, Oct. 28.

THE war correspondent is becoming impossible. He is being killed by his own numbers—"hanged by his own weight," as

the Germans say. Consider the change within the last few years. Here at my side is my old friend Mr. Villiers, the veteran war artist of so many campaigns. He came through this country with the Russian army when at last it forced its way across the Balkans by the Shipka Pass in 1878. He remembers, as they advanced over the ruins of this very town, being called aside by two of the few surviving Bulgarians to see the usual relics of Turkish brutality in the wells choked with dead and the heads of murdered girls lying in the roads. But only one other correspondent witnessed that sight with him, for only one other was with the Russian army then, and I believe there was none with the Turks.

Or take my own case. Nearly sixteen years ago I was with the Greek army during their war against the same enemy of mankind. Certainly there were other correspondents—ten or fifteen perhaps on each side. But their number made no difference to me. I rode alone with a guide from one end of the frontier to the other in Thessaly, and was present at the actual beginning of the fighting far among the mountains above Kalabaka. Then I was ordered to Epirus. I crossed the first range of Pindus, came to Arta, advanced with the Greeks towards Janina, was present at all the fighting, shared in the retreat, went where I liked, took my own risks, wrote or telegraphed what I chose under a lax censorship, sitting far away in Patras or Athens, and seldom saw another correspondent of any nation.

But the day before yesterday I came from Sofia in a train loaded with over seventy correspondents, speaking every European tongue. I am told the exact number was eighty-three, but let us say seventy correspondents, besides about a dozen attaches representing the Powers great and small. A long train, with vast luggage vans and a restaurant car attached, crept along the line, covering the distance in twelve hours. On reaching this little town some remained in the train for the night, others went searching about for any empty room in private houses or inns, and usually found one. The authorities did all that was possible to help next day. The attaches, of course, were provided with official quarters, and every one of that great company of correspondents—almost as large as a full British company in the field—has shelter against to-day's heavy rain. But from first to last one has felt that the situation has become impossible and ludicrous. No army can allow eighty or a hundred correspondents to go running about as they like. And no correspondent can do valuable or distinctive work when he is hemmed up with fourscore others, and not permitted to move. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to move even if permitted, for in war time where are the horses or carts to transport that host of eager writers with their baggage? Only a train could do it, and even when an advance is allowed, the majority will be chained to the railway.

So it is that the war correspondent is being killed by his number—"hanged by his own weight." The telegraph combines with numbers to kill him, for it has made censorship essential, and with every war the censorship grows more strict. No correspondent would complain of this if he realised the enormous issues at stake in every war. Every telegram that might possibly influence the smallest engagement, or even cause the loss of a single man, must be destroyed, and a correspondent who even attempts to get such a message through should be shot. It is only with murder, or recklessness, or stupidity that one remembers the immense telegrams full of military details, that the great correspondents like Archibald Forbes were able to get through uncensored in the crazy days of old. The censorship has not only come to stay; it has come to crush the personal interest and excitement out of the war correspondent's work. Finally, I cannot doubt, it will crush the work altogether. A German officer here assures me that by the rules of German war death will be the immediate reward of any correspondent discovered, no matter how conscientious.

One knows the familiar picture of the war correspondent in popular fancy. I believe he survives in the faded illusions of cinematographs still—a savage figure, with revolver in each hand, pen in mouth, despatches on his heart, field-glasses, cartridge belt, and bowie knife swinging round him, like presents on a Christmas-tree exposed to storm, as he gallops "hell for leather" through bursting shells and charging lancers to the nearest telegraph station, bearing fiery words upon which the fate of nations will depend. It is a lovely picture. On my soul, I wish it were true! But it is equally false with all the other pictures of war I have ever seen. Here I and 70 others sit. We sit in quiet hopes, watching the rain fall upon filthy but peaceful streets. We sit in a town where one man thinks he heard the sound of a distant gun at four o'clock yesterday. That is our only consolation—our one connection with war,—and I am far from saying the man's pride in his bearing is unfounded. Far away over the great plain—beyond the frontier gate of Mustafa Pasha—some sixty or seventy miles away,

near Adrianople, it is very likely the big guns were booming yesterday. Very likely they are booming to-day. But here we sit, watching the rain upon the peaceful streets, wondering whether it is dinner time, preparing to crowd to the Censor's office for the daily official bulletin, which is all we are allowed to learn or to telegraph about the war (and one man could send it as well as 70). The chief warlike horror to which we are exposed are the atrocious price of meals in the hotel, and the difficulty of getting our washing done.

The Old Turk.

We have quoted on several occasions of late from Lord Houghton's Eastern poems. There is one which is so especially appropriate to the present occasion, though written over fifty years ago, that we feel sure it will interest those of our readers who do not know it to see it set out at length. It is entitled "The Turk at Constantinople to the Frank." In it a Turk of the old school speaks of the fate which he thinks is imminent—the banishment of the Turk from Europe—and he muses with fatalistic calm upon what such action will mean. He begins by speaking of how great were the hopes and aspirations of the Turks when they first entered Europe.

"When first the Prophet's standard rested on
The land that once was Greece and still was Rome,
We deemed that his and our dominion
Was there as sure as in our Eastern home.
We never thought a single hour to pause
Till the wide West had owed Mohammed's laws.
How could we doubt it? To one desert tribe
The truth revealed by one plain-speaking man
Cut off the cavil, thundered down the gibe,
And formed a nation to its lofty plan:
What barrier could its wave of victory stem?
Not thy religious walls, Jerusalem!"

But the course of their impetuous onset was stopped.

"Thus did we justify the Faith by works:
And the bright Crescent haunted Europe's eye,
Till many a Pope believed the demon Turks
Would scour the Vatican ere he could die
Why was our arm of conquest shortened? Why?
Ask Him whose will is o'er us, like the sky."

Admirable is the passage which follows in its acknowledgment that the Turks themselves realise that they are but travellers and sojourners, merely a great encampment of tent dwellers which was pitched yesterday and which will be struck to-morrow:—

"The dome to heavenly wisdom consecrate
Still echoes with the Muslim's fervent prayers.
The just successor of the Khaleefate
Still on his brow the sign of empire wears.
We hold our wealth without reserve or fear,
And yet we know we are but tented here,
Millions of Christians bend beneath our rule,
And yet these realms are neither theirs nor ours,
Sultan and subject are alike the tool
Of Europe's ready guile or lured perversity.
Against the lords of continent and sea
What can one nation do, one people be?"

For them there is only one safe course, the return to Asia.

"Therefore, regardless of the moment's shame,
Of wives' disdain, and children's thoughtless woe,
Of Christian triumph o'er the Prophet's name,
Of Russia's smile beneath her mask of snow,
Let us return to Asia's fair domain,
Let us in truth possess the East again!"

And, after all, that will be no humiliation, for the Turk is happier and better when he is not in contact with men of the West.

"Men of the West! Ye understand us not,
We you no more: ye take our good for ill;
Ye scorn what we esteem man's happiest lot—
Perfect submission to creative will;
Ye would rejoice to watch from us depart
Our ancient temperance—our peace of heart.
Let us return! if long we linger here
Ye will destroy us, not with open sword,
Not with such arms as brave men must not fear.
But with the poisoned shafts of subtle words:
Your blank indifference for our living creed
Would make us paltry infidels indeed.
What can ye give us for a Faith so lost
For love of Duty, and delight in prayer?"

How are we wiser that our minds are tost
By winds of knowledge on a sea of care !
How are we better that we hardly fear
To break the laws our fathers held most dear ?

Aping your customs we have changed e'en now
The noble garb in Nature's wisdom given,
And turban that, on every Muslims brow,
Was as a crown at once for earth and heaven.—
The sword with which the sire Byzantium won
Sleeds in yon deep unwielded by the son."

The poem ends with a stanza which may well prove prophetic:—

"Let us return ? across the fatal strait
Our Fathers' shadows welcome us once more,
Back to the glories of the Khaleefate,
Back to the faith we loved, the dress we wore,
When in one age the world could well contain
Haroon Er-Rasheed and your Charlemagne !"

After all, he need be no real enemy of the Turk who wishes him well out of Europe. The Turk is essentially an Asiatic, and never has been and never will be Europeanized. If the Turkish Empire once more becomes an Asiatic Power it may have a future. It can have none in Europe, even if in the course of the next month it gains a momentary triumph or a temporary respite. For the Turks a triumph must indeed be as fatal as a disaster. All way for Turkey in Europe lead to the inevitable end.—*The Spectator*.

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The Week.

Home Rule.

In his speech at Nottingham, Mr. Asquith said that the Government was carefully considering the question of the reconstruction of the House of Lords.

Mr. Redmond, at the same meeting, said that Home Rule was on the eve of victory.

Speaking at London, Sir Edward Carson said that the action of the Unionists in the Commons in connexion with the defeat of the Government was deliberate, and they would do it again. They did not care if the House of Commons was ruined in view of the Government's misuse of power.

At a concert in Dublin a number of men mobbed the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and gave cheers for an Irish Republic. They were removed by the police.

Mongolia.

The Foreign Minister visited the Russian Legation and asked for a definition of the boundaries affected by the Russo-Mongolian Convention, and advanced a number of suggestions and contentions generally supporting the opening of negotiations regarding the Convention, the outcome of which, it is hoped, will dispel the anti-Russian agitation which is still settling in the provinces.

Owing to resentment against the Russian agreement regarding Mongolia, the Chinese merchants in Hongkong are boycotting the Chinese Amalgam Bank and withdrawing their deposits.

Lord Lansdowne presided at the dinner of the Persia Society held last night. Mr. Jinnah emphasized the necessity, whatever happened to Turkey, of upholding the Ottoman Empire in Asia. It was to the vital interests of Great Britain to maintain the integrity of Persia.

Lord Newton, referring to his recent visit to Persia, said the position of Great Britain was almost deplorable. She had succeeded in obtaining an unqualified victory in Persia, with the result that Persian independence was the greatest failure. He was convinced

that the Russian occupation of Persia was as permanent as that of France in Tunis, and England in Egypt. Persia had never been given a chance to effect her regeneration.

Lord Lansdowne dwelt on the general distress he witnessed while visiting Persia.

A Constantinople wire says that the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from the contested points on the Turko-Persian frontier.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Needham, said that the Persian Premier's invitation to Saad-ed-Dowleh to return to Persia was sent with the encouragement of Sir Walter Townley, the British Minister.

Sir Edward Grey had reason to believe that Saad-ed-Dowleh's return might be useful in the present crisis, and he had instructed Sir Walter Townley accordingly.

A Teheran message states that Britain has advanced Persia £15,000 for administrative purposes in the Province of Ears.

The popular dislike of Saad-ed-Dowleh is unabated, and some believe that his presence in Teheran will lead to disorder.

India and the Navy.

Mr. Asquith replying to Mr. Fall in the House of Commons to-day, said that it would be within the competence of the Government of India or the India Office to raise the question of an offer of Dreadnoughts by India, though a definite offer could not be made without the approval of the Secretary of State.

The question had not been raised.

He understood that the view of the Indian authorities was that India's share in the scheme of defence expenses of the Empire was on sufficiently high a scale and, if possible, should not be increased.

Indian Finance.

The Times publishes an article by "A Correspondent" on Indian financial management. He argues that while the recent transactions may have been prudent, and even statesmanlike, the system under which they were carried out is obsolete. The recent constitutional changes in India, he says, are making it most dangerous to adhere to all the methods of a secret bureaucratic administration. Educated opinion in India has been invited to assist the administration with criticism and advice in every branch of the administration, and Indian statesmen have been given all possible information to enable them to form sound opinions. The exception is the Bluebeard's cupboard in distant Whitehall. No Englishman seriously supposes that there has been any corrupt transaction in connexion with the silver purchases, but to the Indian mind—an heir to centuries of intrigue—dishonesty and corruption in such transactions would be in no way surprising, and where a transaction is secret, the inference to the Indian mind is irresistible. If the present system of government of India is to continue, it is essential not merely that the India Office should not escape criticism, but that it shall itself volunteer all information that its critics require. The Indian public will in future require, as full knowledge of the actions of the Secretary of State, and the motives thereof, as it receives from all other branches of the administration. The

article concludes by urging that all important matters, especially railways, currency, banking and finance, shall be decided by Indian authorities who understand them in their Indian aspect, and especially that of the Indian producer.

The Nicholson Commission.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a forecast of the report of the Indian Army Commission. The most striking feature of the report, the journal says, is a recommendation to abolish the post of Commander-in-Chief with the termination of Sir O'Moore Creagh's tenure. The report suggests replacing the Commander-in-Chief by a small Army Council headed by a Chief of the Staff, whose duties will be approximately similar to those of the French Chief of the Staff. The *Pall Mall* also says that the report proposes the creation of a post of Inspector-General for the whole of the troops in India, both British and native. It is probable that with the consent of semi-independent Princes their forces will be included. According to the *Pall Mall*, the report says it has been found quite impossible to reduce the cost of the Army to fifteen millions as was suggested. Only by most rigorous pruning can even two millions be saved and the Commission is in no wise agreed on the wisdom of even this reduction. The report will probably suggest a reduction of the strength of British units in India to a peace footing. Decentralisation of control will be recommended with a view to economy. No officer of the Headquarters Staff will retain the same power as he now possesses.

Indian Students in England.

Mr. Harold Baker, replying to Sir Edward Carile, in the House of Commons to-day, said that the representations by Lord Amphil, chairman of the Advisory Committee for Indian students, against ignoring of the Committee with regard to the appointment of Mr. Mallet, were under consideration, as also was the subject of the Committee's functions. Mr. Mallet will act as guardian to about a hundred students and will advise others daily. The number of Indian students in the United Kingdom was from 1,700 to 1,800.

The New Delhi.

Replying to Mr. King, in the House of Commons, Mr. Harold Baker said he was not aware of any proposal to erect buildings in New Delhi in the style of the Italian Renaissance. He could not give an assurance that no decision would be taken in the matter till the House had had an opportunity of considering the Government of India's full proposals.

The McCormick Case.

Lord Crewe, in a written reply to Mr. Kellaway, said he was not aware that Mr. Arnold, of Rangoon, had appealed for a new trial. The Governor-General had no power to order a new trial, nor had the Calcutta High Court jurisdiction to deal with such an appeal.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kellaway raised the question on adjournment. He urged that a thorough enquiry be made into the circumstances of Captain McCormick's trial. In the meantime, Lord Crewe should release Mr. Arnold. Mr. Baker said that the case was still *sub judice* as Mr. Arnold was appealing the Privy Council for leave to appeal. The libel went far beyond mere criticism. Mr. Arnold had charged the Magistrate with deliberate conspiracy. Lord Crewe's view was that at present it was not his duty to intervene, as he would be anticipating the decision of the Privy Council and intruding the executive into the sphere of the judiciary. If the Privy Council granted leave of appeal, Mr. Baker had no doubt that Mr. Arnold would be liberated on bail. He understood that the hearing of the appeal by the Privy Council was being expedited as much as possible.

Mr. Kellaway asked if the Government contemplated holding an enquiry into the circumstances. Mr. Baker replied in the affirmative.

Bakr-I'd Riot at Ajodhya.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

This morning of Wednesday last witnessed at Ajodhya one of the most serious riots ever heard of in these provinces. The circumstances, culminating in the unfortunate affair, were that during last year Government had under consideration the question whether the Moham-madans of Ajodhya had a right to sacrifice cows in their own houses on the occasion of Bakr-I'd. The Hindus maintained that cows had never been slaughtered in Ajodhya, and their sacrifice would be an outrage on the Hindu feelings. The Moham-madans, on the other hand, emphatically affirmed not only the existence of the practice in past years, but also the slaughter of cows for every-day consumption by the Moham-madan population. It may not be generally known that there are many *mosques* in Ajodhya, chiefly inhabited by the Moham-madans whose forefathers settled down there long before the annexation. A cursory glance at the sacred town of the Hindus makes it evident that during the Moham-madan rule it was subjected to innumerable attempts to introduce Moslem institutions. The existence of a mosque in the heart of every sacred quarter and close to almost every magnificent temple perpetuates the memory of what the Hindus regard as dark ages in the history

of India. *Prima facie* it seems that the practice of cow-killing in Ajodhya must be as old as the settlement of the Moham-madans themselves in that part of the country. It is incredible that it did not exist before annexation, as the Hindus allege, and any interference after it, specially in the sacrifice of cows as a religious rite, would certainly call forth tumultuous protests from the whole Moham-madan community. A few years ago the Municipal Board, Fyzabad, resolved to establish slaughter-houses, and animals could not be killed at any other place. License for keeping a beef-shop was also made compulsory. No slaughter-house was established at Ajodhya, which is within the Fyzabad municipal limits. The application by the butchers of Ajodhya for license was refused. It may be mentioned in passing that no less than four or five families of butchers have been residing in Ajodhya for generations with no other ostensible means of livelihood except their own profession. The refusal of the Municipal Board to grant licenses led to a memorial by the butchers and some other Moham-madans of Ajodhya to the Local Government which, as was quite natural, called for a report from the District Officer who, in his turn, made enquiries of the non-official chairman as to whether cow-killing had ever been practised in Ajodhya. Of course the latter, without any inquiry, replied in the negative, and the memorial was consequently shelved. Notwithstanding the orders of the Municipal Board to the contrary, apparently the butchers of Ajodhya persisted in the exercise of their profession inside the houses as would appear from more than one of them having been convicted of selling beef without a license. Encouraged by this prohibition of cow-killing and sale of beef the Hindus began to question the right of Moham-madans in Ajodhya to sacrifice cows even in all secrecy within the four walls of their houses. On the Bakr-I'd day in 1910 cows were sacrificed under police supervision, but matters came to a head in 1911 when Mr. D. Dewar, the then officiating Deputy Commissioner, issued an order (obviously *ultra vires*) absolutely prohibiting cow-sacrifice with any secrecy whatever. As would be expected a telegraphic representation was made to the Government and some Moham-madans did sacrifice cows in contravention of the Deputy Commissioner's order. An attempt to prosecute the offender failed for want of any penal provision on the statute-book making the disobedience of such order punishable. The Local Government directed the Deputy Commissioner to inquire whether the custom of cow-sacrifice in Ajodhya had existed in the past. Misconstruing the Government's order Mr. Dewar instituted a regular inquiry with pleaders appearing on both sides and witnesses were examined and cross-examined as if it were a judicial proceeding. Needless to say it created great ill-feeling between the two communities who were brought face to face in a manner offensive alike to the Hindus who offered witnesses to swear that they and their forefathers never heard of cow-killing in Ajodhya and if one had ever been slaughtered they must have known it and it would have led to a serious breach of the peace, the cow sacrifice in 1910 and 1911 being the only exceptions. The Moham-madans, on the other hand, declared that they had always done so and the Hindus had no reason to know it, the same having been done inside the houses in strict privacy and no one would make it his business to mention the fact to a Hindu. In fact the Moham-madans went a step further and tendered evidence, oral and documentary, that cows were slaughtered for sale of beef almost every day. The entries in the Khazra Abadi prepared in the settlement of 1862-1863 mentioned the existence of beef-shops and enclosures for cattle owned by butchers. Over a hundred Oetrai receipts, bearing ancient dates, showed that cattle had been imported from time to time by the butchers of Ajodhya. Old account books of respectable hide merchants proved that the same butchers had sold large number of hides after frequent intervals. This evidence was too overwhelming even for Mr. Dewar who openly expressed his conviction that for every-day consumption cows used to be slaughtered in Ajodhya, but in justification of his prohibition of cow-sacrifice he maintained that it did not conclusively prove that cow sacrifice used to be made. It was also contended by the Moham-madans that even if there was no custom of cow-sacrifice in the past it was an absolute right of a person to kill his own cow in his own house. The act in itself was no more unlawful than saying prayers within his four walls. Mr. Dewar has since been transferred and his report or the terms of the order of Government thereon have not been made public. On the 18th November, 1911, a few days before the recent Bakr-I'd, Mr. Way, the present Deputy Commissioner, called a meeting of the leading Hindu and Moham-madans of Fyzabad and tried to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question, but the Hindu gentlemen present would not tolerate cow-sacrifice even in houses with high walls in strict secrecy. The Moham-madans, on the other hand, agreed to abide by any reasonable conditions short of absolute prohibition of cow-sacrifice which they cherished as a religious right. The Deputy Commissioner intimated that Government could not deny the right of Moham-madans to sacrifice cows in their own houses, but it insisted the power to regulate it in a manner not likely to provoke a breach of the peace. He therefore ordered the Moham-madans to furnish him a list of houses where cows would be sacrificed.

to enable him to satisfy himself that they are proper places having regard to public tranquillity. Accordingly a list was given to him and he approved of all the houses except one, the occupant of which agreed to forego the ceremony. It must be mentioned that the list was furnished to the Deputy Commissioner privately and he made his inspection without any previous notice to minimise the chances of Hindus knowing anything about it. On the morning of Bakr-I'd day (20th November 1912) three reports of bonfire were heard after short intervals and the last was a signal for the riot to begin. Crowds of Hindus, mostly Bairagis, armed with *lathis* and, in some case, with axes issued forth from various quarters and at first began to patrol the roads. The Mohammedans not suspecting anything evil proceeded to their usual business and to the mosques for their Bakr-I'd prayers. The rioters belaboured every Mohammedan passerby they came across indiscriminately and then in large crowds proceeded to the quarters inhabited by Mohammedans, breaking open their doors and forcibly entering the female quarters. Mosques were defiled and in more than one instance portions of them demolished. Mats were burned and Korans torn to pieces and at one place burnt. All cows they found in the houses were taken away and the occupants, males and females, most brutally assaulted. In one instance a Mohammedan was thrown into a well by a party of rioters before leaving the place and another party arriving subsequently heard shouts from the well. Thinking that one of the rioters accidentally fell into the well it managed to take him out, but discovering that he was no better than a Mohammedan the unfortunate creature was hurled back into it. Eventually he was rescued alive with severe injuries. Another victim was beaten to death, and no less than sixty persons, males and females, were injured including at least one woman who received a cut with an axe. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Way, and the Superintendent, M. Denne, arrived on the spot shortly after the riot began (they were in camp close by) with some European troops that happened to be manœuvring in the vicinity. A small force of armed police had been posted from before, besides a few Sub-Inspectors on horses. The rioters began to assemble in the presence of Ram Lal, officer in charge of the Ajodhya police station, and the Inspector M. Ram Prasad and they, with all subordinate police, witnessed the crowd exhibiting signs of danger, but no serious attempt was made to disperse them early enough to avert the disaster. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Pandit Bisheshwar Dyal who was in camp at Ajodhya itself for a few days previously, had left some time before the riot began. When the Deputy Commissioner arrived with troops the riot had assumed unmanageable proportions and so furious was the mob that it did not mind the firing with blank cartridges and assaulted the troops. After all other attempts to check the wholesale assault on Mohammedans and breaking open their houses failed (the troops were ordered to fire which resulted in two Bairagis being shot dead and the crowd rapidly dispersed, taking some wounded with them. Order was restored on the arrival of a squadron of the fourth cavalry which paraded the streets till sunset when it was relieved by the British Infantry that remained on duty the whole night. News of riot had soon reached Fyzabad city, at a distance of 4 miles, and a mob of Mohammedans proceeded to the scene of the riot, but were persuaded to return which they did after some difficulty but without any disturbance. Next morning cows were sacrificed in some houses in Ajodhya well guarded by cavalry troops. It did not lead to recurrence of disturbances in Ajodhya; but the disquietude had so far extended itself to Fyzabad that an infuriated mob of Hindus proceeded to rescue a cow which they believed was being taken for sacrifice; but not succeeding in their attempt to do so they wreaked their vengeance on a Maulvi passing by a mosque and who succumbed to the *lathi* blows received by him. About eight of the culprits responsible for the riot and murder at Fyzabad were arrested immediately and the rest escaped. The number of rioters in Ajodhya so far arrested is between 25 and 30 out of a total of over one thousand. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is considered to be due to the conduct of the subordinate police and the Sub-Divisional Officer. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police were all the time busy in restoring the peace of the town and the work of arresting the rioters fell to the lot of the subordinates. Only three were arrested on the day of riot by the troops while the offenders were in a house which they had entered in course of the riot but had not quitted it before the troops arrived. The remaining arrests were made in course of the second and third day mostly by the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police on their own identification. It is believed that a large number of rioters made good their escape during the night following the riot. The task of identification would have been greatly facilitated if, when the crowd began to assemble and afterwards, the police officers had noted down the names of as many as possible under the circumstances. Some police officers from outside have arrived and taken up the investigation and in the meantime peaceful conditions of the town are being restored, but the Mohammedan population is in a state of panic and enters their houses for the safety.

TETE A TETE



Dr. M. A. AKSAR sets forth in the following letter the progress that has so far been achieved in the organisation and equipment of the Mission which will be read with interest. — "As our arrangements are nearly complete, and we are about to start on our mission of mercy, I feel I must trespass on the courtesy of your columns and give you some idea of the work so far accomplished. Our list is now complete. We have got eight fully qualified medical men—five with European qualifications and three holding Indian Degrees and Diplomas. Five of these are proceeding with the Mission from India, and three are proceeding straight from London to join us in Constantinople. There are eight doctors and nine male nurses, one of the latter being also the manager and accountant of the Mission. We could take many more male nurses if we wanted, but we had nine are ample for all our requirements. It is worth noting that ours is a truly All-India Medical Mission, as we have got representatives from every province of India. It is very gratifying to notice that the men who have joined the Mission are from the cultured middle and higher classes, representing the flower of Mohammedan youth, who are fully alive to the responsibilities and nature of the work with which they are entrusted. I have the fullest confidence that all the men will do their duty to the best of their abilities and prove worthy of the trust which their co-religionists have placed in them by sending them as their representatives in the Mission. I may also say a few words here about the uniform and general equipment of the Mission. Every member of the Mission has been supplied at the cost of the Mission with a khaki semi-military Norfolk-coat made of the warmest woollen material available and two Jodhpur-breeches—one plain and one corded. There will be a badge on the left arm with the Red Crescent and two silver crescents, one on either side on the collar of the coat with a Nash inscription in Arabic—

الوفد الطبي من بلاد الهند

The Jodhpur breeches have been selected not only from the point of view of comfort and utility, but also to impart to the Mission uniform a distinctively Indian character. There is also supplied an overcoat, which is also khaki in colour, is made of a very warm material, although very light in weight, allowing perfect freedom in movement. Two Turkish caps and two pairs of brown ammunition boots complete the uniform. No distinction has been made in the uniform of the doctors and dressers except that every doctor will be provided with a brown leather belt with pouches to wear with the Norfolk-coat. Besides the uniform every member of the Mission has been advised to furnish himself with the following articles:— (1) Six flannel shirts, (2) six woollen under-vests, (3) six woollen under-drawers, (4) six pairs of woollen socks, (5) one dozen handkerchiefs, (6) three blankets and two pillows, (7) six towels, (8) brush, comb and a small mirror, (9) one woollen undress suit, Indian or English, (10) one steel trunk size 30 inches, (11) one waterproof hold-all, and (12) one Balaclava cap. As regards the equipment and stores for the field-hospital, I have written two long and detailed letters to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali giving him full particulars of the quantity and quality of instruments, appliances, dressings, disinfectants, tinned provisions and other invalid foods to be sent straight to Constantinople so as to reach there before us. This list has been based on the one prepared by the great English experts for field-hospitals in the South African war, only minor differences being made owing to difference in climate and season of the year. But the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali has been given full freedom to consult expert opinion in London in selecting the best and the cheapest material in the market. The Mission is thus not encumbered with any equipment except the personal luggage of the members. It is worth noting that a philan-

through Mohamedan firms of Calcutta, Messrs. H. S. Abdul Ghani & Co., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, have very generously offered bandages, dressings, disinfectants and minor surgical instruments, the least value of which would amount to Rs. 1,000. It is hoped that other Moslem firms would not lag behind in showing their practical sympathy towards the Mission, and would emulate the noble example set by the Calcutta firm. In the end, I feel it my duty to express the gratitude of the Mission and of the entire community which it represents for the courtesy and readiness which all the Government officials have shown in helping the work of the Mission. Our thanks are also due to all the firms, especially Messrs. Phelps & Co., Military Tailors, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi, the Railway and Shipping Companies and Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, who have given us special concessions and facilities, or helped us considerably in hastening our Mission in its departure." After reading this letter our readers will realise that no effort has been spared to complete in detail all the arrangements for the despatch of the Mission. Those who have been sending funds to us with great liberality and zeal would be glad to learn that the Mission is now almost ready for departure and as soon as the passports are secured, it will leave Delhi for Constantinople. Our deepest thanks are due to H. E. the Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi for the facilities they have so kindly afforded in the matter of passports. The passports will, we hope, be ready in a day or two and the Mission will sail from Bombay without further delay. We had heard rumours that Government will not permit the Mission to proceed to Turkey; but we are in a position to state that all such rumours are absolutely baseless. As a matter of fact, H. E. the Viceroy has graciously promised to wire to the Secretary of State to request His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and the British Agent-General in Cairo to assist the Mission when it arrives in Turkey and en route in Egypt.

We are happy to note that money for the Turkish Relief Fund is now steadily reaching us from every quarter in India, and nothing can give us greater pleasure than to see this flow of Moslem sympathy for their suffering brethren in the

shape of silver and gold. With the growth of the Fund the labours of the Manager's staff have also enormously increased, and it requires much time and care to prepare the list for weekly announcements. As the space at our disposal is limited, only a certain number of pages can be set apart for the purpose and inasmuch as the weekly list should be prepared some days before we go to press, it happens that the announcement of several contributions has to be deferred till the week following. We, therefore, request those contributors to the Relief Fund, who do not find their contributions announced in the *Comrade* just a week after they were sent, to wait till the following issue of the paper when, in due course, the announcement would be made. If, however, a contribution has not been announced within a fortnight, we request the donor to make an immediate inquiry from the Manager's Office. The Turkish Relief Fund collection, as announced in the *Comrade* this week, shows a total of Rs. 74,553-4-0, but we are happy to say that the entire money received by us up-to-date comes up to Rs. 1,18,762-15-2. For reasons stated above, we have not been able to announce a large number of the contributions received in the course of this week. As we have explained they will be published in the next weekly list.

The "liberators" of the Balkan Christians professed to draw the moral inspiration for their holy cause from the alleged massacres of innocent Christians under Turkish rule. They do

not evidently disdain to adopt "Turkish Methods" now that the mask has fallen from their ambitions and they have severally made a bid for empire. Persistent reports of the wholesale extermination of the Moslem Serbs and Albanians by the Serbian army have been appearing in the European press. It will be remembered that the Serbians had arrested and kept in confinement an Austrian Consul in order to prevent the reports of the massacres from getting abroad. A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* sends a detailed account of these atrocities and no one can read it without a shudder. The correspondent says that the Serbians have been massacring the Arnauts—Ottomanised Serbs or Albanians. Soldiers by the hundred, officers of all ranks by the score, private people in a position to know, told the correspondent the same story. Between Kumanovo and Uskub 2,000 Arnauts were massacred; round Pristina, 5,000. After the fall of Uskub strong patrols were sent out into the surrounding country. Arnaut villages were set on fire, and when the inhabitants came rushing out they were shot down without

mercy. Scores of Serbian officers told the correspondent that the rivers in that district were simply choked full of corpses. In the search for arms the people living in the houses were shot in cold blood in hundreds of cases, whether they had arms or not. "The last night I was in Uskub 88 men were taken by one party of soldiers, shot and their bodies thrown into the river. I mention that case because I was told of it by a soldier of the shooting party. The Serbians are not attempting to subdue the Arnauts in the ordinary way. They are going to exterminate them. 'We are going to wipe them out; that will be the most effective way,' is that was told to me on scores of occasion by soldiers of all ranks. One soldier at Uskub actually invited me to come with his troops on such an expedition, and the invitation was pressed on me by a lieutenant, a captain and a major. I was to have a rifle and 250 cartridges, and 'I would see something.' Of course, they were not aware that the idea was absurd, but that invitation alone goes far to confirm all the frightful stories I have been told." One wonders how many thousand more Moslems will be sacrificed to appease the blood-lust of the brigands who have learnt to masquerade as the champions of oppressed Christians and of liberty.

The latest telegraphic message from the office of the All-India Moslem League informs us that the Council of the League has resolved "that the next annual session of the All-India Moslem League, fixed for 30th and 31st December 1912, be postponed *indefinitely*." One does not know which to admire more—this audacious, abrupt and imperious resolution or the bland self-assurance of the wisacres who framed it. What boots it to a number of self-complacent gentlemen in Lucknow if Moslem India is torn with grief and loudly cries for light and guidance. They have in their wisdom decided that it would be the best thing for the Mussalmans to exercise their wits individually and find the way just when they needed most to think and plan and act in concert. The *futura* of the League Priestcraft in Lucknow enjoins silence and inactivity on Moslem India. We do not know whether it is a freak of folly or the result of indifference or despair. But we know well enough that it will live more than anything else to remind the Mussalmans of the pathetic ineptitude of the "leaders" who at the most perplexing moment in the history of the Indian Mussalmans failed to give the lead. What do these Leagues and Conferences exist for? Perhaps to proclaim the obvious and confound the obscure. This latest message of the League from Lucknow contains another windy resolution breathing fearful wrath at Mr. Asquith for having dared to say what he said at the Guildhall Banquet. The British Government is assured that Mr. Asquith's speech "has given a great shock to the feelings of His Majesty's loyal Moslem subjects." There have been greater shocks to Moslem feelings ere this, but no relief, we may be sure, has ever been afforded to the nerves of the community merely by such wordy heroics. How ridiculous this wind-and-sound actually is can best be imagined by those who have their fingers on the pulse of the community. If the heart of Moslem India is to be saved from the paralysis of despair, a supreme united effort is needed at this juncture to stimulate and inspire it with fresh hope and courage and the spirit of endeavour. It is, indeed, a sorry spectacle, this temporising of men who have struggled all their lives to birk large in communal affairs. At the first signal of danger they appear to be skulking away, and the organisation they have so far controlled with masterly inactivity seems to be tottering about their heads like a house of cards. "The All-India Moslem League should not hold its annual session this year" runs the *res.* One may be permitted to ask, why? Is it because the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali is too busy to come out this year to preside over the session? The presence of Mr. Ameer Ali would have been invaluable, but if it is impossible for him to come out, that is surely no reason why the Indian Mussalmans should not meet to discuss important questions relating to the welfare of the community. It had also been suggested that the community should cease all public activities this year as a mark of mourning. We dealt with the suggestion in a recent issue and would only repeat that for a people who lose their wits in trouble and do not know how to act the only deliverance lies in complete *inactivity*. The Indian Mussalmans have to organise their efforts and co-ordinate their energies with a view to the utmost help to their suffering brethren abroad. They have also to define their attitude in regard to various important public questions that are shortly to come up for solution in this country. They have to take stock of the situation of the community as a whole and shape their activities accordingly. The Council of the All-India Moslem League, however, has had a mental attack and has decided to take refuge in silence. Should the community start another organisation for the year now that the pretensions of an old and most pretentious organisation have declared themselves bankrupt? If so, would it come to a better end than the late lamented League? To our minds, the

better to galvanise the League, and we suggest that those who are unwilling to accept the League's assurance that it is dead, should meet at Lucknow on the dates originally fixed and hold a session without the laggard "leaders" and even in spite of them.

Cow-Killing Riots. FRANKLY enough, it is with the greatest reluctance that we bring

ourselves to write about matters which tend to emphasise the points of friction between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. There are so many things that divide the two, and so many persons to talk about them, that one cannot but seize the slightest opportunity to forget the differences and get a glimpse of the essential unity of Indian life and purpose as a grateful relief from the dull monotony of strife. And yet, differences—very big and very vital—exist, and we have got to take note of them for the simple reason that they cannot otherwise be removed. Some of the questions that embitter Hindu-Moslem feelings are, owing to a variety of causes, unfortunately assuming grave proportions. One of these questions relates, of course, to the killing of cows. We have no reason to belittle the standpoint of an orthodox Hindu on the subject, and we recognise the strength of his religious feeling to the full. But, even after recognising all this, we still fail to see that the sacrifice of cows by the Mussalmans on the occasion of Bakr-Id should lead to riots. The essential fact which the Hindus are apt to forget is that a cow is to a Mussalman, as indeed to every non-Hindu, a mere cow and nothing more. He cannot reasonably be asked to revise his estimate of the utility of the animal, simply because a section of the Indian people invest it with sacred character. Unfortunately, however, the influence of the educated Hindus has greatly complicated the problem, and some of them have begun to exploit it as a political war-cry. The account of the Ajodhya riots, which we publish elsewhere, has been furnished to us by a trustworthy correspondent and reveals a certain intolerant and aggressive mood amongst the Hindus which is of recent growth and has manifested itself in various parts of the country. In Rangoon as well as Ajodhya militant Hindu mobs were seized by sudden frenzy of fanaticism, assaulted the Mussalmans without the least provocation, even broke into their houses and tried to prevent them from the performance of their religious ceremonies by organised violence and terrorism. This is an entirely new and dangerous development. While we are confident the Mussalmans would enjoy the fullest protection of the law in the exercise of their religion, we are not quite sure if the responsible leaders of the Hindu community have grasped the significance of the mischievous intemperance indulged in by the Ajodhya and Rangoon mobs. These tactics, more than anything else, would lead to the increase in the slaughter of cows, for it would be idle to expect that the Mussalmans would give up the exercise of what they regard as their natural right at the bidding of fanatical and aggressive mobs. We hope it is not intended as a foretaste of what *swaraj* might actually mean for the Mussalmans.

Jam's Prayers. THE HON. Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi writes to us:—"It is with profound gratitude to the Government of India and the Government of Bengal that I am able to announce to-day that the Government of Bengal have communicated orders No. 5746P to all their Commissioners of Divisions directing that permission should be given on Fridays to Mussulman employees of Government to say their Jam's prayers. It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, held at Simla on the 18th of September last, I had the honour of putting an Interpellation with regard to the granting of leave to Mussulman employees of Government to say their Jam's prayers. The Government of India had been from the outset very sympathetic and had intimated their desire that I should move the Local Government as well. The Government of His Excellency Lord Carmichael has now been the first to grant the desired leave for which act of justice the Mussulman community will, I am sure, remain grateful. I may add that the Hon'ble Mr. Beutson-Bell, Commissioner of Dacca, whilst transmitting the orders of the Bengal Government, has also added in his Circular to his subordinate officials that facilities should also be afforded to Mussulman pleaders, muktears and litigants to say their Jam's prayers, and I have no doubt that other Commissioners will likewise show the same consideration for the religious feelings of the Mussulmans." We are glad the Bengal Government has dealt with the matter in a prompt and sympathetic manner and we hope, with the Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi, "that Local Governments in other Presidencies and Provinces would be kind enough to follow the happy lead of the Bengal Government."

The Comrade.

The Defeat of the Turk.

I.

EXPLAIN them how we may, the startling events in the Balkans have brought a sudden and almost immediate disaster to the Ottoman Empire in Europe. In Epirus, in Macedonia, in Thrace the Turkish arms have suffered swift and complete reverses, and the Turkish rule has practically ceased to exist. We do not propose here to deal with the causes of the conflict or measure the motives of the hostile forces that have wrought this unexpected and overwhelming catastrophe. The fact remains that the Confederacy has worsted the Turk in battle and is in no mood to forego the fruits of its victories. It is equally unprofitable to pause and consider how diplomacy will deal with the situation. Diplomacy is at best an instrument to adjust varying interests to accomplished facts, and few Powers in Europe can at present find in the disappearance of the Turk the possibility of any vital danger to their interests. Whether the struggle would end soon or drag on through a long course of yet greater surprises till some wholly novel settlement is reached, has almost ceased to be a matter of speculation and debate. The *pourparlers* for an armistice between the Bulgarians and the Turks seem to have been earnestly entered on from both sides and whether they issue in peace or in the resumption of hostilities the struggle, to all outward seeming, cannot be long-lived. The vital, decisive strokes have already been delivered. It would be little short of a miracle if Turkey succeeds in undoing what the sword of the Confederacy has wrought. The achievement would not simply consist in rolling back successful invasions, but in the literal reconquest of a hostile country. Assuming a complete and thorough resurrection of Turkey in Europe to be a very remote possibility, it would be worth while studying the causes that have led to the military debacle of the Turk.

It would be long before the world sees things in the right perspective or adjusts its ideas to the march of events. The events have been too staggering in their rapidity for their significance to be completely grasped. They are rich in historical suggestiveness and in all the elements that make a powerful appeal to the primeval instincts of race and creed. A proud and mighty conqueror had entered Europe more than four centuries ago, and ancient kingdoms and peoples had crumbled into dust. He had led a virile race, young in hope, confident of its powers and resolute in aim, into new fields of endeavour and achievement. He did not realise at the time the peculiar nature of the heritage into which he had entered. He had broken through a web of heavy traditions that go to the roots of Roman history. Above all he had humiliated the pride of Christendom. As long as his arm was strong, he kept his new estate well in hand, and his enemies dared not dispute his rights and his authority. Christian Europe, however, never forgave his intrusion on Christian soil. His Christian subjects kept seething with passions for revenge. Every rebel or adventurer that rose from their ranks was blessed by the priest and hailed as patriot. The Balkans have, ever since the Turkish conquest, remained a vast theatre where a perpetual war has been going on between alien cultures and rival creeds. The present struggle seems to have ushered the last and most ruthless phase of that war. Perhaps it is destined to end with the departure of the Turk from Europe. One cannot help falling into a multitude of sad reflections when one sees a most eventful and thrilling drama in human history hastening to a tragic end.

Many a powerful nation in history has ere now completed its cycle of destiny and ceased to be. The causes in each case have been various and peculiar to place and time. Is the career of the Turk as a ruler at an end? The question does not obviously admit of an easy answer. The causes of his failure in Europe may afford some clue to his possible future in Asia. The problem is vast and complex and any attempt at a thorough solution must take into account the whole history, the environment and the character and genius of the Turkish race. The political aspect of the environment and the thousand and one influences that play upon it from the outside would in themselves be extremely difficult to analyse. The utmost that can be attempted here is to try to get at the root-cause to which the present military failure of the Turk has been due and to see if the cause is irremediable.

The issue of a modern war hangs very often on accidents, trivial in themselves but decisive in their cumulative effect. The Turkish reverses in Macedonia and Thrace had not apparently been decreed by fate, i.e., they have been due to causes well within human control. Few of the accounts of the decisive battles of the campaign that have hitherto appeared have come from eye-witnesses, and few of those who claim to have been eye-witnesses have cared

to disguise their hatred of the Turk. Yet even these accounts ascribe Turkish failure to general military inefficiency and to incompetence of the commanders rather than, to any defects in the essential fighting value of the rank and file. It must be remembered that the peasant of Anatolia is the prime factor that should count the true bed-rock of any argument about the future of Turkey. He is the essential, the representative Turk and consequently it is he who can furnish the true measure of Turkish capacity and genius. The incompetence of leaders is not the essential thing. It may be due mainly to defective training or individual incapacity and, in any case, it can be easily remedied if the mass of the people retain their virility and vigour. A modern war is a test of the moral and intellectual resources of a nation even more than of its physical efficiency and grit. The entire civil organisation of a State feels the strain when a modern army is launched into the field of battle. If the organisation is defective, cumbersome and inefficient the military machine fails to work. The quality of the human material no doubt plays a vital part in deciding the fortunes of war. It is, however, through scientific training, organisation and discipline that the characteristics of the rank-and-file can be brought to bear decisively on the issue.

The Balkan struggle has given us a rough-and-ready measure to form an estimate of the character and capacity of the Turk. Before attempting any generalisation we would rather give a faithful and detailed account of how he has appeared to not very friendly critics in this supreme crisis of his destiny. We reproduce elsewhere two long descriptions by competent observers of the Battle of Lüle Burgas—one of the greatest battles in modern history. The descriptions, though long, are not complete and give but a partial picture of the terrible conflict that raged for a week over a front of about 25 miles. Similar accounts have appeared in almost every newspaper in Europe and very definite theories have been based on them in regard to the failure of the Turkish army. With a view to as full a discussion as possible of a very difficult and important problem, we would recapitulate the impressions of the war-correspondents of note and of other experts competent to give an opinion. We will deal in the next issue with what appears to us to be the root cause of the Turkish failure and to see whether it is superficial or the result of the general decadence of the race.

One of the most vivid narratives of the battle of Lüle Burgas was recorded by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*. The narrative does not attempt to give a connected history of the whole series of contemporaneous engagements. On the Turkish side there was not one army, but four. The sole means of information which the Commander-in-Chief possessed were apparently his field-glasses. There were no field-telegraphs; there was not even a service of despatch riders, and each of the four Turkish corps seems to have fought as an independent unit. The Turkish line stretched on the first day (Tuesday, October 29th) from Lüle Burgas through Bunar Hissar back to Viza, ordered in four corps which were (moving from left to right) IV, I, II and III. Some little success was gained against No. I in the centre, but No. II, under Torgut Shevket, actually gained ground. The Bulgarian success lay in smashing the left wing (IV) and driving it back, partly by frontal attacks and later by a turning movement from Lüle Burgas, which was continued on the second day until it became a rout. The one hope for the Turks lay on this second day in the movements of Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha—a furiously brave and dashing leader—with a strong cavalry force (III) on the right. He started late and advanced too slowly, but there was a moment, when the stubborn corps II was being driven backwards in the right centre, when he seemed on the point of getting behind the advancing Bulgarians. That effort failed. The third day was occupied in the simultaneous retreat of the whole Turkish left and centre, back to Tchorlu and the railway. The Bulgarians were unable to pursue effectively, and when once the Turks were out of artillery range they seem to have been allowed to retire unmolested. On Friday, only the third corps kept up the fight, for it seems to have struggled obstinately as it fell back. The Bulgarians attempted but failed to surround it.

"H. N. B." writing in the *Nation*, says that the swift victory of the Bulgarians over a great army in positions of its own choosing has made so powerful an impression on the imagination, that our inclination is probably to exaggerate the real military decline of the Turks. The men everywhere showed the usual obstinate passive courage of their race. The Turks never were scientific soldiers, save, perhaps, in the golden days of Osman the Magnificent. They never have displayed an aggressive and adventurous courage since they ceased to recruit other stocks in their Janissary corps. Albanians, Caucasians, and Slavs, have all of them the essentially Aryan imagination and vanity which delights in a gallant exploit. The Turks are too impersonal, too little self-conscious, to possess this aggressive, adventurous, brightly courage. They do their duty, and do it best behind a trench. The Third Corps, if we knew its story fully, has probably

shown something of this spirit. The Second Corps advanced with great steadiness. The cavalry on the left made a gallant charge. Even in the rout, we read that the infantry, wearied, footsore, and starving, at all events did not throw away its rifles. When we read the fierce exposure in Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's narrative, we must recognise that, unless these simple military virtues had remained substantially intact in the rank and file, the rout must have been incomparably more disastrous than it was. The Staff had no control or knowledge of the whole scope of these vast operations. The commanders of corps were hardly in touch with their own commanders of brigades and divisions. The artillery ammunition failed, and no reserves were provided. The regimental officers were fully 2,000 short. The reservists, who, under Abdul Hamid, were not even allowed to fire a cartridge from their Martini rifles, attempted to learn the use of a Mauser magazine under the enemy's fire. Not a single field hospital was with the army, not any corps of bearers to succour the wounded. Worst of all, the commissariat had totally failed. From the outset of the war, the men had been starving, and during the long battle of four or five days, they were totally without food. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett says that if they had had so much as one ship's biscuit a day, the result might have been different.

The plain truth, says "H. N. B.," has been told by Hilmi Pasha to an interviewer in Vienna. Like the Greeks in 1897, the Turks were convinced that the Powers would not allow a war. They were totally unprepared, and all the talk of their almost German efficiency was nothing but journalistic bluff. The world was deceived, and probably their simple-minded military caste was deceived, by their facile successes over the Greeks in Thessaly. "To one who made that campaign, as I did, it was obvious that the Turkish superiority over the Greeks was only relative. They were facing a still worse organised enemy whom they outnumbered by two to one. Their movements were of an elephantine slowness. They showed little enterprise or dash in attack. Their shells did not explode. Their infantry fire was the wild effort of untrained men, who could not even read the figures on their rifle-sights. There was, indeed, no failure of the commissariat in that campaign, but then the army waited for its transport, and chose its own route and its own time for movement. At the time of the revolution, more than one of the prominent Young Turk leaders confessed to me that they were well aware that their army was quite unfit to meet the Bulgarians. That knowledge is their condemnation. Knowing that, they none the less set themselves, as if by a deliberate policy, to provoke the Bulgarians, and neglected to prepare, not merely the attack, but even the defence. It is a merciful destiny which has arrested their blunders and exposed their pretensions."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says that there are excuses for every military failure and Turkey is to-day the place of all others of *l'on s'excuse*. Bad weather, the temporary breakdown of the commissariat, the treachery, according to some, of Christian recruits, according to others of agents of the Committee of Union and Progress, and the failure of the Turkish artillery to silence the French guns of the Bulgarians are given as good reasons for the rout at K rk Killiseh, while the activity of the Macedonian bands and the military failure of the Albanians are brought under contributions to explain reverses in Macedonia. All these may be good reasons for a bad conclusion, but in the opinion of foreign and Turkish observers who go beneath the surface the true cause of the initial disasters lies elsewhere. During the last four years political considerations have influenced the reorganisation of the Turkish Army to an extraordinary extent. After the military *pronouncement* of 1908 the majority of the more ambitious subalterns of the Turkish Army became, for a while, politicians rather than soldiers and occupied themselves with anything rather than their military duties. This neglect was one of the contributing causes of the military mutiny of 1909. After the occupation of Constantinople by the triumphant forces of the Committee political propaganda still continued to occupy large numbers of officers, and the creation of what were known as military "Masonic lodges," but were in reality Committee clubs resembling the Carbonari organizations of Republican Portugal, proved subversive to discipline among the commissioned ranks. Another and perhaps even greater cause of failure, according to the *Times* correspondent, has been the scarcity of officers, especially among the reserve formations. Its cause is, again, to a large extent, political. The Turkish Army of Plevna and of Abdul Hamid's days contained a large proportion of *Azâdî* (ranked) officers, who may not have been scientific soldiers, but were usually able to get their men to follow them, had a considerable experience of rough fighting, and, above all, understood the mentality of the rank and file. It is true that measures were taken to increase the number of commissioned officers and to improve the instruction of the non-commissioned ranks. But though in 1910 there were over 2,000 cadets at the military school and though the military officers, not all of whom were politicians, took their regular duties more seriously than in the past, the situation of affairs

2,000 *Ala-Uls* between 1909 and 1911 and of many of the senior non-commissioned officers, who were regarded in Committee circles as "questionary," deprived the army of many useful men, who, if the reverse of scientific, could yet get men forward under fire and were in closer touch with the conscriptions than many of the school-trained subalterns. "It must not be forgotten that between that Anatolian soldier, who forms the bulk of the Turkish armies, and the Moslem Levantine there is a great moral and mental gulf. The majority of the officers of the Turkish Army are town Moslems of very mixed blood, as are most of the Civil servants of the Empire, whose race has been Levantinized—or Byzantinized, if the first verb sounds too harsh—by a great variety of influences. Those who only know Constantinople do not know Turkey till mobilization comes and the real Turkey marches in tens of thousands through the streets of the capital."

The Dangers of the Situation.

According to the latest reports from Constantinople the *pour-parlers* for an armistice are proceeding satisfactorily between the Bulgarian and the Turkish delegates, and hope is gaining ground that a mutual agreement may soon be reached. In case an armistice is signed between the belligerents it would be reasonable to infer that much contentious ground has been cleared for a final conclusion of peace. If the Turks and the Allies are left to arrive at a mutual settlement without an interference or advice from the Powers, the result might be satisfactory to both. But no such settlement would be worth the paper on which it is written unless it is acceptable both to Austria and Russia and their respective allies. The decisive word lies with these two Powers acting through a concert of Europe. If they disagree on any vital question no diplomatic tact would avail in averting a European war.

The main question for the present to consider is how the diplomatic situation will effect Turkish interests. Had the military issue been decided in favour of the Turks Europe would have insisted on the preservation of the *status quo*, while it could have no doubt demanded guarantees for the execution of far-reaching reforms in Macedonia. The success of the allies has, however, fundamentally altered the situation. The dismemberment of the European Turkey has been recognized to be inevitable; and even if Austria may not like she is powerless to prevent vast territorial changes foreshadowed in the demands of the Confederacy. Dismissing the possibility of a radical change in the military situation, there can be no escape from the assumption that the partition of Turkey in Europe would form the basis of any final settlement. As things are, Turkey has got to face this eventuality and the only useful consideration for her statesman is to see how they can reduce the enormous proportions of the loss. We are sure the Turkish Government has carefully considered the situation in the light of recent events, and though Kiamil Pasha is notoriously a "peace-at-any-price" politician, we do not suppose he would have desired a humiliating peace for his nation at a crisis such as this. We may take it then that the appeal for European intervention, which emanated from the Porte after the battle of Lule Burgas, was a carefully considered decision of the Government. The appeal was of course rejected. The Ottoman ambassadors had communicated to the Powers with a view to ask (1) that the Powers should offer and, in case of necessity, should impose an armistice upon belligerents, (2) that they should take advantage of this armistice to invite the belligerents to make known their views and, if necessary, bring these into agreement. The French Premier replied that the proceeding suggested was absolutely inadmissible and that the French Government could in no wise take the responsibility of imposing an armistice without at the same time being able to furnish guarantees regarding the conditions of peace. The French Government was assured that Russia and England shared its views. Immediately after the Turkish Government learnt that the Powers were unwilling to intervene it addressed a Note to the three requesting them to undertake collective mediation for the immediate cessation of hostilities and for the determination of conditions of peace. The French Premier replied that this request for mediation must exclude all idea of pressure on the Balkan allies and added that the power would only take action if all the belligerents accepted the principle of mediation. Thus the Porte realized early enough that neither the intervention nor the mediation of the Powers could be secured with any hope of advantage. The only course left open to the Porte was to imitate direct negotiations with the allies and seek for a basis of honourable peace. After all that had happened this course was undisputedly the best that Turkey could adopt. The Confederacy challenged her to combat and she cheerfully accepted the challenge. The fortunes of war have so far gone against her. Nothing can be of greater advantage to her than to sow the seeds of a lasting understanding and relationship with the dominions of to-day. A Balkan league, with Turkey as a partner

would command respect in the councils of Europe, and Russian designs and Austrian intrigues for ever, and ensure permanent peace in the affairs of the Near East.

But the supreme question is: Will the Powers let Turkey and the Confederacy come to terms between themselves? The answer to this question can best be supplied by an analysis of the Russian attitude and the Austrian standpoint. As a writer in the November issue of the *Fortnightly Review* remarks, the partition of European Turkey would create numerous zones of dangerous friction between States and would cut across many existing international arrangements and friendships. It might destroy the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente. Constantinople is an object of the very greatest value to several States. The question of its possession cannot be settled peacefully by the European Powers but only by war, and more than one war may be required for the final settlement. It is this danger more than anything else which has induced some of the Powers to recognise the wisdom and necessity of leaving Constantinople to the Turks. Russia will, however, require to be compensated for her willingness to agree to this great act of renunciation. Austrian aspirations are well known and we have discussed them a good deal in these pages. Serbian advance to the Adriatic has called forth angry demonstrations in Vienna, and hasty measures are being taken to prepare for the mobilization of the Austrian army. The proposal of M. Poincaré for a general declaration of *désintéressement* was greeted with fierce invective and ridicule in the Vienna Press. The Austro-Hungarian and German replies to the proposal were identical, i.e., both the Allies ignored it altogether. The proposal had in fact emanated from Russia and was, as usual, made public through her trusted mouthpiece, the French Premier, with a view to watch its effect in Austria. It is evident that Austria will have to say a good deal before a final settlement is reached and what it will have to say will not be very much to the liking either of Russia or of Serbia. "We are prepared" said the Austrian Minister in his recent statement before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Austrian Delegation, "to make large allowances for the new situation created by the victory of the Balkan States and thus lay the foundations of a lasting and friendly understanding with them. On the other hand, we have also the right to demand that the legitimate interests of the monarchy shall suffer no harm from the new settlement of things." Count Berchtold went on to refer to the moderate attitude adopted by Roumania and expressed the hope that her considerable interests, depending on her geographical position, would meet with corresponding consideration. It is significant that an Austrian officer of high rank has arrived in Bucharest to confer with the Roumanian Chief of Staff. Austria has been deeply annoyed by the turn of events and the address of the Vienna Municipality to the Emperor shows the growing determination of the people to enforce respect for Austrian demands. Serbian statesmen on the other hand declare in sweeping terms that even in the economic field Serbia will never consent to negotiate separately with Austria-Hungary, but will insist upon being treated as a sovereign and independent power with a right to make its own terms with all the world. Russian sentiment is equally bellicose. The President of the newly-elected Duma recently declared that all Russians were willing to offer their lives for the glory of their fatherlands, should the clouds now darkening the political sky break in a thunderstorm. It is manifest that Austria would not allow the Confederacy to divide the spoils without any reference to her wishes. Russia is equally determined to see that her *protégés* are not shorn of the fruits of their victories. The task of diplomacy is to reconcile these hopelessly irreconcilable standpoints. Sir Edward Grey is endeavouring to organise an informal exchange of opinion. He has cleverly thrown out hints outlining the possible range of diplomatic discussion. A European Conference will no doubt sit to measure the extent of the differences that divide Austria from Russia and the Confederacy and, if possible, to remove them; but there is little hope that the Conference would succeed unless Austria is too weak to press her standpoint effectively.

The question of Albania will form a vital point of discussion. Serbia has occupied the Albanian port of Durræzo and Bulgaria and Serbia have both declared that the Albanians are unfit for self-government. Previous to the war every subject race in Turkey had been declared by the leaders of the Confederacy to be ripe for autonomy. Success in war has created new dreams of empire and the liberators of struggling nationalities have stepped forth as full-blown Imperialists. The establishment of the Provisional Government in Albania may not be an unwelcome development to Austria and Italy. It remains to be seen how the Confederacy and its sympathisers receive the declaration of Albanian independence. The final settlement may not be long in coming; but the path by which it may arrive is lined with pitfalls. And the shadow of a European war hangs over it all.

The War Supplement.

News of the Week.

London, Nov. 22.

Bulgarian torpedo boats attacked the Turkish warship *Hamidieh* forty miles from Varna. It is admitted in Sofia that the torpedo boats returned with funnels damaged, though it is believed that the *Hamidieh* was sunk; but the Captain of the latter vessel reports to Constantinople that he sunk two of the torpedo boats, the *Hamidieh* being slightly damaged by another. A Constantinople wire says that the warship *Hamidieh* was towed in town at stern. She had apparently been torpedoed. She was immediately docked. The Commander eulogised the conduct of the officers.

A Constantinople wire states that the Bulgarians' conditions for an armistice were the surrender of Adrianople and Scutari, the withdrawal of the Turkish fleet from the Black Sea, the cessation of the despatch of troops to Tchataldja and the cessation of the work of building fortifications.

General Chukri, commanding the Adrianople garrison, has received the title of Ghazi in recognition of his splendid defence.

A Constantinople wire states that the cannonade was resumed last night more violently than ever. Correspondents at Tchataldja declare that excessive optimism has followed excessive gloom, and the Turks bands are playing for the first time since Lille Burgas. The correspondents are astounded at the withdrawal of the Bulgarians from the positions which they had captured, as the Turks had brought up all their reserves, and had made preparations for eventual retirement. The morale of the Turkish army is now the highest. The Bulgarians are now entrenched on high ground facing the Turkish right. The German General Kochwafer, who is with the Turks, describes the position at Tchataldja as one of stalemate, neither side being able to advance.

A Sofia wire says that the Cabinet is considering the position. It is believed it is improbable that hostilities will be immediately resumed. There are indications that Bulgaria is displaying a conciliatory tone and will modify her conditions. A strong belief prevails that the Turkish main objection to the Bulgarian terms is to the evacuation of Tchataldja, which they have vigorously held. Therefore the resumption of negotiations, especially in view of the conciliatory statement emanating from Sofia, is regarded as not improbable. Bulgaria has appointed Dr. Daneff and General Savoff and Pitsieff as plenipotentiaries. They will proceed immediately to Tchataldja. The march of the Servians to the sea at Alessio, under General Yankovitch, was a notable military feat. The country is mountainous and bare, and they had to force their guns through snow a yard deep. The cold was fearful, and they suffered the severest privations. When they eventually reached Alessio, almost simultaneously with the Montenegrins under General Martinovitch, the troops were so ravenous that the doctors refused to allow them to eat meat, lest it should prove harmful. Wonderful stamina was shown by the Servians, and in spite of trials and extreme exhaustion, there were only four deaths. Eleven Greek warships, with four transports, have effected a landing of troops on Mitylene. The Greek Crown Prince has occupied Florina after routing thirty thousand Turks.

London, Nov. 23.

A Sofia wire states that the Bulgarians have occupied Dedagatch and Malgara. The latter is midway between Dedagatch and Rodosto. This opens the whole country to the westward of Constantinople to the advance of the Allies. A Belgrade wire says that the Servians have occupied Resna to the westward, Dibra to the north-westward, and Florina to the southward of Monastir. The Servian force at Alessio has captured a thousand prisoners and two guns. Another force has joined the Montenegrins at San Giovanni di Medua. A Sofia wire says that the Turks made a sortie from Adrianople on Wednesday and attempted to recapture the Fort of Kartaltepe. They were repulsed, leaving 850 dead. A Constantinople wire says that no fighting is reported to-day. It is believed that *pourparlers* for an armistice are proceeding.

While Sofia expects negotiations for an armistice to begin within twenty-four hours, and considers the immediate resumption of hostilities impossible, and also declares that the Bulgarians have been ordered *absolutely* to remain on the defensive, despatches from Rustia Pasha do not mention *pourparlers* for an armistice.

They say that the Bulgarians bombarded Buyak Cherkmedje, and that the fleet replied, silencing the Bulgarian guns. Reconnaissances made on Thursday night drove out the Bulgarians from the village of Kzetzin with heavy loss, silencing their batteries which, however, reopened fire on Friday morning, but in an ineffectual manner. There was an infantry battle along the centre on Friday, and subsequent reconnaissances found the ground littered with several thousand Bulgarian corpses over a radius of three miles.

A Sofia wire states that the Bulgarians are confident the Turks will be forced to yield ultimately. The official organ, *Mir*, says: "The advance to Constantinople has been stayed because we do not wish to interfere with complicated European interests. If the Turks refuse to understand this, and wish to retain Constantinople and the Khalifate, they must make all the concessions demanded. If their position be the contrary, our aim will be the expulsion of the Turks from Europe."

A Constantinople wire says that extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent correspondents from visiting the lines. Gendarmes are hunting them down and most correspondents were a fox, hoping to be taken for Turkish officers. Arrests of prominent Turkish Unionists in connexion with the alleged plot continue. They include four ex-Ministers.

A Berlin wire says the Archduke Francis Ferdinand arrived there last night and was welcomed by the Kaiser. General von Schemma, Chief of the Austrian General Staff, conferred with Count von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff. General Schemma's flying visit to Berlin, and his conference with Count von Moltke, are exciting much comment and speculation.

Later.

It is explained at Berlin that the visit of General von Schemma is one of the customary visits annually exchanged between Berlin and Vienna, as is also customary between the French and Russian General Staffs. General von Schemma's visit synchronised with that of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, but this was a mere coincidence and General Schemma, while in Berlin, saw neither the Kaiser nor the Archduke.

Speaking at Nottingham, Mr. Asquith said that Britain and the Powers were still co-operating to limit the field of possible conflict.

An Athens wire says the Crown Prince telegraphs from Florina that, after the battle on Wednesday, the cavalry pursued the enemy and took the defiles at Pisodari with twenty guns. The weather is bad, rain and snow alternating. The pursuit continues. A Riaka wire says that the operations against Scutari have been resumed owing to the news that Turkey has rejected the terms of peace. A Sofia message says that the Greek Minister and military attaché in Sofia represented Greece in the negotiations for the armistice. Servia and Montenegro were represented by Bulgaria. The elation produced in Servia by the occupation of Alessio and San Giovanni di Medua augurs ill for an ultimate settlement with Austria.

A Cairo wire says that a second Egyptian Red Crescent party, with two hundred beds and a full equipment, left for Constantinople to-day. The Khedive is also sending a special section. The British Red Cross Society is sending to Constantinople a special cholera section, under Captain Horton, of the Indian Medical Service, who has had special experience in cholera.

London, Nov. 24.

A Constantinople wire says that no fighting is going on at Tchataldja. The Bulgarians are suffering severely from cholera and have retired some kilometres to the rear. A Sofia wire says that two Turkish battalions at five o'clock yesterday morning attacked certain Bulgarian positions at Tchataldja, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Otherwise there was no fighting yesterday. A Constantinople wire says that the Turkish warship has greatly improved owing to the arrival of reinforcements from Asia and as a result of the restoration of order out of chaos which prevailed after the defeat at Lille Burgas. It is thought probable that the Bulgarians, having occupied all the territory they intend holding, will now leave the Turks to take the initiative. The Turks are reinforcing their troops at Gallipoli, anticipating an attack on the Dardanelles.

The Vienna Press has been forbidden to publish reports of military movements which are being taken in the monarchy. *Schlageter*

are subject to censorship. The Austrian and German newspapers have been full of details of the mobilization of Russia and Austria, but opinion in Berlin is that both countries are bluffing, as the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Austro-Serbian dispute is regarded as much improved. A Prague newspaper asserts that Germany has called up 180,000 reservists. The correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, of Vienna, says that the Kaiser has been asked to mediate between Austria and Russia.

Later.

It is semi-officially stated at Vienna that the reports of extensive Austrian military preparations are greatly exaggerated. All that is being done is to bring certain units up to peace strength as a precaution. The reports of mobilization are groundless.

A Sofia wire says that the Turks at Adrianople heavily cannonaded the Bulgarian entrenchments on Friday night and Saturday. Deserters report that the garrison is restricted to one crust in three days.

A telegram from Salonica, by an indirect route, dated the 16th instant, says that Bulgarians, while on the way to Salonica, ravaged the Turkish villages mercilessly and that immediately they entered Salonica they began to pillage systematically. There was a continuous fusillade on the 10th and 11th instant between the Allied troops and Christian inhabitants, several casualties resulting, including a stoker on the cruiser "Medea" who was in a pinnace alongside his ship. The protests of the Consuls to the Greek authorities against house-breaking were without result. There was also an anti-Jewish outbreak by Greek soldiery. The relations between the Greek and Bulgarian troops are very strained.

An Athens wire states that a Greek torpedo boat torpedoed and sank a Turkish gunboat in the Harbour at Aivali, 66 miles north of Smyrna. The Turkish crew abandoned the gunboat on the approach of the torpedo boat.

In a lecture in Berlin, General von Der Goltz said that the Turkish army was nothing but an army of recruits. No attempt had been made to maintain an army in the modern sense before 1906, and the building up of a homogeneous corps of officers would take a number of years.

A Belgrade message says that the Serbians have captured Ochrida. They met with no resistance. The Greeks engaged some Turkish troops escaping from Monastir. After a short fight the Greeks took 1,200 prisoners and 19 guns. At the request of the Serbians, Greece has ordered steamers with food supplies to the Adriatic coast for Serbian troops.

London, Nov. 25.

A Constantinople wire says that the Turkish delegates reached the Bulgarian headquarters on Saturday night. The Bulgarian and Turkish plenipotentiaries will probably meet to-day. A Gibraltar wire says that the American cruiser "Montana" has sailed for Beirut, via Port Said, and the "Tennessee" for Smyrna, via Malta.

A Sofia telegram states that a soldier there has been found to be suffering from cholera. After three weeks' training, the recruits of 1912 are leaving to-day to do garrison duty in Macedonia.

It is semi-officially announced that large bodies of Greeks and Serbians in Macedonia are being held in readiness to proceed to Tchataldja in the event of the failure of negotiations in that case the Allied armies will enter Constantinople together. On the occasion of a thanksgiving service in the Serb Church at Vienna, the police prevented Slav students from holding a procession, whereupon the students raised disloyal shouts. The crowd was exaggerated and attacked the students, scattering them broadcast. Significance is attached to the fact that while the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries will also represent Serbia and Montenegro, Greece has sent her own representative to the meeting place at Tchataldja. The action is supposed to be due to friction between the Bulgarians and Greeks at Salonica. A British steamer arrived at Constantinople yesterday with 600 refugees from Salonica who, running short of provisions, threatened the crew. A detachment from the cutter "Hampshire" boarded the steamer and quelled the trouble. A Salonica message states that the anti-Jewish outbreak on the occasion of the occupation by the Allies was due to the fact that the Jews abstained from decorating their houses with Greek flags. A story is also being spread that Jewish bar-keepers served Greek soldiers with corrosive sublimate instead of cognac. The statement, however, is unfounded. A Belgrade wire says that Fethy Pasha, former Grand Vizier, defeated the centre at the battle of Monastir, retired towards Skopje with his defeated army, but was overtaken and killed. British reports confirm the impression that the battle was the turning point in the war in which the Serbians have been engaged. They had the greatest difficulty in winning the first column, the passage of which had to be forced by desperate fighting, of a heavy column.

A Constantinople wire says that Marquis Gararri, the new Italian Ambassador, has arrived and is reopening diplomatic relations. A Belgrade wire says that the Turks who have surrendered since the capture of Monastir now number ten thousand. The number is increasing daily.

Later.

Europe is calmer to-day upon the positive declarations from Berlin and St. Petersburg that Russia is in no way falling away from the European Concert nor covertly egging on Serbia. Reassuring utterances on all sides, especially from Russia, have tranquillised the Berlin public, which no longer believes that danger is imminent. Official circles state that while no Power is hostile to the idea of a conference, there is no prospect of a conference until the Turco-Balkan treaty is signed and the Powers know what they have to confer about Austria apparently will make acceptance of her minimum demands in regard to the Adriatic question a condition of her assent to a conference or any other form of settlement. Austrian subjects in Constantinople belonging to the four classes of reserves have been recalled. The Red Cross unit has been ordered to return Vienna.

There are now three English doctors working in the San Stefano cholera camp. Three German correspondents have been brought to Constantinople from the front suffering from cholera. A significant telegram from Sofia says that it has been resolved to keep cholera away from Sofia, therefore no more wounded will be brought there.

Nearly four hundred Young Turks arrested in Constantinople and elsewhere have been exiled to Konia. They include three Generals.

A Belgrade message says that the Greek Crown Prince to-day visited Uskub as a guest of the Serbian Crown Prince. They drove in the streets together and were cheered. The attitude of Austria towards Serbia is encouraging the Turks.

London, Nov. 26th.

It is expected in Constantinople that the truce will last 48 hours. Official circles are pessimistic as to the outcome of the negotiations. The question of Adrianople is likely to be the stumbling block. The Bulgarians are prepared to waive their demand for the evacuation of the Tchataldja lines, but insist on the capitulation of Adrianople. The Turks are equally determined to retain the town. The Ambassadors in Constantinople yesterday urged the Porte to conclude peace in view of the danger of complications. The discussion between the plenipotentiaries at Tchataldja yesterday was chiefly confined to arranging the line of demarcation of the two armies which will be drawn up by military representatives to-day. Negotiations will be resumed to-morrow.

It is authoritatively stated at Sofia that Bulgaria is anxious to be moderate in peace negotiations and to convince Europe of her reasonableness. To spare Turkey's feelings she might not insist upon the withdrawal of the Turks from Tchataldja and might allow the Adrianople garrison to march out. Sofia reports that a sortie was made from Adrianople on Sunday but was repulsed with loss. The last class of Bulgarian recruits, who are mostly boys of seventeen, have been sent to the front after three weeks' drill. It is reckoned that the Bulgarian losses have amounted to 100,000, which is a serious drain upon her small population.

A Constantinople message says that a French cruiser has gone to Dedeagach where disturbances have broken out. It is reported that the town is in flames, having been ignited by Bulgarian Comitists.

The Greeks have occupied Chios.

A Belgrade message says that M. Prochaska, the missing Austrian Consul at Prizrend, has arrived safely at Uskub. Therefore the rumours in Vienna of his assassination are disproved. M. Prochaska met M. Edle, the emissary of the Austrian Foreign Office, who was sent to discover his whereabouts. The Austrian steamer *Wurmbrand*, which is off Durazzo, sends a wireless message to Vienna that the Serbians are already within seven miles of Durazzo and that the inhabitants will not resist.

A sheaf of dementis has been issued in Vienna regarding the alleged mobilization. St. Petersburg and Berlin concur in the opinion that a solution of the Austro-Serbian difference will be found in conjunction with the settlement of other questions when the war is ended. The suggestion that Germany should mediate between Austria and Russia is scouted.

At a demonstration held outside the Parliament at Bukarest yesterday a resolution was passed demanding that the Government should defend Romanian interests south of the Danube.

In spite of official optimism on the Continent the public in Austria, Russia and Germany are apprehensive of trouble, fearing that the arrival of the Servians at Durazzo will precipitate action. The other danger point is the question of Austrian Consuls in Macedonia. It is asserted in Vienna that the Servians are preventing the representative of the Austrian Foreign Office from reaching the Consul at Prizrend. It is even declared that the latter has been killed.

The telegram adds that the Bulgarians are already considerably sobered and desire to end the strain, which is spreading among them. The first meeting of the Turco-Bulgarian plenipotentiaries was held to-day at Abukhtcheni, in a zone which has been declared to be neutral.

A Constantinople wire says that the workers at San Stefano in the cholera hospital include Miss Alt, an aged English lady formerly a trained nurse, who has been sent out by Lady Dufferin to establish a nursing system for Turkish women. Miss Alt fearlessly enters infected dwellings, tending patients single-handed and supplying comforts at her own expense.

The sensational reports of mobilization published by the Austrian and German newspapers have failed to disturb the equanimity of Europe owing to the conciliatory attitude of all parties, including Serbia, which is apparently preparing graciously to yield upon the vexed question of a port on the Adriatic. The fact that the British Third Battle Squadron has returned to Malta is likewise regarded as indicating a relaxation of tension. Nevertheless, in spite of the generally optimistic feeling, a slight sound of the rattling of sabres may be discerned in an inspired telegram published by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, declaring that it is now expected that Russia will not delay in speaking in favour of pacification and that the Servian frenzy will yield to good sense. The *Reichspost*, which is the organ of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, makes a significant statement to the effect that the Archduke during his visit to Berlin gained the conviction that the Triple Alliance was firmer than ever and that the three Powers would march in a united line in Eastern affairs.

Later.

The Servian Premier Dr. Pasic has made an important statement to the *Times* outlining the Servians' demand. He declares that it is essential that Serbia should possess a coastline from Alessio to Durazzo. This coastline should be added to Old Serbia by a strip of territory bounded on the south by a line drawn from Durazzo to Ochrida Lake and on the north by a line from Alessio to Djakova. Serbia, Dr. Pasic declares, is prepared to make every sacrifice to obtain this minimum. The *Times* in a leading article regrets the above statement as unlikely to assist efforts towards peace, and as being much more extensive than the original suggestion of a seaport.

Latest.

Some interest has been aroused by the sudden departure of the Austrian squadron from Smyrna in conjunction with the hurried sailing of the Austrian cruiser from Constantinople, though it is stated in Vienna that the vessels are coming home owing to the cost of keeping them in the Levant, which is now unnecessary. On the other hand, there has been a considerable reduction in the passenger service from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier which is attributed in Vienna to Russian mobilization, though the Russians explain that it is due to laying new rails.

With regard to yesterday's message in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* about the Kaiser's mediation inspired Vienna papers declare that the rumours of German mediation are unfounded. Mediation is only possible when the demands can be reduced by negotiation, but Austria has already defined the irreducible minimum. There is nothing tangible to warrant to-day's pessimism except the undoubted military preparations of Austria and Russia. In view of the possible, not probable, contingencies it is explained that both the Austrian and Russian mobilization is a slow process, therefore it becomes necessary to begin even precautionary preparations long before they may be required, there is no indication of any disposition to break away from the European concert. On the contrary friendly conversations continue.

London, Nov. 27

A Constantinople wire states that the plenipotentiaries held another meeting yesterday in a railway saloon carriage. The possibilities of an agreement being reached are manifesting themselves.

A German correspondent, named Damiller, has died of cholera at Constantinople. He was ex-Colonial official and has served in East Africa.

A curious report comes from Sofia and Constantinople that Turkey is desirous of entering the Balkan Confederation and that she has already made advances to the Allies.

A Bulgarian despatch reports that the buildings in the vicinity of Sultan Selim mosque in Adrianople are on fire. Fugitives say that the city is flooded to a great extent and that a state of famine and anarchy prevails. A Sofia wire states that recruits of the 1914 class have been summoned to the colours.

A Constantinople wire states that a feeling of scepticism continues there regarding the prospects of the plenipotentiaries reaching an understanding. Importance is attached to the arrival to-day of Nizami Pasha, Ambassador to Germany, who on his way to Constantinople conferred with Count von Berchtold and the King of Roumania.

A St. Petersburg wire states that the Tsar yesterday received the Austrian Ambassador in audience at Tsarskoe Selo. Public dissatisfaction is growing at the alleged failure of the Government to uphold Russia's dignity in the Balkans and official suppression of demonstrations in sympathy with the Balkan States. A collection in the streets of Moscow on Monday realised £20,000. Societies are being formed to support the Balkan Allies. Reuter is informed that the outcome of the interview which the Austrian Ambassador had with the Tsar was most satisfactory. The Tsar emphasized the pacific intentions of Russia and the Ambassador intimated that Austria would leave Servian questions to be settled with other matters, and would not deal with them separately. Diplomats in London consider that there is every reason to anticipate that an adequate settlement in the Balkans will be found at the right moment. The outlook is serious, but there is no idea of an impending war. All the Powers regard war as insane and criminal. An Ambassador has informed Reuter's representative that the attitude of Britain has had wonderful results in keeping the Powers together. M. Edl is now on his way to Mitrovitz to inquire into the case of M. Tohy, the Austrian Consul, who was obliged to leave Mitrovitz and take refuge in Austrian territory. A Paris wire says that the Government has issued a most positive denial of the report that the Eastern garrison has been mobilized. The report was due to the blunder of a Brigadier of Gendarmes.

Later.

A Nancy wire states that owing to an unexplained mistake, Brigadier Blion ordered a general mobilization of seven Communes. Reservists were summoned from their beds and hastened to their posts. General Blion has been arrested.

A Rome wire states that the *Tribuna's* London correspondent wires that the Albanian question has been settled in principle, all the Powers adhering to the scheme for the establishment of an autonomous Principality. Another scheme is being considered by which the Powers guarantee the Albanians' neutrality in future.

A Cologne wire states that the well informed *Kölnische Volks Zeitung* says that the question of German intervention in the Albanian problem will only arise when another Great Power, sword in hand, places itself on Serbia's side.

London, Nov. 28

A Constantinople wire states that the Turks at Tobataldja numbered 70,000 on the 17th instant. There are now 100,000 troops there, and there will be 130,000 in a few days. They are largely fresh troops, with ample supplies, and are in no mood for peace. A Sofia wire says that a large part of Adrianople is on fire, through the dropping of pyroxilin bombs from aeroplanes. It is semi-officially reported that a partial mobilization of the Roumanian army has been ordered.

An Athens wire states that seventeen Greek transports have left Salonica conveying twelve thousand Bulgarians to Dedeagatch. An Athens wire says that the Crown Prince of Serbia to-day returned the visit of the Crown Prince of Greece at Salonica.

A Sofia wire states that recruits of the 1914 class have been summoned to join the colours on December 3rd. The plenipotentiaries yesterday continued their meeting until late in the evening and resumed it early to-day.

The foreign naval contingents are gradually re-embarking at Constantinople.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Durazzo stating that the Albanian national flag, a black eagle on a red ground, has been hoisted on Government buildings. The authorities were previously prepared to surrender to the Servians, but the latter, who are a thousand strong, are reported to have suspended their advance ten miles distant. Proclamations of autonomy are general in the larger Albanian towns.

A Vienna wire states that the Emperor Francis Joseph gave audience yesterday, successively to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Chief of the General Staff, the Minister of War, Count von Berchtold and the Hungarian Minister of Defence. The attitude of the British press in opposing the exaggerated demands of Serbia is greatly appreciated in Vienna. Reuter is informed

that Germany is enthusiastically supporting the fair and moderate British policy in the Balkans. The country appreciates the conciliatory tone of the British press, and the unanimity of view is regarded in Berlin as a happy augury for the future development of Anglo-German relations. A Königsberg wire states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has telegraphed to the Governor of East Prussia asking him to endeavour to allay the fever appearing to exist in his province, for which there is no justification. The alarming reports of warlike preparations on both sides of the Russo-Prussian frontier are without foundation. No special military measures have been taken by Germany, and no information as to Russian military activity has reached Berlin which Germany has found necessary to meet by counter-preparations.

Later.

A Berlin wire states that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's telegram was sent because the rumours of mobilisation were causing a run on the Municipal Bank at Königsberg. The border provinces are especially liable to such a scare.

A Paris wire states that the mobilization mistake was due to the Postmaster at Arrancourt too readily assuming that he understood the purport of a telegram and promptly communicating with the Gendarmerie. Brigadier Blion was blameless, and merely carried out the orders to the letter. Too late the Postmaster checked the message, and realised that he had misread it.

A Rome wire states that a message from Valona says that the Assembly of Albanian delegates has proclaimed the independence and neutrality of Albania and has constituted a provisional Government. The Assembly will shortly send a Commission to the Governments of Europe to request their recognition of Albania.

A Vienna wire says that in the Reichstag to-day the Premier announced that three Bills would shortly be introduced relating to the supply of horses, the support of the dependents of soldiers in the event of mobilisation, and military transport. He emphasized the urgency of a speedy and smooth passage for the measures and requested Parliamentary leaders to come to an understanding to facilitate this. According to the *Neue Freie Presse* the Premier, in announcing the Bill, remarked that the international situation was unchanged. The journal adds that the announcement of the Bills has made a great impression as showing that the situation is still critical.

A Berlin wire states that the authorities to-day receive a proposal from Sir Edward Grey for a conference of Ambassadors to consider the question of Albania, the Aegean Islands and the Dardanelles. The authorities were unable for the moment to express an opinion on the project, which is understood to be rather in the nature of a suggestion than a formal proposal. This, however, does not imply that their attitude is unfavourable.

News from Turkish Sources.

The following cablegram was received at the *Habesh Matin* office in the Persian language, by its special agent at Constantinople on the 22nd November:—

"Defeat at Tchataldja has changed the position of war and the conditions of armistice. The Turkish fleet in the Black Sea has terrified the enemy. The Turks are engaged with heart and soul in driving back the Bulgarians towards the frontier. The Bulgarians broken hearted rallied round Kirk Kilisseh and are endeavouring to hold this position and that of Mustafa Pasha. The Bulgarian loss at Tchataldja is greater than that of the Turks from the beginning of hostilities. The surrender of Turkish troops at Mesutir is false. The Greeks and the Serbians are attacking. Fighting is going on all round. The Turkish positions are good. The enemy's loss exceeded twenty thousand, but the Turkish loss is also enormous. In Sentari the enemy being unable to attack any longer has fallen back with much loss. It is incumbent to aid the Turkish wounded soldiers."

Scenes at Tchorlu.

(FROM THE "TIMES," SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE TURKISH FIELD ARMY.)

Tchorlu, Oct. 26.

It is quite evident that the Turks have now to face a situation in the north which has entailed a rapid change of plans. Situated as the correspondents now are it is quite impossible to furnish any concrete information, as we are not yet within even earshot of the guns. That there is a rearward concentration there is no doubt; and it is equally clear that there has been in the neigh-

bourhood of Lüle Burgas an unjustifiable instability amongst the Redif brigade. It looks at present—remember that this is only a judgment on local evidences—that the force at Kirk Kilisseh was not strong enough to stay the Bulgarian advance and that Abdullah Pasha has had rapidly to withdraw the whole of his forces concentrated south of Adrianople and is now striving to establish a defensive line with one flank on Lüle Burgas.

The fact that few wounded have been seen in trains returning from the north would suggest either that the retirement is strategic in view of unexplained conditions or that it has been forced after a heavy engagement, which was followed by a precipitate retreat in which the wounded were abandoned. In the latter case the pursuit was not heavy. If it had been I should have heard sounds of firing when I was close to Lüle Burgas.

A general panic, however, has seized the countryside in the area between Kirk Kilisseh and Lüle Burgas. Pathetic sights are witnessed in the south-coming trains. It appears that at Lüle Burgas news was falsely spread that the enemy was close on the town. The untrustworthy Redifs threw down their arms and mingled with the mass of old men, women, and tender children who fought for accommodation in the south-bound trains. The railway guards were powerless to deal with the terror that prompted the onrush. The trains that reached us were just masses of panic-stricken humanity. The footplates, and even the cowcatchers of the engines, were thronged with craven soldiers, who preferred the perilous haven of the locomotive to the rumoured terrors of a vindictive enemy behind them.

The staff officer at our station luckily had a battalion to hand and the fugitive soldiers were herded into the station penthouses. The civilian fugitives were allowed to proceed, and it would have been a hard heart that would not have been moved by the scenes of frenzied endeavour to quit the vicinity, scenes which only closed at nightfall.

Hundreds of families with their scanty *larses et penates* piled on bullockcarts toiled down the roads. The recent rains had rendered these roads mere morasses. It was a sheer panic. Terror had seized these unfortunate people such as might have been had the pursuit been one of relentless sabre work.

A mishance on the line had caused a block, and it was some hours before breakdown gangs could pass the trains with their freights of wild-eyed men and weeping women. The state of the trucks was beyond description. Even though they were packed so that no one could move, when the trains at last got under way men cast their distracted wives and children on to the heads of the living mass within the cars and tossed babies up after them.

Panics are inexplicable at most times. So far as I could see there was nothing to justify this wave of terror. Turkish officers who had perforce to witness these wild scenes were at a loss to understand it. I believe, however, that the news of King Ferdinand's call to his troops to consider the war as a crusade was spread broadcast in Thrace, and that a people always jealous for the honour of their women believed that the Turkish retreat exposed them to wanton brutality which would be carried out under the cloak of religion. To most it was an awful revelation to see such scenes so far from the actual theatre of operations and to see stalwart soldiers unblushingly compromised in the same pitiful panic with weak women and little children. It will be remembered that I have previously remarked on the small percentage of officers with the Turkish Redif organizations. Here we are face to face with one of the penalties of the shortage. These scenes do not augur well for the campaign.

War correspondents are to all intents and purposes prisoners, and I am doubtful if this will reach you. News filters in slowly, but I now learn from Turkish officers that the panic which overtook Mahmud Mukhtar's corps at Kirk Kilisseh was organized by the enemy's agents, Bulgarian villagers. It seems as if the enemy were not strong enough to take advantage of the rearward movement, for no information has been received of a Bulgarian advance southward.

Last night the first, second, and third corps of the Army of the East were echeloned along the fronts Viza—Bunar Hisar, Baba Eski—Lüle Burgas. There is an independent cavalry division at Viza. Tchorlu is at the moment the headquarters of Abdullah Pasha, who is in command, though the Minister of War is in the field with his headquarters apparently at Tcherekesseni, a state of affairs which reminds one of the opening phases of the Battle of Paardeberg.

Redifs are coming steadily in to Tchorlu, mainly by road from Rodosto. The working of the railway by an untrustworthy Greek staff and the breakdown of the commissariat are among the principal difficulties that the General Staff has to face.

The Turks hope great things from their cavalry on Lüle Burgas downs.

War Impressions.

(FROM THE "NEAR EAST" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantia, Oct. 27.

THE check sustained by the Ottoman arms at Kirk Kilisash, the important strategic point thirty kilometres to the north-east of Adrianople, on Wednesday, was largely owing to the defection of the non-Moslem element of the forces, 12,000 strong, commanded by Prince Aziz Hassan, of the Imperial Cavalry. This force, composed of 10,000 Kaiserlich Itidifs (or Reserves), and 2,000 Ottoman, Greek, and Macedonian levies, was to operate in conjunction with an army of 7,000 to 8,000 men under Hilmi Bey, who, coming up from the Uzun Keupru headquarters, was to perform a turning movement to oust the Bulgars, who, numbering 100,000, have been massed there since the opening of the campaign. The evident plan of the Turkish commanders was to join to northward of Kirk Kilisash, Aziz coming from the north and Hilmi sweeping round the town in its south-east corner. The movement began on Wednesday noon, and Hilmi's corps, true to the plan, advanced boldly on the Bulgarian entrenchments, which, at a range of five kilometres, opened a murderous fire on the masses of cavalry. Unhappily, the attackers were at a signal disadvantage in not having ammunition for their artillery, and so were unable to cover their advance. This deficiency was due to the lack of transport more rapid than bullock arabas. The junction was timed for sunset, but towards four o'clock the whole 2,000 of Aziz's force mutinied, and, despite the efforts of their commander, made off towards the Bulgarian lines.

As they were retreating, pressed by the loyalist Moslems, the mutineers encountered Hilmi Bey's troops, and a hand-to-hand encounter ensued, in which bayonets and clubbed rifles were used, many of the deserters being slain. It is even rumoured that Aziz very nearly lost his life at the hands of the enraged troops. Owing to this defection the Bulgarians were able to throw off their assailants, who retired in disorder to Lüle Burgas, sixty-four kilometres to southward, along the new branch line that was opened two months ago, and there they are now re-formed.

In the Kirk Kilisash affair the Bulgarian losses are set down at 8,000. The Turkish losses are said to be greater.

The of Battle of Lüle Burgas.

Uncensored Description.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

With Nazim Pasha's Army, Oct. 30.

IMAGINE a Salisbury Plain under a gigantic magnifying glass and two hostile armies lined up in front of each other a matter of 25 miles, and you can then picture the theatre in Thrace, where the Macedonian issue is, as the writer sees it, being fought out according to the savage arbitrament of arms. It is impossible for any one eye to see the whole of such a stupendous battle, excepting by favour of an aircraft. All that a single correspondent can see is but a fraction of the gigantic struggle. If those who may read this only know the difficulties I had surmounted in order to see even this fraction, they would appreciate something of the obstacles which beset the modern correspondent. As I sit writing I am in the rear of the Turkish Fourth Army, the din of all arms in savage exercise reverberates on every side, the smoke from burning Lüle Burgas, a Tom Tiddler's ground for which Turk and Bulgar are now ferociously contending, rises as a cloud in the perfectly clear autumn sky, perfectly clear but for a fleecy mottle of shrapnel bursts. How I got here will be another story for another time, in itself a romance, but I am now concerned with the stern realities of actual war.

The Bulgars were a little slow in following up their initial success at Kirk Kilisash, as they had Adrianople to mask, and also to transport ammunition sufficient to make this battle possible. As it is, the possible failure of the ammunition on one side or the other may decide the issue. As the Turks were unable to concentrate in time to take the coveted initiative, and as the Kirk Kilisash screen has forced back, the four armies fell back, as already described, along an echeloned frontage which gave them a huge area of successive positions so like Salisbury Plain. This meant the abandonment of Adrianople with its garrisons, composed of five weak divisions, and Lüle Burgas railway junction, but the Turkish staff believe that the Adrianople invested force will yet play a decisive rôle.

On Monday last the Bulgarians began to press the initiative on the main roads leading by the shortest route to the Turkish capital. Of what happened against the Turkish right column of the First and Second Corps I cannot speak with certainty; but Turkish experts say

that the Bulgarian initiative recoiled before Mahmud Mukhtar's seasoned troops. As for ourselves, on Monday the Bulgarians found an opening in the direction of Lüle Burgas. Pressing in under unceasing artillery preparations they denied the occupation of the village to the Twelfth Turkish Division, and the united artillery fire set the village in a blaze.

Ahmed Abouk Pasha's army is now established on the line of ridges Bederkeni-Haraba-Umrutcha-Imranli. I am actually with the 12th Division on the Lüle Burgas road. On its right is the 17th Redif Division, with the general reserves at Kutchuk Kariashdiren.

THE PANORAMA OF DESTRUCTION.

It was just before ten in the morning when I reached the point of vantage which gives a grand panorama of the whole of this portion of the great battle. The Bulgarian artillery had just opened fire and were bursting shrapnel all along the front. There seemed from the grouping of the bursts to be six batteries in action, though the fire was dispersed as if the gunners were not sure of their targets. There had been a white frost during the night and a haze overhung all the crests till nearly midday. Torgut Sherket's Division, which was in our immediate front, was admirably disposed, with firing lines thrown out under every convenient cover on the slopes from the main position, but the Turks seemed to be weak in artillery. I could count only three batteries within range of my glasses, and these were all engaged in indirect fire.

Due south of Lüle Burgas the Railway passes the river Ergene by an iron bridge with several spans. On the north bank is a large village surrounded by plantations. The Bulgarians evidently made this village their salient to break through the left of the 12th Division. Little by little the crackle of small-bore rifle fire began to increase on this front until suddenly it was evident that the enemy were trying to turn this flank. A Turkish battery on the left of the line opened a rapid fire, while two battalions from the support moved out to join the battalion already responsible for this front. It was really a heavy attack, but even before the supporting troops had come up the Turkish infantry entrenched at the bridge head had dealt with the invaders' first essay to establish themselves on the prominent way. I was much interested by the way the Turkish supports moved into position. Wave after wave, in loosely outshaken lines, they worked with callous movement up to the position and then took cover to form firing lines. Men dropped here and there, but there was no checking and no confusion. It was a methodical facing of death.

THE BULGARIAN SHRAPNEL.

The attempt to turn this flank, however, was but a side issue. Fearful things were happening on the direct front of the 12th Division. Here the Ottoman troops held an almost unending ridge of downland. About the centre were twin tumuli, and the bulk of the Turkish artillery supports was grouped on the reverse of these mounds while a division was pushed out on the slopes towards Lüle Burgas. As far as I could see, but little spade work had been done, and the troops had to find such cover as the natural conditions of the position supplied. These troops had fought heavily all yesterday, and as the enemy had been pressing them since morning their casualties had been very heavy, and towards noon Torgut had need of reserves. Consequently, company after company was pushed over the hill-brow to fill the gaps torn by the Bulgarian shrapnel and rifle fire. The Turkish brigades held their ground nobly, but the Bulgarian batteries had found the range and lashed them with salvos of sweeping shrapnel. They staved off, however, each attempt which the Bulgarian infantry made to steal ground. But dull and obstinate as they were, the Turks were becoming shaken, and shortly after noon the Pasha feared that the Bulgarian infantry might successfully be launched upon them, and the reserve and every spare unit which could be swept in by the field Gendarmes were massed behind the twin peaks, while the sweating gunners worked their pieces as rapidly as the subtle mechanism would support; not were the answering pieces slow to join in the dreadful revelry, and the whistling shrapnel of the Bulgarians ground in upon the devoted Turkish infantry.

It was, however, clear that the Bulgarians on this front were too strong for any defence the Turks could make. As Abouk Pasha had already called up for general service the corps in support (17th Redif Division), there was nothing left for Torgut Sherket. Every available train was bringing up troops of sorts from Kariashdiren. These were marching to the guns, but Ottoman troops do not march hot-foot, they wait out their military destiny as a matter.

A DISTURBED SUNDAY.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Torgut had withdrawn the 12th and 17th Divisions to the south, and had collected for a general attack.

In ten minutes, perhaps 15, the guns were clear excepting those left in position, which held on gallantly; then the division began to fall back.

It seemed as if the Bulgarian gunners had been expecting it; from under cover the Bulgarian guns opened on the concentrated Turks in a furious *rafale*. In all my long experience of the miserable scenes of war I have seen nothing finer than the retirement of the Turkish infantry. Just as the men sauntered into action so did they saunter out beneath this scathing punishment.

There was no mass formation in the retirement, it seemed as if suddenly the whole downland had become peopled with men in hundreds, but they were all shaken out in a wonderful extension, and seemed to care nothing for the rain of metal which swept down upon them, nor *pace* the gunners could I see that the fearful hail-burst of shrapnel did any great or even considerable execution among these men, whose steps it could not even hasten. Slowly, deliberately, and with indomitable dignity the Turkish infantry retired, and we retired therewith. Already we were far from the line of communications whereby the story of their bravery could be transmitted. Nor had the infantry to retire far, for this country is just one long succession of admirable positions from Lüle Burgas to Tchataklija. Nor is it my opinion that the Bulgarians will be able to advance any distance. Certainly they will not be able to do so if it is true that Mahmud Mukhtar has been able to push their left back.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

As we came up to the new position which the battle-worn troops were to hold, we met a cavalry brigade hastening up to support the long-suffering infantry. This was the best the commanding General could do for the Twelfth Division at the moment. It was the Constantinople Brigade, not looking quite so bright and burnished as it does for a *Salamuk*, but still looking firm and determined to take the first real chance offered. I waved to several of our friends from Tokatlian's and the Pera Palace, and wished them *bonne chance* as they trotted by to the sound of guns. It did not look, however, as if their chance would be to-day, for the Bulgarian infantry must be as battle-weary as are the Turks.

THE DEBRIS OF THE BATTLE.

The journey from the front would deserve a description of its own. It is always pathetic to be behind an army while fighting, but rarely have I been so moved as by the groups of wounded painfully toiling on their way back to the railway line. Almost without intermission for nearly 80 miles we overtook these unfortunate victims of this struggle of nations. In some cases the wounded were lying down, in others they were in bullockcarts, and the agonies that these poor fellows suffered were readable in their lack-lustre eyes, for to lie in bullockcarts over Turkish roads must be one unending agony for those unfortunates nursing their shattered limbs.

Hundreds were dragging their weary way on foot, and seemed to have had no food, and as there was not a single habitation by the roadside for nearly 20 miles, their only hope of cover and relief was from the supply columns and field hospitals halted on the forward march. This way was replete with both, but Turkish field hospitals consist mostly of bearer companies, and its transport carries no nourishment for the hundreds that must fall by the way in this desperate encounter.

Between the supply columns there were many units of the great mobilization which was taking place behind. It is a case of "straight from the bench and the plough" and from the last straight to the battlefield. Many of the conscripts looked as if they were handling their weapons and accoutrements for the first time, but amongst the raw material was a percentage of old, hard-bitten soldiers whose grey beards and flashing eyes spoke of the racial dignity we have just witnessed on the battlefield.

None for the savagery of man it has been a perfect day, and a great comforting sun sank to rest, first on a fiery bank of golden pink, then as darkness filled the vault of heaven, in deep blood-red crimson, in its harmony with the bloody scenes to which its light had given office throughout the livelong day.

Later.

My previous despatch is confined entirely to the operations as I witnessed them and contains no expression of opinion and no mention of the difficulties experienced both in reaching the battlefield and in maintaining the communication to you. Both required stupendous efforts; both involved conditions which will probably lead to the defeat of the Turkish army. The corps of correspondents was conveyed to Tchorlu, and from there practically under arrest. The various trivialities of communication were communicated and all and sundry among the Turks were warned to have no communication with the foreigners. Our

feelings can be appreciated when the roar of cannon 80 miles away warned us that the great issues which we had faithfully to report were being decided within earshot while we were immured in a Turkish village.

Fortunately at this juncture our car arrived. Rain and the Turkish roads had delayed it three days on the journey from Constantinople. The stress had been so great that petrol for only 45 miles remained. In the Thracian villages naturally none was procurable. There was enough for the moment, and with skilful husbanding it would serve immediate needs. We had permission to push forward slowly, and that permission was enough. At the first blush of dawn we started the motor to the sound of the guns. Tchorlu was almost devoid of troops. The terrible necessity of the Turkish left had called every available bayonet to push forward, and no more battalions remained to aid the Mustahfiz furnishing night outposts and railway guards. Luckily there was a heavy frost, for those who mark metalled roads in Thrace upon the maps are either satirists or knaves. Half a kilometre outside Tchorlu the metalled road becomes a cart track, punctuated after rain with slimy mud-holes which defeat all wheeled progress.

WOUNDED AND STRAGGLERS.

We pass through the night outposts. At first there are no signs of war, but there is the distant reverberation of gunfire in the frosty air. Away over the rolling downs, and from the top of the next ridge, we see what seems an army in retreat, but it cannot be so because it is being crossed by a horsed ammunition convoy which has marched all night in answer to an urgent call from the front. It is the first batch of wounded marching eastwards—lightly wounded, trudging through the cold across these dismal downs to where the railway can take them or some depot give them food. But they are not all wounded. To every casualty there seem to be half-a-dozen sound men. What does it mean? It means that the Christian element in the Ottoman army takes every opportunity to desert—but not the Christians alone, for the whole 40 kilometres form one continuous stream of malingering stragglers who have fled from the dangers in front of them.

This is one result of the hasty mobilization and the under-officering of the Ottoman army. But, more remarkable to relate, the officers who, like ourselves, are facing in the right direction took no count of the stragglers but left them, unfogged and unshot, to lose themselves on the route and starve to terrorize the countryside. No wonder the Pashas in the firing line with the stanch troops are calling for reinforcements when battalions and companies of the second line troops melt away by desertion like snowballs in the sun. When the time comes to draw conclusive lessons from this war, let the theorists who set store by citizen soldiers think of those attenuated battalions that lost Torgut Shevket Lüle Burgas.

Anon, as the car crawled axle-deep through cultivation or almost lost its balance upon the steep uncertainty of a Turkish bridge, we passed stray squadrons and companies toiling like ourselves to the front. Gone was the *elan* we had remarked in Constantinople; a grim, set vacancy of expression had taken its place, evidence of the state of mind produced by long forced marching upon the Turkish commissariat. Not that the commissariat is not doing its best, but an unexpected war and immoderate mobilization, as we ourselves know, produce situations requiring sudden expansion which would defeat the most elastic system in the world. Supply columns with horse, bullock, and buffalo draught were toiling up alongside these hungry troops.

Anon we struck the first convoy of wounded cases lying down. One's heart bled for those poor fellows racketed over roads that bent even our springs, in bullock wagons. They were bearing their wounds with soldierlike fortitude; a captain, shot through the shoulder and biceps, supporting himself with difficulty on a weedy pony, told us about the fighting on the previous day. Lüle Burgas, according to his testimony, had been a series of firefights only, and on his front the Turks held their own. He laughed at the Bulgarians' shrapnel, but, pointing significantly to his wounded arm, admitted that their rifle-fire had been terrible.

THE RETREAT OF A NATION.

Nor was this tell-tale trail monopolized by combatants alone; the exodus of the Turkish peasantry continues to add to the difficulties on the lines of communication. They paddle along with their flocks and families, from frying-pan to fire as like as not, to be pillaged by malingering soldiery from Anatolia who know them not. Of such was the continuous stream on the trail through which we forged to the sound of the cannon booming louder at each mile we made. At Kariadira we found the General Reserve, the Fourth Corps, with its battalions already marching off in answer to an urgent summons from the front.

The noise of battle was now quite near, and we avoided officers of the General Reserve lest some officious Staff officer should see fit to prevent our car from proceeding further. We found, however, our first field hospital here, and the medical officers told us the little they knew of affairs at the front. It is wonderful how impossible it is for any one to find out anything during the progress of a modern battle. At this juncture up galloped a staff officer whom the writer knew. He was harassed, very harassed, and admitted that the Bulgarians had found an opening at Lüle Burgas, where the Turkish line was too weak. "But it will not matter," he said, "Mahmud Mukhtar yesterday drove the Bulgarians pell-mell before him, and we have enough to hold on with here." With a wave of his hand he was gone. I hope his optimism is well founded, but for my own part I almost expect the Turkish left to be nearly back at Tchorlu by the time this is in print.

What we saw in the battle I sent in a previous despatch. Our pressing difficulty was to get this despatch back to the base. The fieldable was unavailable for anything not written in Arabic character; at Tchorlu the Censor declined to read anything but French; the nearest Censor who knew English was 150 kilometres away, along a road that it takes three days to traverse; by railway it is as bad; as empties have sometimes taken 12 hours to pass two stations. At most only two gallons of petrol were left for the car. These are problems which face the correspondent acting with modern armies. If this message appears in the *Times* of Monday then the difficulties will have proved not to be unmountable, but how it will have been done is for the present my secret; but the reading public scarcely realize what expenditure of physical and mental energy is required in order that they may be advised truly how the Turkish soldier behaves under fire; how his lax discipline, his indifferent *bundobast* may lose him a campaign which picked troops are good enough to win, if intrepid endurance be the sole asset of military pretension. My impression that the left must fall back is substantiated by the fact that the Rodosto-Muradli line of communication has been abandoned in favour of the Eregli-Tchorlu line.

Since the beginning of mobilization 80,000 Turkish troops have passed through Rodosto.

Description of the Disaster.

(FROM M. H. DONOHUE.)

Constantia, Nov. 3.

An irremediable disaster has befallen the Turkish army. It has suffered a terrible, and appalling defeat, followed by a confusion and a rout for which there is perhaps scarcely a parallel in history—a rout which in its later stages degenerated into a wild panic and stampede.

The movement of retreat began early on Thursday, and since then I have travelled continuously, with few intervals for sleep—and for two days without food,—until I reached Constantia this afternoon. I came here because there is a free telegraph wire, and I am thus able to relate to you without fear of the censor the full story of this great calamity.

In my previous despatch I gave you an account of the earlier phases of the battle of Lüle Burgas. I told you how the Bulgarians after the victory at Kirk Kiliseh pushed south-east, leaving a retaining force at Adrianople. I described the lines of the retreating Turks and how for two days the Bulgarians pounded the new Turkish position with artillery and wore them down by infantry assaults. I told also how the Mistahda (garrison reserve) broke and fled in panic to Tchorlu and of the terrible scenes in the battle area as the Turkish peasantry fled before the oncoming Bulgarians.

In order to avoid confusion I will once more make clear the position of the Turkish force after Kirk Kiliseh.

The Turks had retreated south-west, and had taken up a new line. The left wing, formed by the fourth corps under Abouk Pasha, occupied Raki Baba and the heights west of Lüle Burgas. Next came the first corps under Faris Pasha. The Turkish line ran thence to Buzur Hissar, round which lay the second corps under Nizam Pasha. Early on Tuesday the fourth corps on the extreme left found itself hotly engaged with the enemy. The Turks held a line on the hills west of Lüle Burgas.

The Bulgarians in large numbers strongly supported by artillery speedily drove back the Turks, who retired in the direction of Lüle Burgas.

Throughout the terrible fighting the superiority of the Bulgarian artillery was very pronounced. The Turks, unable to stand the murderous fire, withdrew slowly. As so many gunners were dead, and the majority of the horses had been killed, the artillery were forced to abandon many guns to the enemy.

Having effectually silenced the fire of the Turks, the Bulgarians launched an infantry attack, which stormed the town at the point of the bayonet. The greater part of the Turkish garrison had already withdrawn. Those remaining as a rearguard were caught like rats in a trap. The men of the fourth corps, although they had been without food for two days, offered a stubborn but unavailing resistance, and died to a man.

The victorious Bulgarians next advanced eastwards towards the railway station, which is four miles distant from Lüle Burgas. Here they met an unexpected resistance, which delayed their advance for two hours. A portion of the cavalry division was concentrated here under Salih Pasha and Fuad Pasha, the latter of whom formerly served in the German army. The Bulgarians, after hoisting the national flag in the principal mosque, pressed forward full of dash.

Fully to understand this dash it must be explained that Lüle Burgas lies in a cup-shaped depression encircled by hills.

As the Bulgarians approached the railway station they were subjected to a severe and raking fire from the batteries posted behind the station and the neighbouring hills. Deadly shrapnel tore through their ranks. When the confusion caused by this unexpected fire appeared at its height the cavalry under Salih Pasha, dashing from concealment with drawn swords and shouting the Turkish war-cry, swept like a tornado upon the exposed infantry. None could be expected to withstand such an onslaught. The Bulgarians turned, and the Turkish cavalry simply rode them down, causing extraordinary havoc in their ranks.

Elated by their success the Turks continued the forward movement, but suddenly found themselves exposed to the fire of the Bulgarian machine-gun sections. This surprise attack brought both the Turks and their horses tumbling to the ground, a torn and mangled mass. Few indeed of those gallant fellows ever came back.

Events succeeded each other in startling succession. The Bulgarians, recovering from their temporary check, hurried forward their heavy artillery, and the remaining survivors of the Turkish garrison beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Lüle Burgas railway station. The unerring aim of the Bulgarian artillery, however, cut short this retreat, and very few escaped as they crossed the plains on their way to the cover offered by the neighbouring hills.

It was now the turn of the Turkish artillery. The town was occupied only by the Turkish dead and the vanguard of the enemy. The Turkish artillery from its position behind Lüle Burgas accordingly opened a heavy fire on the town, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Shells rained in Lüle Burgas. Houses were destroyed, and those uninjured by projectiles were killed by falling ruins.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian artillery had not been idle. The Turkish positions were badly chosen. They were exposed and almost without cover, while no shelter trenches had been made for the supporting infantry. The result of the artillery duel, therefore, was decidedly favourable to the Bulgarians, and caused heavy losses to the Turks. On the other hand, the severe bombardment to which Lüle Burgas had been subjected by the Turks led to its temporary evacuation by the enemy.

Towards evening the Bulgarian advance became more and more rapid. Large bodies of infantry supported by guns were pushed forward with incredible speed. To the amazement of the Turkish staff the Bulgarians occupied artillery positions which had apparently been previously selected. The batteries took up their positions as coolly as if they were engaged in manoeuvres in peace time, and when they opened fire they had the range of the neighbouring hills to a nicety. The marksmanship was superb and murderous.

The Commander-in-Chief watched the fight from the heights near the village of Sah-Köy, almost due east of Lüle Burgas. As he observed the Turkish artillery and infantry being moved down his face for the first time in the engagement great anxiety. The Turkish artillery had from the beginning been poorly supplied with ammunition, and what they had with nearly all spent in the fight of the morning. Now many gunners stood round the empty limbers with folded arms, unable to reply to the Bulgarian fire. They awaited death, which came swiftly in most cases with the Ottoman courage. Along the whole Turkish front the troops were harassed by a terrible fire. As time went on the came simply carnage. The very killing in hand. The morale of the troops was completely destroyed by this smothering rain of shell fire.

When night closed in it brought a short respite to Abdullah's army, from shot and shell if from nothing else. The men badly needed sleep and food. But the Turkish Commissariat is non-existent, and there was no food for them, and sleep was impossible, for the pursuing Bulgarians seemed endowed with relentless force and energy.

The Turkish dead and wounded lay everywhere. They cumbered the ground in all directions. Doctors were few, of ambulances there were absolutely none. The dead lay where they had fallen. Some attempt was made to remove and succour the wounded, but the greater part perished miserably from the bitter cold of the night.

The only ray of hope throughout the long, bitter day of disaster and death had been shed by the partial success of the right wing under Mahmud Mukhtar. While the left wing and centre were being so fiercely assailed Mukhtar, under orders from Abdullah, essayed a counter-attack against the Bulgars. The Turkish right sought to turn the left of the Bulgarians. By this move it was hoped to ease the terrible pressure. The already weakened left main body of the Third Army Corps accordingly moved forward from Vizeh, supported by an independent cavalry division.

This was some 25 miles from the left flank, near where I saw most fighting. Owing to the long distance I am unable to say on personal evidence what happened to the Third Corps, but I was informed that Mukhtar had checked the Bulgarian advance by Tuesday night, and had partially succeeded in enveloping the Bulgarian left flank. Desperate fighting between Mukhtar's troops and the Bulgars took place on the Istrandja heights before night closed in on the sorely-mauled left wing of the Turks. I slept the best I could, hungry and shelterless, amid the biting cold of the Thracian hills, awaiting the dawn.

On Wednesday the full strength of the Bulgarian army was hurled against the Turkish left, it being the weakest point in the entire defensive line. Abdullah's losses had already been enormous, and the Bulgarians determined to force the Turkish left centre at any cost. To this effort a feeble reply was returned by the Turkish artillery, and efforts were made to rush munitions and provisions to the threatened flank, but the transport was inefficient, no aid being forthcoming for the starving and rapidly dwindling Turkish army. Fighting, as it was, for its life, fresh ground was again and again conceded, and the First Corps, which had been holding on grimly in Turkey, on the north-east of Lule Burgaz, was driven out early on Wednesday afternoon. Its retreat, which was eastward, was strewn with the dead and dying.

Disquieting news continued to reach Abdullah. From the harassed Second Corps at Binar Hissar the commander implored Abdullah to send reinforcements and ammunition, declaring that they had come to their last cartridge, and that the limber magazines were empty. But the unhappy Abdullah, the victim of the twin evils of maladministration and incompetency, could do nothing except wring his hands in despair as he saw the flower of the army perish before his eyes in slaughtered heaps.

Until Wednesday evening Abdullah entertained the hope of being able to stem the tide of the Bulgarian advance. But the dread certainty of impending disaster dawned upon him at nightfall. His casualties were enormous, and he found himself faced with another day's slaughter and another day's fearful punishment without the means of retreating. It is impossible to picture the state of mind of this unfortunate Turkish commander. Late in the evening he sent a message to the divisional commanders of the centre right to hold their ground at any cost, but was informed by the commanders that it was impossible. After this it was but a question of a few hours before the final crushing disaster. The destruction of the Turkish wall of steel took place about this time, and the contest was hotly disputed by the Turks. Abdullah's officers informed me that it was the first division which gave way, and they had fought splendidly against overwhelming odds.

Throughout Wednesday the contest had been intense, and when night came it brought with it but a terrible prospect. Another day's horror for sorely stricken soldiers, with discipline all gone, lines broken, everything abandoned—guns, camp, equipment,—and thus retreat, once orderly, soon became a stampede. The news of the breaking of the line reached Abdullah about ten o'clock on Wednesday night. He was installed in miserable quarters in the village of Balic-Köy, where the commander was supplied with a piece of stale bread, his only food throughout the long day's labour. Nightfall found him grave, with a certain uneasiness and a certain shame at the conduct of his extreme left wing. The uninjured men began drifting away from the firing line, grumbling and vowing they could fight no longer, for it was impossible for starving men to do much for the Turkish army. Abdullah despatched the few remaining cavalry at his disposal to quell the discontent, but dissatisfaction had spread even to the cavalry, and they joined the infantry in their last retreat.

ABDULLAH PASHA JOINS IN THE RETREAT.

The wretched commander of Turkish forces, fully recognising the hopelessness of the situation on the extreme left, gave the order for retreat, and he himself mounted his horse, discarding his overcoat and hat, and leaving his staff to take care of themselves, attended but by two orderlies, joined also in the retreat.

In the darkness of night the Turkish commander pursued his way towards Karishdiren, a small village ten miles to the south-east of his former headquarters, in the vain hope of yet saving the army by stemming the retreat of the centre.

It is difficult to conceal all news. Abdullah may have been actuated by the best possible intentions, but his departure was the worst possible step. It brought disaster. The climax came at three o'clock on Thursday morning, when the Turkish left wing learned of the disappearance of the commander. It needed but some panic-stricken soldier to fire his rifle and shout "The Bulgarians are coming!" to complete the confusion. Chaos reigned. A general *sauve qui peut* followed. In the darkness of the wintry morning the whole army broke away and made a concerted bolt for the road leading to the rear. Horses, stores, and arms were abandoned. The officers mixed pell-mell with the men and earned away the rearguard in their rush.

The advancing Bulgarians did not let the grass grow under their feet. One force, coming from Lile Lungas, passed west of the railway line, and swept in a south-easterly direction towards Seidler, an important point on the railway. At four o'clock in the afternoon Seidler, which had already been abandoned by the Turks, passed into the hands of the Bulgarians. From the heights above the town the invading army shelled two retreating trains filled with wounded and fugitives. Karishdiren lies due east of Seidler, but it is fortunately sheltered from artillery fire by a range of low hills. On reaching this place I encountered a converging flood of fugitives belonging chiefly to the first corps. Among these were many Albanians who, like the rest of the army, were fiercely resentful. They declared that they had been betrayed by their leaders, and that they should never have been ordered to retreat. They had thrown away their rifles and greatcoats, and they were rushing about like men demented. Some of them were weeping, and were declaring amid their tears that, now that the Gnaour had triumphed, their country was lost.

In the track of the Turks there was surprising little pillage. But the whole country was denuded of supplies. The panic-stricken inhabitants had fled a week before the first news of the Turkish reverses, driving their flocks before them, and carrying away all their portable property. These non-combatants had marched towards Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, or towards Tchornu, on the main railway line to Constantinople. The Bulgarian occupation of Seidler leaves the road open to Rodosto, and nothing can save this fine port from falling into the hands of King Ferdinand's army.

The battle fought round Lule Burgaz, which resulted so disastrously to the army of Abdullah, may be said to be the Nanshan of Thrace. The Russian defeat at Nanshan cut off Port Arthur from the possibility of aid from Kuropatkin. With the Bulgars astride the railway at Lule Burgaz, communication was cut between Constantinople and Adrianople, and Adrianople is now invested.

Wednesday settled the fate of Abdullah's army. This force could no longer fight. It had neither ammunition for its guns nor food to sustain the physical efforts of its soldiers. Its pitiable plight brought to light every moment the hideous defects of its organisation. It had occupied a capital line of battle with a great flourish of trumpets, but it was ill-prepared for the herculean task before it of conquering the highly trained and efficient Bulgarian army. The wisacres at Constantinople looked upon supplies and ammunition as mere superfluous, and had consequently made no arrangements to keep up the supplies of shell and cartridges.

Abdullah's army, like that of Napoleon III, had declared to be ready "down to the last button on the last gaiter." In reality it was hopelessly deficient in everything needed for the equipment of a modern army going into battle.

Mukhtar Pasha once said to me that the German training of the Turkish army would result in its death. It is, however, unfair to throw the blame of the present appalling disaster on German methods. But gross incapacity and muddling, if it has not brought death to the Turkish nation, has ended in an appalling disaster to its army.

Military inefficiency also played a great part in the catastrophe. There was an insufficiency of trained officers. I saw some companies of Turkish regiments going into action with only two officers in the last day's fighting. I came across instances of reserves ignorant of the mechanism of the Mauser rifle. The Anatolian mostly used muzzle-loaders, and had never seen a magazine rifle. The weapons had to be loaded by their officers or better instructed comrades. Even while their ammunition lasted their fire was utterly valueless.

They aimed too high or too low, and when the bullet did not go in the direction of the sky it hit some unfortunate comrade.

When the centre and left of Abdullah's army broke under Bulgarian pressure a portion of the second army corps and the whole of the third were left unaided to face the brunt of the Bulgarian onset. Mukhtar, in order to save the second wing of the second corps from being enveloped by the enemy had to front on his right and swing round his left, and was consequently unable to continue the retrograde movement in a parallel line to the fourth and first corps. The Bulgarian wedge was now driven between the several wings, but at the latest news that I obtained of Mukhtar he was slowly retreating in tolerably good order, fiercely contesting the ground, losing heavily and sacrificing men cheerfully in the hope of giving the other shattered half of the Turkish army breathing time and the opportunity of reforming anew at Tchurlu.

In the rearguard action fought by Mukhtar the magnificent third division was completely annihilated. For five hours it stood its ground ready to die as it stood, as the Bulgars found to their cost when they flung themselves on its bayonets. A slaughtered heap of Bulgarian dead covering the ground in front of the third division for half a mile—a grim testimony to the fierceness of the struggle.

Osman Pasha, one of the divisional commanders—whom I last saw commanding the rearguard, and disputing every inch of the ground,—is reported to be wounded. I cannot, however, confirm this report, as since late on Thursday night I have been without definite news of either Mukhtar Pasha or Osman Pasha.

Abdullah Pasha and his staff, while paying the fullest tribute to the bravery and *elan* of the Bulgarians, attribute their success in a large measure to the efficiency of their Intelligence Department and the superiority of their artillery. The whole of Thrace has for months past been overrun with Bulgarian spies, who have kept the headquarters staff fully posted as to every movement of the Turkish army. These spies speak Turkish fluently, and have been able to move freely throughout the country with little fear of detection. Every yard of the terrain has been carefully mapped out, and while the Turkish military authorities were in blissful ignorance of the preparations for war, Bulgaria was making the most methodical arrangements. So comprehensive were these plans that the various gun positions were carefully selected, so that when the Bulgarian artillery arrived they had simply to unlimber and come into action at prearranged ranges.

So far it is the Bulgarian artillery that has achieved victory over the Ottoman host. In their preparation of a plan of campaign the Bulgarians displayed the finesse of the Japanese.

In the fighting last week I saw nothing of the Bulgarian cavalry. The infantry, lithe, hardy, intelligent mountaineers, are the eyes and ears of the Bulgarian army. On several occasions they penetrated the Turkish lines under the cover of night, harassing the sleeping soldiers with a desultory fire, and generally escaping without loss.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.

Timkey is in a desperate plight. She is confronted with a wrecked army and the prospective ruin of her empire in Europe. Now that a national calamity has overtaken her, the numbers of prophets who foresaw her approaching disolutions are increasing daily.

Already the finger of odium is pointed at Abdullah. He is earmarked as the national scapegoat. His offence, dispassionately viewed, is that with a strong army he ventured into the wilds of Thrace to attempt to beat the finely disciplined, highly organised enemy. Three weeks ago Abdullah Pasha, standing on the piazza in front of the War Office at Stamboul watching the motley crowd that a sergeant was endeavouring to lick into some semblance of military shape, made the remark to a brother officer, "If this enlistment of untrained men continues we have no need for an enemy—we shall destroy ourselves." Prophetic indeed have been these words.

The state of the army in the last stage of the retreat was pitiable in the extreme. Hundreds of men with the soles torn of their boots walked with bleeding feet, which must have caused them overcoasting agony at every step they took. The Allies may have beaten the Turkish army, but they have not conquered the Turkish soldier. He has all the docility of a child, yet his courage is unsurpassed. Properly led, properly fed, treated as an ordinary human being he would go anywhere and do anything. He would conquer fresh worlds for Islam. I witnessed their sufferings and shared their privations in defeat. We were companions in misfortune. They are dead I live. Yet while I was panned up with Abdullah's flying army I am certain that not one of his soldiers would have hesitated had occasion arisen to give his life cheerfully to save mine—bated Gibour though I be.

Every soldier during this awful trial was ten times a hero. Thousands of these brave fellows were sacrificed to the exigencies of war.

Desolate homes in Anatolia and European Turkey bewail their loss. They sleep their last sleep on the wide Thracian plain. May the fierce, biting wind which ever swoops across the Thracian plain be tempered so as to blow gently over the last beds of these fallen heroes.

The Turkish Defeat.

(By the "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE is no longer any reason to doubt that the main Turkish Army in Thrace has been decisively defeated. The chief military interest is to ascertain how this disaster was brought about, and to estimate its consequences. There is nothing as yet to show that the attack has made any serious impression upon Adrianople, and the chances are that, after a first and perhaps rather half-hearted attempt to assault, the Bulgarian command decided to replace General Ivanoff's army by reserve troops, and to send it southward to co-operate with the 2nd Army, which was not strong enough to cope with Nazim Pasha unaided.

It seems probable that directly the Serbian victory at Kumanovo was won, a division at least of the Serbian 1st Army was entrained at Vranja and sent to the Adrianople front. It is also supposed that the 7th Bulgarian division stood at Kustendil in the initial deployment, and this division also has probably been brought up to the 1st Bulgarian Army as reinforcement. Joined with these troops there were reservists and young levies, so that a sufficient force may have been at disposal to replace the 1st Army in its trenches round the fortress. Only by such suppositions can we account for the large numbers credited by the *Reichpost* to the Bulgarians in their great battle before Constantinople. The ability of the Allies to transfer force from one theatre to the other and the inability of the Turkish staff to follow suit during the last ten days may prove to have had an important bearing upon the strategy of the belligerents.

So far as we can judge, the Turkish line was driven back on Thursday morning last to the front Midia-Sara-Tchurlu-Muradli, but as the Bulgarian success at Lule Burgas was evidently followed up it was found impracticable for the Turks to hold the line of the Tchurlu river, and a corresponding movement in retreat of the Turkish right then became inevitable.

The *Reichpost* tells us that the fall of the lines is expected. After the military failure of Turkey, we cannot argue that the most unlikely events will not happen, but unless the rout is complete these lines should arrest the progress of the invaders for a time. In point of fortifications, and probably of armament, the lines are strong; while the sites of the works are dominating, but successful defence of all fortifications depends more on the spirit of the troops than on works and guns. It was the opinion of some good judges at the beginning of the war that the Turks would have done well to have begun where they seem inclined to end, and to have occupied these lines until they were strong enough to take the offensive. Many circumstances combined to render this strategy impracticable in the initial stage, and whether or no it is now practicable depends upon the spirit of the troops which have suffered least from the defeat, upon the arrangements for the retreat, and upon the character of the strain imposed upon the Bulgarians by their victory. The latter information we are not likely to be given, and it can be assumed that no matter what the strain has been, what losses have been incurred, or what lack of food and ammunition there may be, the Bulgarian staff will put a good face upon things and endeavour at all costs to profit by victory. Time has always been a primary consideration for the Bulgarian staff which must have had for its political instructions the order to act quickly and to present an astonished Europe with a military decision before diplomacy had time to deprive the allies of the fruits of their victories. Force, if possible, and if not force then bluff, is obviously required by the Bulgars at this critical stage of their wonderful adventure.

We cannot tell what chance the Turks have of defending the Tchataldja lines with success until we know more of the closing incidents of the battle and of the character of the retreat. The lines are shown in the map which we publish to-day, and their general characteristics have already been described. If the retreat of Nazim Pasha's arm is even moderately well executed there should be more than enough troops to hold the line against all comers; and the Turks may still decide to retreat and to build up a numerically formidable army by calling up the various troops which are still in Asia and Syria still held. Such a decision would have at all events a reasonable political object—namely, to gain time and to exact more favourable terms of peace. There is no sign yet that the British troops of the 1st Army, however, are making any headway, and it is still many doubtful whether they have not come up to the Turkish troops, which number three divisions and the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions.

their mobilization on October 11, and have been concentrating at Aleppo preparatory to a difficult march across the mountains to take train for Soutari. There are still considerable powers of resistance left, but as the Bulgarian staff is well aware of the fact, their strategy will certainly take account of them. On the whole, no reversal of the fortune of war is to be anticipated, for the rapid march of events in Macedonia will soon permit the chief forces of the Allies to be transferred to Thrace, and nothing but the intervention of Austria or Roumania seems capable of depriving the League of the fruits of its victories. A very dangerous position might be reached if a mass of disorganized and enraged troops, regulars, irregulars, and Kurds, pour out from Tchataldja toward Constantinople, and though military necessities take the first place in war, the Bulgarian staff would be imprudent to ignore the consequences which might follow a successful attack upon the Tchataldja lines.

The Turkish Army's Wishes.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

Paris, Nov. 7.

MAHMUD MUKHTAR PASHA, Deputy Chief of Staff, has, a Constantinople telegram states, arrived in the Turkish capital. He informed the Grand Vizier that the Porte's application to the Powers for mediation had caused the worst impression in the army, which desired to continue the war, its situation being very favourable. The troops, he is said to have declared, refused to listen to a word about intervention.

A Council of War held at the Porte last evening was attended by many superior officers, notably Marshal Foad and Mahmud Shevket. It is believed that the Council decided that the situation was far from being desperate, and repudiated all idea of intervention with a view to concluding a peace that was not favourable to Turkey, and resolved to change most of the commands in the army. Thus Ali Riza, General of Artillery, General Veli, Military General of Stamboul, General Osman, Mahmud Shevket, and Marshal Foad will probably receive commands, the last mentioned replacing the Egyptian Prince Aziz.

The correspondent adds that the Council decided to continue the war.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the principal military officers remaining here handed to the Grand Vizier a signed declaration in favour of the continuance of the war. Both the press and public are exceedingly hostile to mediation at the present juncture.

The Turkish Private: Tributes.

THE Ottoman soldier, as I have seen him during those awful five days of torture, suffering, starvation, and defeat, has always faced death cheerfully and uncomplainingly, says Mr. Donohoe in a despatch to the *Daily Chronicle*. The Allies may have beaten the Turkish army, but they have not conquered the Turkish soldier. He has all the ductility of a child, yet his courage is unsurpassed. Properly led, properly fed, treated as an ordinary human being, he would go anywhere and do anything. He would easily conquer fresh worlds for Islam.

Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett also paid a well-merited compliment to the Turkish soldier, in a graphic article, which appeared in Wednesday's *Daily Telegraph*, describing the retreat after Lule Burgaz. He says: The responsibility for the disaster cannot be laid on the Turkish soldier. He, in innumerable instances, has proved himself as brave as ever he was. The responsibility rests solely on the administrative classes and high officials, who, often up with pride and self-confidence, and regarding the Balkan States with the utmost contempt, believed the Turkish army to be invincible. The army was caught utterly unprepared for war, and the military authorities remained blind in their belief that mere numbers set forth on paper and published broadcast in the press would win the day against an army smaller in numbers, but which has been carefully organising for two twenty-five years... Had the Turkish soldier been supplied with even one biscuit a day he might have held his ground against the invader, and I am convinced that he has been defeated more by sheer starvation than by any other single factor.

The Lines of Tchataldja.

(“MANCHESTER GUARDIAN” AND “DAILY CHRONICLE” TELEGRAM.)

Constantinople, Nov. 5.

All eyes are now directed to Tchataldja and its defences. They are to Constantinople what the lines of the Tiber were to Rome. But whereas the celebrated Potomac defences were hastily constructed lines of trenches, the lines of Tchataldja are the result of many

years of careful preparation. They are strongly fortified and armed with formidable artillery. In 1877 Blunt Pasha constructed fifteen forts to strengthen the existing strong defences. Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha used them in 1878 to make a vigorous opposition to the advancing Russian army before retreating to the Da'ud Pasha Barracks, just outside the old Byzantine walls of Stamboul. An excellent paved road unites Tchataldja with Constantinople, affording easy communication between the two places. The last desperate hope of Turkey is that Tchataldja will prove to be impregnable.

A Byzantine historian remarked that Constantinople is defended by four barriers—the Danube, the Balkans, the wall of Anastasius, and the land walls of Stamboul. The lines of Tchataldja correspond to the wall of Anastasius. Now that the walls of Stamboul are a heap of ruins, much time and money has been spent in making the lines of Tchataldja as strong as possible. The whole scheme of the defences has been arranged according to the most modern ideas of strategic art. The hitherto victorious army of the Bulgars will find here an obstacle which will require all its bravery and tenacity to overcome. And if its object is achieved it will only be at the cost of a huge sacrifice of life. Only a frontal attack is possible, as each flank is protected by natural defences.

The Her Apparent left for the front to-day to serve on the General Staff. The War Office has informed the public that artillery practice will take place to-night near Sweet Waters of Europe. This warning has been issued to allay any alarm which might be caused. The cruisers of all the Great Powers arrived last night at San Stefano.

The Turkish Ambassadors in the European capitals have received instructions to inform the Governments to which they are accredited that Turkey is determined to fight to the end if necessary, but in view of the fearful bloodshed she asks the co-operation of the Powers in bringing the war to a conclusion.

The Turkish Army.

(BY “RANUMA.”)

A fortnight ago, and before the commencement of actual operations, the writer ventured to suggest that, given the “will to conquer”—and that, above all things, is essential—good organisation, training, and command, rather than mere numerical superiority, lead to success in war. That numerical superiority is measured, in any case, not by the numbers available, but by the numbers actually employed—and it is organisation which places and maintains those numbers in the field, and it is training which enables them to be advantageously manoeuvred and efficiently led. The writer also ventured to foretell, and has been doing so for many years, that a war between Turkey and her Balkan neighbours would be likely to illustrate this precept well; for the Turks possess the superior numbers and the Balkan States the better organisation and training; whilst all possess the “will to conquer,” because the stakes at issue are and always have been vital.

Events seem to be proving the truth of this doctrine: and nations who, for instance, rely upon spare time military forces and nucleus naval crews, or who reckon upon safety by merely adding up the numbers of their Dreadnoughts, should bear these points in mind.

But upon what does organisation and training—or, in other words, efficiency—depend? And why does efficiency seem to be so lacking in the armies of the Turks?

Zeal, sense of discipline, patriotism, loyalty, grit, even energy up to a certain point—many of the qualities which go to make good soldiery are there; the Government is lavish with equipment; manoeuvre grounds know no restrictions, and neither officers nor men have calls upon their time nor temptations to turn their thoughts to pleasure or to vice. And yet organisation exists only upon paper, and training is a farce. Why? There are many, many reasons, but the writer will attempt to give a few.

Broadly speaking, military efficiency cannot be divorced from national efficiency as a whole, and that the Turks are inefficient as a nation their best friends will not deny. What public department, for instance, retained in their own control, has ever managed regularly and rightfully to fulfil its proper functions? Honesty of purpose can often be admitted, and though in official circles corruption is rife, the Turk—the real Turk—is not by nature dishonest. Indeed, in this respect, he is to the Near East not unlike what the Chinaman is to the Far East. The ethics of both are certainly hard to define, but neither delights in a swindle. The foreigner, for instance, who dines in a Turkish *kas*, or purchases some Turkish wares, will get sixpenny worth for his shilling—at a non-Turkish establishment in Turkey he will not. Corruption, then, stamps the upper and official circles, and honesty those below; and it is the

upper and official circles who organize and train, whilst the peasant but obeys. To Departmental corruption, then, may be traced the roots of many imperfections in the Turkish army, extending back for generations. The revolution of four years ago no doubt decreased the evils of corruption, but brought others in its train, for politics—a form of party politics—then appeared upon the scene. Positions of responsibility and power continued to be bought and sold, but political intrigues took the place of cash, so that in reality corruption merely assumed another name. Young Turks displaced Old Turks, and then periodically the latter turned the tables—the “Young” and the “Old,” by the way, marking their political ideals and not their relative ages. These political influences spread from the highest to the lowest ranks, and undermined the discipline of the corps of officers as a whole. Corruption, then, financial or political, is one reason why the Turkish army has failed to keep pace with the times.

Lack of imagination is another source of weakness, and common to all grades; inability to appreciate cause and effect, and so failure to distinguish the essential from the non-essential. To take but one example to illustrate this point.

Hours will be spent upon a barrack square, plodding away at semi-ceremonial exercises and German drill—real smartness, certainly, is never attained, but honest efforts are made to achieve something of the sort. But there the training often, if not always, ends. To practical musketry, to field exercises, and manœuvre no time will be devoted at all, and the writer, for instance, has found soldiers—men, perhaps, who had worn uniform for many months—unable even to manipulate their rifles, to insert cartridges into their Mauser magazines.

Another great obstacle to all efficiency is, no doubt, the inborn pride of the Turk, his contempt for races other than his own, his natural inclination to presume superiority and to despise his foe. “The Turk is a soldier born, and does not require to be organized or trained,” as the writer once quoted before.

Last, but not least, is that easy-going inertia, that tendency to leave all things to look after themselves—or to Allah.

Corruption, political intrigue, ignorance, pride, and laziness, these are some of the worst characteristics of the Turk and the Turkish army. And though his good characteristics are very many, we shall shortly see whether the evils are too deep-rooted to prevent disaster—*The Near East.*

Behind the War.

(By JAMES DOUGLAS.)

EUROPE is a very staid and respectable old lady, but just now she is drinking heavily. She is drinking the wine of war. For a long time she has tipped furtively and discreetly. She has now got drunk on her own doorstep. At last she has let herself go and filled her ancient stomach with deep draughts of blood. It is a heady beverage, and already the good old dame is reeling and staggering. Some optimists think that her spree is nearly over, and that the bedraggled old harridan will quickly go back to her knitting and dreaming. But I am doubtful. This is a very big thing, but bigger things are coming. There have been many surprises, and there are going to be more.

This is war waged in camera. But there is more behind it than we wot of yet. The big cards have not been played. Russia and Austria have not shown their hands, and we do not know how many aces they have up their sleeves. But before long we shall see their cards. Nobody knows who dealt the four kings. They came out of nowhere. The hand that dealt them is a shrewd one, and more may be expected from it in due time. If the dealer be Russia, then the man to keep your eye on is Sazonoff. If, and when, he falls peace falls with him. He will have served his purpose, and his place will be taken by a minister with another rôle. Sazonoff, therefore, is the barometer of Europe.

Two grim facts curdle one's blood. The first fact is that the Allies have published no lists of killed and wounded. The second fact is that the Turks have taken no prisoners. Not one single solitary prisoner has arrived in Constantinople. If you like to add another grim fact to these, then you can note that all the belligerents have abolished the war correspondents. Not one single solitary war correspondent has been allowed to see the real thing anywhere. I hear a tragic story about the war correspondent of a great London newspaper. He broke loose and made his way from Constantinople to Adrianople. He spent money like water, and in the end he crawled back to Constantinople more dead than alive. Money could not fill his pockets with crusts. The dragon of war simply chewed him up and spewed him out.

The only war correspondent is a young Austrian officer. His name is Lieutenant Hermenegild Wegener. He is the only military attaché who has been permitted to go with General Savoff, the Bulgarian Moltke, whose strategy has astonished Paris and astounded Berlin. He has been the chosen favourite and pampered pet of the

Allies. He and he alone has told the world what Savoff wished the world to know. And everything he has said has been endorsed in letters of blood and fire. The amazing mystery of Hermenegild Wegener has not been probed. It bewilders the best brains in Europe. His terrible bulletins are sent to a modest newspaper in Vienna called the *Reichspost*. Evidently he is not for sale, otherwise he could have sold his bulletins for vast sums. All the big newspapers, which are spending money like water on the war have failed to buy him.

Why? There is only one explanation. He is the agent of Austria, the eye of Austria. The *Reichspost* is the organ of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The meaning of that fact is plain. It is this. There is a secret treaty between Austria and the Allies. That is why Austria has kept Roumania on her chain. That is why Austria has allowed Serbia to eat up the Sanjak of Novi Bazar. But how can these facts be reconciled with the Tsar's telegram to King Peter of Serbia, congratulating him that his “armies had proved successful in Macedonia without the need of invoking assistance from outside”? Obviously by assuming that Russia and Austria have made a deal, one cannot believe that the Allies have sold Russia or that Russia does not know they have sold her. Yet anything is possible in this vast network of intrigue. It is conceivable that the Allies squared both Russia and Austria before they declared war. It is hardly conceivable that both the secret deals were not made known to both Powers.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is the Bismark of the war. He it is whose crafty and ambitious brain spun the whole web of alliances and insurances and reinsurance. No other brain in Europe is capable of a feat which surpasses anything ever achieved by the Iron Chancellor. Ferdinand is a great journalist as well as a great statesman. His muzzling of the war correspondents is one proof of that. His choice of Hermenegild Wegener as his mouthpiece is another. Let us make up our minds that in Ferdinand and Savoff Europe confronts another Bismark and another Moltke. Moltke refused to let Bismark strike until he could guarantee victory. Year after year went by, and Bismark waited patiently for the word. When Moltke said “Now,” Bismark forged the Ems telegram. The rest was inexorable fate.

Are all the Powers in the plot? There is evidence that England and France are not in it. Yet one wonders. Their rôle may be exactly that. It may be their business not to know or not to seem to know. Theirs to talk about neutrality while the Tsar congratulates King Peter. What was Mr. Masterman's uncalculated indiscretion compared to the calculated indiscretion of the Tsar? It is a jig-saw puzzle, isn't it? And on top of it all comes the calculated indiscretion of Lord Roberts! Why did Lord Roberts suddenly declare that the hour of our ordeal was at hand? What does he know? Sir Edward Grey described his speech as “unwise and provocative.” What made the old soldier so suddenly unwise and so precipitately provocative? He has been riding his hobby for years, but he never rode it so hard as that.

Another puzzle. Why has the German guardship *Lortie* been sent to bring Abdul Hamid back to Constantinople? Is Abdul about to be restored and the present Sultan deposed? Who knows? It would be a great card to play, and old Kiamil may play it. And what is the rôle of Germany in the business? Kiamil has suppressed the one and only newspaper of the Committee. He has appealed to England for protection against a certain Great Power which is preparing to attack Turkey in Asia. Is that Great Power Germany.—*London Opinion.*

Statement by Count Berchtold.

(REUTERS' CORRESPONDENT.)

Budapest, Nov. 6.

IN the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Austrian Delegation to-day Count Berchtold made his expected statement, which was continually punctuated with lively applause and was on the whole favourably received. Count Berchtold, in the first place, referred to the conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey, in promoting which Austria-Hungary had done her share. He remarked that immediately after the peace was signed Austria-Hungary had recognised Italy's sovereignty over Libya, and expressed his satisfaction that Italy had reached the goal towards which she had been striving for years. Though the outbreak of the configuration in the Balkans could not be prevented, by the conclusion of peace, the hastening of the latter had at least prevented a situation, serious enough in itself, from becoming still more complicated.

Turning to the situation in the Near East, the Minister mentioned that Austria-Hungary, in the closest agreement with her allies and in close touch with Russia and Great Britain, had been taking part in the exchange of views upon the situation, and was proceeding with the object of bringing the war to a speedy

of intervention at a given moment. Austria-Hungary was also at this present time in touch with the other Powers, being convinced that this was the best way to realise the hope which was also generally entertained in Austria of extinguishing the conflagration as soon as possible. The great successes gained by the Balkan States in the war hitherto had considerably enlarged the aims which they set themselves to achieve. While originally the introduction of administrative reforms for the improvement of the conditions of life and existence of their race brethren in Turkey was the demand of the Balkan States, as was declared in their war manifestoes, the present aspirations of the allies were of a much more far-reaching nature, and were no longer compatible with the principle of the integrity of Turkey.

"As to our policy," Count Berchtold continued, "which is influenced by no tendencies towards expansion, our guiding care must be to combine according to need the maintenance of peace with the supreme duty imposed on us of defending the interests of the monarchy from any impairment. By the attitude we have hitherto maintained in respect of the events of the war we have given proof of a self-control and a moderation which have everywhere met with appreciation. We propose to pursue this course in the future, conscious of our latent strength, which offers us full security that we can make our voice heard. I do not doubt that we shall be able to do this without coming into conflict with the rightful claim of others. We are prepared to make large allowance for the new situation created by the victories of the Balkan States, and thus lay the foundations of a lasting and friendly understanding with them. On the other hand, we have also the right to demand that the legitimate interests of the monarchy shall suffer no harm from the new settlement of things."

Count Berchtold went on to refer to the moderate attitude adopted by Roumania, their close friend, and expressed the hope that her considerable interests, depending on her geographical position, would meet with corresponding consideration. He concluded with an appeal to the delegates to give proof of the confidence they had previously manifested by contenting themselves with his brief statements and refraining from detailed discussion, which in view of the delicate nature of the present negotiations would not be calculated to facilitate his task.

The Turkish Soldier.

POPULAR fancy draws a picture of the Turkish soldier as a frenzied tiger of a man whose onset is irresistible in its ferocity. It is very intelligible that such a picture should have been drawn, for the two facts associated with Turkish domination wherever it exists are military success and cruelty. How can we of Western Europe think easily of continual military successes as being gained against long odds except by an *elan* which overbears every opposition and surprises by its swiftness? We cannot imagine the conjunction of military success with a certain sluggishness more readily than we can conceive of a bloodthirsty animal that does not in some way spring upon its victim. But, as a matter of fact, the Turkish soldier is slow—very slow. His slowness is at once his chief defect and the outward and visible sign of his chief merit.

His merit is that he does not care. A man who does not care whether he is killed or not is obviously bad to beat. On the other hand, his indifference extends injuriously to matters which vitally affect the issue of strategy and tactics. The potent fluctuations and reverses of temperament which mark the soldier of more subtle races—races with a more complicated nervous system—are unknown to the Turk. The classical "French frenzy" which the Italians used to fear is not a phenomenon known to Turkish battlefields. The Turk is no berserker. He might, indeed, if he had lived in the Norway of a former age, have fought without armour, but he would have done so, not because he felt that to fight without protection was suitable to the dignity of the "berserker rage," but because he did not much mind whether he was protected or not. The Greek, as a politician and a rhetorician, knows the extremes of feeling. He will offer to spill the last drop of his blood when moved by a speech or by a hot debate in a café; but the gold fit will follow as rapidly, and he may absurdly fail to live up to his boast without any inconvenient degree of embarrassment. If he were more easily embarrassed there would be more hope for him as a soldier. Yet even the anarchy of the right of personal judgment demanded in all circumstances may be dispelled when discipline is made a habit—a thing that acts without the authorization of any mental process. Foreign officers who have trained Greek peasants do not undervalue the material. If the Turk does not go fast, he never goes so slow as to stop. One has heard of some of European troops who charged towards the enemy in a hurricane of exhilaration; but who, having been ordered to stop and lie down, could not be persuaded to get up and go on. The passion had passed. A disastrous contemplation of the risks had got to work. Englishmen probably fight more successfully than any other nation, without passion, because they will move very rapidly when necessary, and will carry out a daring scheme exactly as it was planned, because

the planning was done not in a heady flight of excitement, but with a cool appreciation of the dangers.

The Turk is a fatalist. Zones of fire have no thrilling significance for him. If he is to be preserved, he will be preserved; if he is to be killed, he will be killed, and in that case will enjoy his reward from Allah. The writer has seen Turkish reservists plodding and slouching across open country under a severe fire from entrenchments. It was a hot day. Their coats hung from their backs, being carried, not worn. Some of them chewed cigarettes as they advanced. Occasionally they would stop to fire. Their boots were in a terrible state, some being tied on with bandages. But the impressive thing, properly considered, was that the rate of the advance never varied. Possibly if there had been cover to run to it would have been different, though one doubts it. These sorry-looking, hungry fellows neither lagged nor hurried. They had no pay for weeks. At the end of a long day's marching and fighting they would eat bread and some olives and drink some coffee and, perhaps, tear some mutton—always mutton—to pieces in their fingers. If only a fatalist could also have dash and forethought, surely there would be the world's perfect soldier! The Turk has not got dash, and never will have it; swiftness and real military bearing will generally be able to overcome his terrifying courage. Was it not Napier who, in describing Albuera, said, "Then was seen with what majesty the British soldier fights." The Turk also fights with majesty, but it is a purely passive majesty. His wonderful military instincts will not suffice for the hard days that lie before him, although since the Revolution his equipment has been enormously improved and his pay has been regular.

An incident which occurred in the experience of an English officer illustrates the indifference of Turkish soldiers to bodily danger. It is possible that the story appeared in print; if so, we trust that we shall not spoil it, as we write from memory. The officer, accompanied by a guard of Turkish soldiers, somewhere in Turkish territory, went to the edge of a cliff by the sea and began to shoot at a seal. Far below him he saw the head of the seal bobbing up and down in the water as a seal's head will. He had fired a good many times, and the last bullet had gone pretty near the mark, when one of the soldiers with him politely asked, "Do you not think, sir, that you have now fired often enough at Sergeant Yusuf?" The seal was, indeed, the sergeant. The officer was horrified at what he had done. Certainly the black head of the bathing Yusuf, wet and glistening, had looked exactly like the head of a seal. He expressed his deep concern, but the soldiers did not seem particularly to apprehend what he was concerned about. In any case, they assured him, the sergeant would not mind. Presently the sergeant put on his clothes and, smiling, climbed up the track to the top of the cliff. The officer apologized handsomely, blaming himself freely. But Yusuf, like his companions, did not seem to think there was much to be concerned about—after all, the mark had been very small, it was natural to fire at it, it was unlikely that the officer would hit it, and he (Yusuf) had not minded at all. That expresses the Turk's attitude towards life. Life is a fight. Bullets come and go like the rain, and do not matter very much more. The attitude was expressed again in the old Turkish custom of putting a round shot or a shell in a gun when a salute was fired. Blank shot was something inexpressive and inadequate. If the shell hit anyone, that could not be helped; at all events it was not worth worrying about. It is in keeping with the leisureliness of the Turkish soldier that he should be consummate in all military plans which require sitting still. Put him behind fortifications, and any army in the world will be hard put to it to dislodge him. Osman's defence of Plevna, to take only one typical case, will be a page of abiding renown in the history of a military people long after the Turk has been deprived of the opportunity to misgovern other people in Europe.

The Turkish soldier is incalculable only in one thing. You cannot tell whether he will behave like a fiend or friend to his vanquished enemies. Left to his own guidance he is commonly simple, polite, and honest. But if it is hinted to him that excesses will be approved by his officers it is difficult to put a limit to his behaviour. Start him on pillage and massacre, and he is not easy to stop. He knows that his neighbours of the Balkans would be glad to do the same for him. The Turkish official bears responsibility worse than any man in the world. The gift of authority frequently turns a decent man into a devil. Speaking generally, the poorer and humbler the Turk is the better. He makes a good peasant but a bad prince.—*The Spectator*.

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A lady of Karnayan	25	0	0
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Syed Ashraf Ali, Esq., Serampur	10	0	0
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Self	25	0	0
Malokhan, Esq.	5	0	0
Kodarna's contribution	5	0	0
Through M. Amanulla Khan, Esq., Aligarh, as surplus money secured after deducting expenses of Bakr-I'd dinner held amongst the members of old Minto Circle	15	0	0
Through Md. Hanif, Esq., Behatgaon—					
Kurban collections	38	11	0
Anuruddin, Esq.	15	0	0
Abdur Rahim, Esq.	3	0	0
Abdul Ghafur, Esq.	4	0	0
Md. Kasim, Esq.	2	0	0
Miscellaneous collections	9	0	0
Kunwar Md. Rashid Ahmad Khan Sahib, Raia, Danpur	10	0	0
Through Ali Md. Khan, Esq., Karghar—					
Price of a goat not sacrificed	5	0	0
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Bazlur Rahman, Esq., Calcutta	400	0	0
Through Mohiuddin Ahmad, Esq., Arrah—					
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Ameeruddin Shah, Esq., Delhi	5	0	0
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Messrs. Tofail Ali, Nasiruddin Ahmad, Bazlur Rahman, Momtazuddin Ahmad, H. Mannan, Serajuddin Chaudhri, Fazlur Rahman, Abdul Aziz, and Abdul Ghani, rupees two each	18	0	0
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K A. Halim, Esq.	12	0	0
Petty collections	8	4	0
Mohamed Kasim, Esq., Moholma	6	0	0

Amount received from 19th Nov. to 23rd Nov.	...	15,994	3	8
Amount previously acknowledged	...	58,559	1	9

TOTAL ... 74,558 4 0

N. B.—In announcing the Turkish Relief Fund collections in our last, the name of "A Student of Monia School, Ajmer," who paid Rs. 5 towards the Fund was omitted through mistake, although the contribution was included in the general total for last week. There is also a misprint of a figure summing up 41 contributions from Ajmer which ought to have been Rs. 205 instead of Rs. 300.

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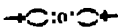
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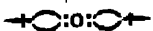


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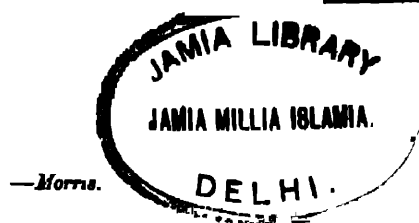
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Liberal Legislation.

Speaking at Aberdeen on the night of 29th November, Mr. Lloyd George said that a complete change in the land system was absolutely necessary. He referred to the Scotch emigration statistics and said that thousands of acres in the highlands that used to yield the finest soldiers in the world had been given over to deer. What would battalions of deer have done for us in South Africa?—he asked.

The Opposition had recently shown an indecent haste to turn the Government out because it was impossible to delay the benefits of the Insurance Bill. The people would shortly find out their falsehoods in that respect. The sanatoria benefits had already begun, said Mr. Lloyd George. He gave an instance of a blacksmith who had paid four shillings and eightpence in contributions, and who would be treated for two years at a cost of £200. The Government would continue till poverty had been abolished from the homes of the people. The old theory of Empire was a perfect machinery for human slaughter, the work of attending the sick and hungry being only fit for the Parish beadle. Since 1908 a great Empire, for the first time in history, was taking a direct interest in the poor and sick and aged. An essential condition of social reform, concluded Mr. Lloyd George, was a thorough and complete change in the land system.

Mongolia.

A telegram to the *Noroye Iranyu* from Urga states that it is reported that Kobdo has been occupied by Chinese troops without resistance. The tribesmen willingly laid down the arms received from Khalka, and even prepared successive camps for the Chinese.

Tibet.

Tu-tu of Yuna has left Hukom for Litang, whence he will proceed to Batang, and possibly Chiamdo, but no further. Two interpreters will accompany him and assist in the negotiations with the English, who, according to the Chinese Press, are aiding the Tibetans. Many thousands of armed Tibetans are reported to be in the westernmost part of Szechuan, determined to resist invasion.

Persia.

Major F. B. Prideaux has been gazetted Consul at Seistan.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Needham, said that the Persian Premier's invitation to Saad-ed-Dowleh to return to Persia was sent with the encouragement of Sir Walter Townley, British Minister. Sir E. Grey had reason to believe that Saad-ed-Dowleh's return might be useful in the present crisis, and he had instructed Sir W. Townley accordingly.

Afghanistan.

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan recently sent a party of surveyors to the Pamir illaka to survey a road for motor traffic. On the return of the survey party after completion of its work, the Amir gave orders for making a road between Badashan to Dashteri.

The Week

Home Rule.

The House of Commons in Committee on 26th November passed by 309 votes to 194, clause fifteen of the Home Rule Bill defining the taxation powers of the Irish Parliament, with an important Government Amendment suppressing the proposed power to decrease the Customs duties, thus preventing drawbacks and rebates. The Amendment was introduced in defiance to a body of Liberals who feared financial complications. The Opposition vigorously protested against the wholesale guillotining by which the House of Commons only began the discussion of clause fifteen yesterday, and clauses fifteen to twenty-one, dealing with important financial matters, had to be passed through committee by 10-30 to-night. Seventy Amendments to clause fifteen remained undiscussed.

In the House of Commons on the night of 26th November the guillotining of clauses seventeen to twenty-one of the Home Rule Bill, after a debate lasting an hour, greeted with cries of "shame" and "scandal." The Government majority averaged one hundred in the twenty-four divisions taken during the evening.

Pamir, with outposts for an officer and 25 men at every six mile. A regiment of Sappers and Miners has also been ordered to repair the Choragali route to Dhaka. New rules have been introduced for the traffic on the road from Jellalabad to Kabul. The centre path is reserved for wheeled traffic, the right hand side for horses, camels and ponies, and the left for pedestrians. Some sepoy have been detailed for road duty on the Choragali route. The Babara Mulla has, it is reported, again entered the Bajour country with his lashkars. The city police sepoy and officers who were sent to the Khost valley during the Mangal rebellion have been transferred to regiments of infantry. The Amir also gave them rewards in recognition of their services. New recruits have taken their place in the police force. The Amir recently gave Rs. 400 to the Moslems and Rs. 300 to the Hindus in Kabul for distribution as alms to the poor at the mosques and temples in the city. The notorious dealer in arms, Azam Khan, died recently in Khoran village in the illaka Halimzai Mohmandi.

Indian Finance.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked a number of questions concerning the purchases of silver, loans and transactions with Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company and other firms. Mr. Baker communicated a quantity of details about loans, and the correspondence between Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company and the India Office and between the India Office and the Bank of England.

Regarding the purchases of silver, Mr. Gwynne touched on several questions relating to the Gold Standard Reserve, and other Indian financial matters, and asked whether the Imperial Government was fully satisfied that there was a sufficiency of coined rupees to meet the demand for the movement of bountiful crops in India in 1912. Mr. Baker replied that the Government of India was satisfied but would continue to watch the situation carefully.

India and the Navy.

According to the *Englishman*, it is being stated in Calcutta that the independent Rulers, Princes, and Nobles of India are conferring with a view to collecting sufficient funds for a kingly gift to the Empire consisting of three super-Dreadnoughts and nine first class armoured cruisers, named after the Presidencies and capitals. The principal donors have suggested that the vessels should be stationed in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The names for the Indian Ocean Dreadnoughts are the *Bengal*, the *Madras*, the *Bombay*, and for the cruisers the *Hyderabad*, the *Mysore*, the *Kashmir*, the *Srinagar*, the *Gwalior*, the *Indore*, the *Baroda*, the *Rajputana* and the *Travancore*.

The idea, which is still in its infancy, is said to have originated either with Baroda or Gwalior. No official confirmation or denial of the report can be obtained. According to an authoritative statement, issued this evening, the announcement of the suggested gift by leading Rulers in India to the Imperial Navy came as a surprise to the Imperial Government, but as it was expressly stated that the idea was as yet in its infancy the Imperial Government would not expect to be formally approached until the idea assumed definite shape. The English papers welcome the fresh proof of the loyalty of the Indian Princes in the suggested Indian contribution to the Navy, but they are generally of opinion that the proposal is scarcely practicable, as it involves grave questions of policy and principle.

The McCormick Case.

Orders were passed on the 29th November by the Full Bench of the Chief Court, on the application of Fatima Bee to revise the order of discharge passed by Mr. G. P. Andrew, District Magistrate, Morgai, in favour of Capt. H. McCormick, who was prosecuted at the instance of the complainant on a charge of criminally assaulting her daughter Aina, nine years old. Three separate judgments were passed by Justices Hartnoll, Ormond and Twomey, the latter two concurring in Justice Hartnoll's judgment. The Judges held that Fatima's and Aina's statements were untrue, and there was no *prima facie* case against Captain McCormick, that there was great delay on the part of Fatima in making her complaint, which had not been accounted for. Their Honours could see no reason why Mr. Andrew should not have tried the case, and held that the allegation that Mr. Andrew had prejudged the case, was unsubstantiated. The application was dismissed.

At the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Court forwarded to His Honour copies of the judgment of the three Judges of the Full Bench in the McCormick case. The judgment of Justice Hartnoll occupied close upon one hundred pages of foolscap. The Local Government will submit copies to the Government of India, who will forward them to the Secretary of State.

Sir James Meston at Aligarh.

The Address of the Trustees.

To

The Honourable

SIR JAMES SCORGIE MESTON, I.C.S., K.C.S.I.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces,

Patron of the M. A.-O. COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, the Trustees of the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, most respectfully beg to offer your Honour and Lady Meston our warm and cordial welcome and to thank you and her Ladyship most sincerely for the honour you have done us by coming to-day, soon after assuming the onerous charge of your august office, to visit this seat and centre of Mussalman learning in India.

Your Honour, it is needless to dwell, at any length, upon the history and work of this college which are fully known to you already: for although this is your first visit as patron of the institution, yet your sympathy with, and your interest in, the cause of Muslim education in general, and in the welfare of this college in particular, are very well known to us all and constitute the solid groundwork of those hopes and aspirations which render our future—otherwise dark and doubtful—bright and promising. To have you at the head of our Local Government is a sure guarantee for those rare blessings which we have learnt to associate with the name and prestige of the British rule in India. Among those blessings, none can compare in immediate as well as ultimate results with that of education, which has been the watchword of Aligarh and its movement during the last forty years. It is true that education has an importance of its own in this age, in every country and among all peoples, but its value and need for a people, who have lost practically everything and have everything now to re-acquire under a constitutional Government and amidst advancing and competing nations, is immense beyond calculation. We are eternally indebted to the great Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadur for a correct diagnosis of our case and right prescription of the remedy. His chief lesson to his community was to free the soul and character of the Mussalmans from the shackles of those false notions and wrong ideals which, in the guise of religious superstitions, social prejudices and other pretensions, had sapped the foundations of all those true impulses and great virtues which are the *sine qua non* of human advancement and civilization in all ages and in all countries. This great purpose was to be achieved by reverting to the real Islamic teachings and by drawing upon European science, literature, culture and practical methods of life,—representing as they do true principles of human nature and social evolution—and thereby enriching the minds and re-constructing the character of the youths of the community. He was the first to realise and to point out the supreme blessing we enjoy in possessing a grand and unique opportunity, under the benign British rule, of attaining this end by means of education and education alone. He therefore urged with all the strength and force of his genius and personality—and urged till death—the supreme necessity of loyal and friendly relations with the British rulers and of concentrating the best part of our national activity and resources upon the completion of the great educational scheme which is indented with Aligarh and its movement and has played with a prominent part in the history of modern India. Our destiny in this country is therefore bound up, in a large measure, with the position and prospects of this college, which represents the greatest educational effort of our community and has, ever since its foundation, to secure national regeneration by means of infusing new life and light into the heads and hearts of the Mussalmans. It has tried to set before them the ideal of education in its broad and true sense, and has thus opened new vistas of hope and sure lines of advance. The culture of mind, the strengthening of character and the training of manners as well as the extension of knowledge, are the main objects which we have constantly kept before us and have always tried to attain. How far we have succeeded in our efforts in this behalf is known to all those who have watched the growth and work of this college. But according to our own estimate and judgment, we are still far off from the goal which we have in view and hope, with the help of Almighty God, to reach some day. But all this depends upon the success and completion of that programme which was laid down by the great founder of this college and has guided our efforts during the last forty years.

Your Honour, in the life and evolution of every institution there always comes a critical stage which determines its future. It is now the life and future of our college that is at stake. The history of this college and of the Trustees is now in the problems which are as complex as they are momentous in their nature.

reaching results. On an occasion such as this, our clear duty and safest course is to try to maintain, intact and unimpaired, the basic principles of the great founder of this college, whose wisdom and foresight have stood the test of time and experience and should therefore still serve as the guiding star in all our moments of trial and trouble.

This, your Honour, we are determined to do under any circumstances and to the best of our ability. The preservation of the fundamental principles of the Aligarh movement is our most sacred trust which it is our duty to safeguard. But we do not minimize the nature and extent of our difficulties or underrate the seriousness of the situation. There was a time when the principles of the Aligarh movement prospered and flourished in a congenial atmosphere, which they breathed on all sides, but those conditions appear to have changed and a new spirit and new forces are setting in rendering the maintenance of our traditions and ideals more and more difficult. But we are convinced that the present situation is only a temporary phase in that period of transition through which we, along with the rest of India, are passing with such bewildering rapidity, ultimately to reach a grand and glorious future, under the blessings of the British Government. At a time such as this, we humbly pray to God Almighty that we may be able to give a good account of our great trust, which we regard as the most valuable asset of our community in this country.

Your Honour, apart from those problems to which we have referred in general terms, the matter, which is engaging our chief attention and causing us serious anxiety, is our inability to meet the growing demand of the youths of our community for admission into their national college. We had to refuse this year about 700 applications for want of accommodation and adequate staff. We cannot but regard this as a most serious outlook for the future not only of this institution but of the whole community, firstly because it deprives a large number of the most promising Muslim youths, in different parts of India, of the benefits of that education and training which are available here only, and by means of which alone "new life and light" can spread into and reach the distant parts of our community; secondly because it is depriving us of the support and sympathy of many old friends who are naturally annoyed at the disappointment of their sons and relations who are refused admission every year. The only solution of this difficulty is further expansion and adequate provision for necessary accommodation and staff. We fully realise the fact that the present college has already approached the limits of reasonable extension. It will therefore be our chief endeavour, so far as our means and circumstances will permit, to open more colleges here with separate staff and establishment. These are the lines on which our expansion in the future will proceed. The time is now ripe and we are ready to make a beginning in this direction. But for all this we require adequate funds, which are our greatest need.

Your Honour, we do not propose to touch upon the question of the proposed Muslim University on this occasion, as it is still pending before the Government of India. The whole question is to be considered by the representatives of the community next month, when it will be submitted to the Government for final settlement. But whatever be the ultimate issue and decision in this matter, our course as Trustees of this college is clear.

In any case, the expansion and completion of our Educational scheme have to be pushed to its legitimate and ultimate end and this college has to be thoroughly equipped as a central national institution in the proper sense of the term. And this has to be done soon, otherwise it may fail in its purpose and forfeit the confidence of the community. We therefore desire, and we hope deserve, the support and sympathy of all our patrons, benefactors, friends and well-wishers, in this great enterprise.

Your Honour, we may be permitted on this occasion to lay before you one of our urgent needs, and that is the question of the land we badly require for our school buildings and boarding houses, proposed to be built at a distance from the college, and for these we wish to acquire land sufficient for our future development and expansion. The site and locality have already been chosen and, we trust, will meet with your Honour's approval.

In conclusion, we again beg to thank your Honour and Lady Weston most heartily for the trouble you have been pleased to take this morning in going round the college and in listening to our submissions with such gracious attention and kind interest. May your term of office prove to be a period of many blessings for the people of these Provinces in general and this institution in particular. We earnestly hope that the Trustees will have the privilege of your Honour's gracing this institution with your presence as often as the onerous duties of your high office may happily permit.

His Honour's reply.

YOUR HONOUR, NAWAB, RAJA SAHIB AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure that I find myself in Aligarh to-day. It there is one side of my work in the United Provinces to which I look forward with deeper interest

than another, it is the advancement of true education. And here, in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, we have a great and far-reaching experiment in education, to which there is no precise parallel in India. I have therefore looked forward with delight to re-visiting Aligarh after an interval of many years. When last I saw it, Mr. Beck, whose memory is still warm in the affections of many of you, had just died. He had left behind him an enthusiasm and efficiency which have never since been surpassed; but the numbers were small, some of the chief buildings were incomplete, and the courts of the college were cumbered with bricks and lime—the earnest development of schemes with which the Trustees were then aflame. To-day I have seen the fruition of many of those schemes, a college greater, statelier and richer than we thought of in those days, and the mind naturally reverts to the pious benefactors and the earnest workers whose generosity and toil have accomplished these results. In your address you have enumerated some of the donors, with a solemn gratitude for their munificence, and you have also in your thoughts the devoted men who gave their time and energies and hearts to the actual working of the college. Foremost among these latter in recent years has been our old friend, Nawab Mushtaq Husain. He laboured with single mind for the advancement of the college until failing health withdrew him from his heavy task, and I am rejoiced exceedingly to see that he is able to be here with you to-day. And here you will allow me in passing to say a word of thanks to the public spirited gentleman who took up Nawab Mushtaq Husain's work and is carrying it on till the permanent successor is available. We know how ill Nawab Muzammil-ullah Khan can spare the leisure which the work of Honorary Secretary absorbs; and I am sure that you all appreciate his patriotism is coming forward to help you at this time.

If the pleasure of being here could be enhanced, it has been enhanced by the cordial welcome which you have offered me. I am highly sensible of the honour which you show me in coming many of you from long distances and at much inconvenience to meet me. Your Highness has left the heavy cares of State. Your President, my old friend, the Nawab of Bahau has come from distant Jaipur in spite of the discomfort which travelling causes him. My good friend, the Raja of Mahmudabad, has put aside for the day the many anxieties which beset him; and others whom I see among the Trustees have made no small sacrifice to join our gathering to-day. I warmly appreciate their courtesy, and I thank you from my heart for the pleasant things which you have said about me personally. It will be, I trust, a recurring pleasure to exercise my privileges as patron and to visit the college whenever I can usefully offer you my assistance. I have no desire for inquisitorial interference; but I personally think that a closer association between the Local Government and the Governing Body than has recently prevailed will be of advantage to both of us.

The address which Your Highness has just read is a remarkable document. It narrates the principles on which your founder based his scheme of education. It touches on the difficulties which you realise in carrying those principles into practice. It affirms the principles and expresses your determination to surmount the difficulties. It then dwells on the administration of the college and on some of the pressing problems with which you are confronted to-day. Gentlemen, I do not know which part of your address commands my greater admiration, the soundness of your proposals for the future or the sureness of touch with which you describe the present. But whether you deal with the present or the future, I note with sincere approval your unflinching adherence to the two great axioms on which this institution is based and which its name embodies—loyalty to the British Government and the regeneration of Islam by a liberal education. If you continue to abide by these principles your difficulties must disappear. In replying to your address I shall invert the order of your subjects, touching first on your executive problems, and then going on to those wider issues which are troubling your thoughts and mine.

My tour of the college to-day has given me not only a morning of consuming interest, but also some helpful light on administrative problems to which your address alludes. The most urgent of these is the question of accommodation. In this respect the first obvious need is the removal of the collegiate school to another situation and its complete segregation from the college. The mingling of the schoolboys and the college students is thoroughly bad for both, and I am glad to hear that revised plans for the new school are being pushed forward. I have seen your proposed site and it seems to me perfectly suitable, though probably expensive. You received a grant of the Rs. 20,000 for the new school as far back as 1906; and through the generosity of the Government of India, we shall be able to hand you a further sum of Rs. 1,20,000 whenever the necessary land is acquired and the plans and estimates are settled. You will no doubt bear in mind the need for all reasonable economy in the structure in view of the importance

of proper equipment and a competent and adequate staff. The removal of the school, however, is only a preliminary step in your policy of expansion. You consider that the college should be, to quote your own words, "thoroughly equipped as a central national institution in the proper sense of the term." I take this to mean that you wish to make education at the college available for Mohammedans from any part of India; and from some other remarks in your address I gather that you have abandoned or modified the policy which you formulated in 1909 of endeavouring to establish Mohammedan colleges in other provinces, working up to the B. A. and B. Sc. standards, and of making provision at Aligarh for post graduate studies. The question, however, touches rather closely on one of the issues in connection with the proposed University at Aligarh, and for that reason I shall not pursue it further at present. In any case what is actually happening is that students are flocking to you from all over India and even from beyond its borders. You cannot possibly take in all who ask for admission, as the numbers would be incompatible with either proper hygiene or proper teaching. I presume also that you cannot even now keep your classes down to 45, the figure which you desired to fix, and perfectly rightly, as a maximum in 1909. This being so, your desire to expand your numbers and to limit your classes points, in your opinion, to no other possible course than the one you mention, namely, the foundation of another college. This courageous conclusion raises large and important questions which I shall be very glad to consider with you in detail. It would be premature for me to say more at present than that you may count on the continuance of that benevolent interest and ready help which the Government of these provinces have always shown in whatever sound and useful project you may place before them. There are certain minor points in your address, as well as certain matters of detail which crossed my mind when I was inspecting the college, on which I hope to have an opportunity of private consultation with the Trustees. I will conclude this portion of my reply by expressing my sincere gratification that you are taking up the question of female education. I am sure that in time you will find the labours of your college incomplete for the well-being of your community, unless you are able to supplement them by provision for better education and better medical aid to those members of your race whose destiny it is to become the mothers of the future generation.

Now, gentlemen, I come to matters of a different moment, to the matters which have been chiefly instrumental in bringing me to Aligarh to-day. It had originally been my intention to visit the college at leisure in the course of a regular tour in this part of the provinces later in the season. But, since I took up my office in September last, I have been hearing a great deal about the college, both from its friends and from its critics, in connection more especially with the wave of deep feeling which is passing over the Mohammedan world to-day. What I heard left me, both as patron of the college and as a warm friend of the Indian Mohammedans, no option but to come here without further delay to consult with you—representatives of Mohammedan thought in these provinces—and to offer you whatever help and advice are at my command. I knew and revered the great Syed, that noble and far-seeing patriot whose spirit is with us here. I knew and received in my earlier days no small kindness from many of his personal friends and chosen companions, such as the venerable Maulvi Zain-ul-Abidin, who have long since passed into rest. I have watched and worked with hundreds of Aligarh students. I have had many anxious consultations with those who held Aligarh dear and who fear that all is not well with her. I can thus claim some first-hand knowledge not only of the hopes and purposes of the wise men of the past, but also of the influence which your college is having on the life and character of your community. And this knowledge has begotten at once affection and alarm; affection for the ideals which Sir Syed Ahmad bequeathed to you, alarm at the dangers by which these ideals are jeopardized. I see these dangers; and I feel that I should be no patron of your college but an incubus, no friend of your community but an enemy in disguise, if I failed to tell you frankly where, in my opinion, the dangers lie, and where I look for the remedies. Whether you take my advice or not rests with you. I cannot take over your responsibilities, but my offer of help is disinterested and sincere.

Trustees, all who know Islam know the suffering of their hearts to-day. It would be wrong for me to discuss the causes of that suffering here; with admirable restraint you have refrained from any reference to it in your address. But this much you will let me say, that the British Government in India are no callous observers of her distress. The people of Islam are a proud people. They are proud of that great medieval empire which, starting in a little valley among the sands of Arabia, grew until it challenged the mighty power of Europe itself. They are proud of the civilization and literature with which Arabia endowed the world. They are proud of the ancient

glories of Cordova and Damascus and Cairo. They are proud of the beautiful city on the Golden Horn, which was wrested from the Byzantine Emperors four and a half centuries ago, and which ever since has been the centre of Mohammedan sovereignty and its faith. For us British, the pride which we have in our own history gives us a fellow-feeling with the pride of Islam. And now that your pride is velled in pain, our sympathy follows you silently but none the less sincerely. We hope with you that the worst is past. We ask you to turn your eyes to the bright gleams that irradiate the darkness of the last few months. Look at the patient heroism of the Turkish troops amid their terrible privations, shortage of clothing, want of food, ravages of disease. Look at their unflinching courage in battle, their splendid coolness in retreat. Let me read you the following tribute from the War Correspondent of the *Times* with Nazim Pasha's Army. Writing of the gigantic battle of Lule Burgas, he says:—

"I was much interested by the way the Turkish supports moved into position. Wave after wave, in loosely out-shaken lines, they worked with callous movement up to the position and then took cover to form firing lines. Men dropped here and there, but there was no checking and no confusion. It was a methodical facing of death."

"At one o'clock in the afternoon Torgut Shovket had withdrawn his guns and dissipated the strength he had collected for a counter-stroke. In ten minutes the guns were clear excepting those left in position, which held on gallantly; then the division began to fall back."

"It seemed as if the Bulgarian gunners had been expecting it. From under cover the Bulgarian guns opened on the concentrated Turks in a furious blast. In all my long experience of the miserable scene of war I have seen nothing finer than the retirement of the Turkish infantry. Just as the men sauntered into action, so did they saunter out beneath this scathing punishment."

"There was no mass formation in the retirement; it seemed as if suddenly the whole downland had become peopled with men in hundreds, but they were all shaken out in a wonderful extension and seemed to care nothing for the rain of metal which swept down upon them. Slowly, deliberately, and with indomitable dignity the Turkish infantry retired, and we retired therewith. Already we were far from the line of communications whereby the story of their bravery could be transmitted."

Surely a race that produces a soldiery of whom this can be written is a race to be still proud of, a race which, under wise and enlightened guidance, has yet a glorious future before it.

The recent tribulations of Islam, however, have another and deeper message for the Mohammedans of India. It is this message to which I now ask your earnest attention. If the misfortunes of Persia, and the calamities of Turkey have taught us anything, they teach us that a nation cannot live on prestige, on tradition, on memories of past glory. The fierce competition of modern life brushes these aside and yields the palm of success to strength and efficiency alone; to strength which is moral as well as material, to efficiency of mind as well as of body. It is these qualities alone that can save Islam; and the first duty of Islam is to reach after them, laying aside its regrets and forgetting its wounded pride. It is the business of every true Mohammedan, not to whine or talk large or fly into ineffective tirades on paper, but to play the man, to close up the ranks, to cease from wasteful dissension, to put down extravagance, and, above all, to prevent the weakness of the present generation from infecting the young, and to give them a clearer vision of duty and a better chance in life than their fathers inherited. The opportunity of you Mohammedans in India, as your address truly says, is unique. You are sheltered from external aggression under the Crown of England. It requires no devastating revolution for you to enter on the path of reform. The way is open and the hand of encouragement is on your shoulder. Progress may be slow in your day, but you can at least clear the course for your sons and save them from some of the mortal calamities which you have had to suffer. That then is what I ask you to do through the agency of this great college, and I will now explain how you can do it. You must bear with me if you do not always like what I am going to say. I speak to you not as a flatterer but as a friend.

In the first place, I appeal to the Trustees, both present and absent, to set the rising generation an example of union. I hear constantly of two schools of thought among politically-minded Mohammedans. They are described as Ahmadiyya divided; but more careful analysis shows them, only to be, on the one hand, the school of years, on the other the school of youth. It is a feeling and not a real distinction. Those of us who are old were once younger than you are young will soon, also, be old. Time will shape little or no difference. I have no wish, however, to minimize them. The ferment of new ideas fills young minds with impatience against the old.

ration of their elders. The elders suspect and dislike the eager and, as they often think, superficial enthusiasms of the young. But nowhere, far less in the government of the college, is there room for two schools of divergent policy on such lines. You elder men need the warming zeal of your junior colleagues. You younger men need the practical wisdom and experience of your seniors. I beseech the elder men patiently to guide and direct the energies of the others; I beseech the younger men to be tolerant of restraint, to weigh their words, and to show that respect for age which all religion inculcates. Settle your differences with dignity, maintain each other's honor, and present a united front in dealing with the students so as to discourage and suppress the spirit of petulance and irreverence which is one of the greatest dangers to their young lives. United you will stand; divided you must sooner or later fall. And is the decay of Aligarh a price which should be paid for your dissension?

In the second place, as you hope for the well-being of Aligarh, I ask you to remember the guiding principle which must determine the relations between the boys and their instructors. You well know what your religion teaches to be the duty of the learner to his teacher. Unless that duty is enforced, the greater part of education is in vain. I advise you, therefore, with a feeling of the deepest conviction to support the authority of the college staff. You must either trust them wholly or not at all. If they do not command your confidence I look to you to tell me so and to convince me of the reason; if they do command your confidence give it to them in the fullest measure, for only thus will you secure two conditions without which your labours are in vain. On the one hand you cannot expect your professors to work wholeheartedly if they are either subject to public attack or feel that they have not your authority behind them. In teaching enthusiasm is everything; and you cannot be served with enthusiasm unless you in turn show generous trust. On the other hand you must get the boys' minds securely attached to teachers. They must, if they are to work without distraction, regard their teachers in the light of parents and their decisions as final. Hence I would urge on you the importance of discipline, a discipline unfettered by personal considerations or mistaken sentiments. I understand from Mr. Towle that you have delegated full disciplinary powers to him. I cannot too highly praise your wisdom in doing so. Resist all temptation to whittle his authority away. Let him be a despot, for I am sure that he will be a benevolent despot. Avoid disparagement and needless interference, which only hurt the susceptibilities of the staff and tend to alienate their sympathies from the great work in which you are all partners.

In the third and last place I appeal to you on behalf of the students. I ask you to set your faces resolutely against everything which distracts or deters them from their work. Their work is growth, mental and physical; and it is your duty to protect their bodies from avoidable disease and their minds from avoidable excitement. Every moment of their life at college is precious; and every hour that is lost in illness or in mental worry is a check to their development and a handicap in later life. Think then constantly of their bodily health; take the best advice about sanitation; see that their food is good and their clothing adequate; encourage habits of hygiene and self-respect. Think also and at all times of their mental health. Keep sensation and excitement out of the college so far as you can. I do not say, keep the students from politics, for thoughtful young minds cannot be prevented from turning to questions of burning moment in the outer world; but keep politics and controversy in their proper place as subjects for the debating society or table talk. Do not let them get an ascendancy which upsets the nerves and unsettles the mind at the most critical period of life. Let me hear, I pray you, no more about nights of mourning and days of fasting which your religion does not enforce. If these high spirited and generous lads are to grow into strong and useful men, their bodies must be fed and their minds nurtured. Trouble and sacrifice will come soon enough when the mind is tampered and the body set. Bring them into the young life before their time, and you do a great disservice to those who need your special care.

Gentlemen, I have done. I have made a threefold claim upon your loyalty to the ideals of the great Saiyed and to the college which you hold in trust. I have asked that concord and good feeling should dwell among yourselves; that the teaching staff should have your cordial support; and that the students should be left free to enjoy, in health of body and peace of mind, the happiest years of their lives. With you more than with any other single group of men lies the future of Islam in India. Treat this college as right lies, and your community will grow in influence and power. Let it go down hill, and you will ruin one of the noblest educational experiments in modern India and eternally discredit your community. Which is to be? You are all here, teachers, professors and students, teachers and taught! I appeal to you all this afternoon. The lamp is in your hands; and in your hands I leave it, with every confidence that wisdom and right will prevail.

TETE A TETE



WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Hon. the Raja of

A Heart-Rending Appeal.

Mahmudabad:—"We are all aware that in the war in which Turkey and the allies are involved an armistice has now been proclaimed and the terms of peace are being considered. Let us all hope that the war has practically come to an end, and that further bloodshed will be averted. If that is happily so, there will be no further addition to the number of the wounded, and the work with which the Red Crescent Society is immediately concerned will soon come to a close. But there has arisen in an acute form the problem of relieving the widows and orphans of those who have been slain and the refugees who have been obliged to take shelter within the walls of Constantinople from numerous places. Their number must be large and their sufferings intense. The following telegram from His Highness the Aga Khan to me indicates the gravity of the situation:—"According to all accounts from independent sources, apart from Red Crescent work, terrible, unheard-of suffering amongst Moslem refugees. Thousands of women and children dying of cold and hunger. Terrible calamity for Islam and humanity. Thousands of innocent little ones daily shivering to death. Pray you at once organise meetings throughout Northern India and Bengal. Appeal to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal, also to His Highness and nobles of Hyderabad. Kindly organise house to house visits everywhere and send money collected telegraphically to the Right Hon. Mr. Amir Ali who will forward to Constantinople at once for relief of refugees, orphans and widows. Appeal to all Moslems, to all human beings. For God's sake, for sake of Prophet, do not let thousands of Moslems daily die for want of help. See what Russian public subscription has done for Balkan sufferings. Now or never time for help. Am broken-hearted to see terrible sufferings. Help. To my Islamic brethren and to all my countrymen I appeal in the name of humanity to rise to the occasion, and to extend their helping hand by contributing their mite for the alleviation of the painful suffering of their fellow creatures abroad." The warmth and earnestness with which the people have hitherto responded is gratifying indeed, but the seriousness of the situation demands sacrifice, strenuous efforts and arduous work in a still greater degree. I have no doubt that my countrymen will readily and generously respond to this pathetic cry for relief, and I trust that the members of our community will organize local and house to house collections in every town and village. It is immaterial whether the money so collected is sent to the Right Hon. Mr. Amir Ali or to the Prime Minister in Constantinople, but the object should be clearly specified. I am doing and will do all that lies in my power in furtherance of the noble cause and will shortly organize a tour of visits to important places throughout India." We need hardly add any words of our own. The appeal of H. H. the Aga Khan should suffice to move a heart of flint. The decision of the Hon. the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad to visit different parts of the country for raising funds is the only way in which a leader of his influence and position can meet the supreme call of duty and faith. Will not other Moslems of weight and influence imitate this noble example and cheerfully bear a little inconvenience and trouble for the sake of Islam?

The *pourparlers* between the Bulgarian and the Turkish delegates ended on the 3rd instant, and the conditions of the armistice have been signed. The Turkish terms, according to the London reports, include the continuance of the armistice during the whole period of peace negotiations and the granting of most extensive facilities for re-victualing all the Turkish besieged fortresses and

detached forces. Sofia, however, reported that the conditions of the armistice were that, while the belligerent armies remained in their present position, besieged fortresses should not be re-visited. The latter condition has not been confirmed and appears to have been the usual Sofia bluff. On the face of it any such condition would be unthinkable, for, unless the besieged Turkish garrisons in Adrianople and Soutari are plentifully supplied with provisions, they might be starved into surrender even before the peace negotiations formally open in London on the 13th instant. We are sure the Turkish delegates must have weighed this point most carefully before agreeing to the conditions of the armistice. Before the *pourparlés* were entered upon, Sofia had announced the firm resolve of the allies to insist on the surrender of Adrianople and Soutari and even the abandonment of the Tchataldja lines by Turkish troops as the preliminary conditions for an armistice. This attitude, however, soon gave place to a more complaisant frame of mind. The Turkish army, though driven back, has not yet been altogether beaten or destroyed. The strength of the Turkish defence at Tchataldja soon brought home to the Bulgarians the hopeless nature of their task. The arrival of the Turkish reinforcements from Asia Minor and the marvellously rapid reformation of a strong and determined army, lacking nothing in discipline and morale, have been more compelling arguments in shaping the Bulgarian attitude than the aspirations of Tsar Ferdinand or the wishes of his allies. Bulgaria and Servia have both been drained of their manhood. But even apart from that, they have almost touched the limits of their resources and cannot continue the campaign much longer. The position of Turkey has been, on the contrary, improving every day. Her resources are not yet exhausted and she needs nothing but time to concentrate, at the most vital point, the scattered forces of an extensive empire. It is, in fact, due to the force of these circumstances that the Turks have secured the most favourable terms from the Bulgarian delegates. The apparent resentment of Greece and her reluctance to sign the armistice accepted by her allies are significant. We think, however, she has already realised the ruse has failed. She also, we are sure, realises the danger of standing aloof and thus impairing the strength of the Confederacy in the diplomatic manoeuvrings that are to precede the final settlement. The coming peace negotiations may end in agreement and a satisfactory solution may be reached. The conditions of peace will, however, have to undergo some revision at the hands of the great Powers if they agree to act in concert. We trust Turkey will not accept any terms humiliating to her honour and dignity and designed to end her role in Europe. There is no reason to suppose that she has lost all hope of being able to defend her honour and her territory. The greatest danger that threatens her is not the Confederacy but the sentimental quacks who love to talk freedom and justice from high places at her expense.

In spite of the optimism of the latest messages the conflict between the diplomatic and the military standpoints is far from removed and still continues to endanger the situation in Europe. Since the declaration of Albanian independence and the decisive and energetic attitude adopted by Austria in regard to the Serbian pretensions to a port on the Adriatic, the Serbian newspaper have no doubt grown less assertive and belligerent. The sudden change of tone is, perhaps, due to some Muscovite hint or remonstrance. The Serb, drunk with knowledge and the wine of success, began to indulge in proud and glorious soliloquies about his future and to snap his fingers at the world. The Triple Alliance looked on silently and Russia laughed in her sleeves. There were, however, taking place at the time far-reaching consultations in Vienna, Rome and Berlin, in which the voice of Bukharest was accorded a welcome hearing. As a result of these consultations, the predominant partner of the Alliance has stepped forth in shining armour and proclaimed his resolve to prevent any outsiders from troubling his friends or menacing their legitimate interests. The speech of the German Chancellor lacks nothing in clearness of meaning, and it was natural that it should have caused a serious flutter in the diplomatic dovecotes in Paris and St. Petersburg. Now that the attitude of Austria and her allies has been set forth with courageous frankness, the danger of the situation has ceased to be vague. The menace lies in the conflict that is supposed to exist between the Austrian views and the Serbian ambitions. The task of diplomacy is to find out a mutually satisfactory solution of the problem. Much, however, will depend on the nature of the peace terms that the allies succeed in securing from Turkey. The seeming defection of Greece is a calculated ruse, though it can hardly affect Turkish attitude and may considerably weaken the strength of the allies' position. The growth of serious differences amongst the allies themselves is not an unlikely contingency. A mutual quarrel about the division of the spoils will end the Confederacy and probably leave behind no spoils to divide. The decisive word will, in the last resort, lie with Russia. It was on the strength of Muscovite assurances that the Confederacy entered on its war of aggression. It will largely

be in accordance with Muscovite wishes that it will shape its conduct in the concluding stages of the war. The Russian attitude is bound to be uncompromising if she feels sure of M. Poincaré and Sir Edward Grey. There can be no question as to the abject subservience of France to the Russian will. Sir Edward Grey, though mortally afraid of offending Muscovite susceptibilities, is at times incalculable. The peace negotiations will be conducted in London under the shadow of the proposed conference of the Ambassadors of the great Powers. The issues are weighty and complex and no one can safely predict whether they will be decided through peaceful diplomacy or the sword. One thing, however, is certain. The interests of Turkey are at this juncture bound up to a large extent with the interests of Austria. The Triple Entente has practically delivered a unanimous verdict against the existence of Turkey in Europe. It would, we presume, be owing to the attitude of the Triple Alliance if she finds herself treated with some consideration in the coming settlement. Her "friends" will, of course, be never sparing of "advice," but we trust it will not be of the kind that Sir Edward Grey on a certain memorable occasion tendered to Persia.

When King Ferdinand and his allies decided to exhort the Christian hordes to battle in the name of the Cross, they must have no doubt calculated the effect of their astute war-cry to a nicety. With a

view to open the floodgates of murderous passions in the Balkans no better cry could have been devised. The mask of the "liberator" was worn simply to play up to the cant of gushing European liberalism. It was, however, as Crusaders that the leaders of the Confederacy could hope to evoke in a semi-barbarous and priest-ridden peasantry that desperate frenzy of feeling without which they could not dare to face the Turk. The maddened hosts of fanatics have overrun Macedonia and Thracian and the "freedom" of oppressed Christians is being won through rapine and massacre. Reuter says that Macedonia is drenched in blood; and, as if to mitigate the shame and horror of the outrages committed by Christian armies, the message rounds off with what is perhaps intended as an apology. The Mussalmans, we are told, are also taking part in the outrages. We may presume King Ferdinand's "Crusaders" are not massacring the followers of the Cross. Macedonia has been drenched in Moslem blood and it needs a wide stretch of the imagination to conceive that the victims of a brutal and blood-thirsty soldiery are numerous and powerful enough to retaliate. False rumours about the slaughter of Christians had early begun to circulate in the European press, for the Confederacy wanted to prepare some sort of "moral" atmosphere for their shambles. The extermination of the Moslems in European Turkey seems to have been systematically organised. The Bulgarians and the Servians have left in their trail smoking villages and hecatombs of innocent victims. We had briefly noted in our last what an eyewitness had observed of the Serbian methods. The last mail has brought overwhelming testimony which brands King Peter's "chivalrous army" as a pack of cowardly assassins. The war correspondent of the Copenhagen Journal, *Riget*, sent to his paper a message from Uskub via Selmin in which he indicts Serbian warfare in Macedonia as "barbarous" and "murderous." The Servians, he says, are behaving towards the Albanians with the utmost severity. Small detachments go out almost every day from Uskub into the outlying country, burning down villages and massacring the population. The correspondent likens these expeditions to "man-hunts," and declares that a Serbian officer boasted to him of having with his own hand killed nine Albanians in one day. On one spot no fewer than 86 Albanians were shot in a row because they were found in possession of arms. Montenegro has not been lagging behind her allies in this respect and has been wreaking its spite by regularly atrocious methods. The Cattaro correspondent of the *Vienna Reichspost*, describing the melancholy condition in the Tuzi hospital, says:—"In a part of the hospital, carefully guarded by soldiers, lie ten Turks whose noses have been cut off by Montenegrin soldiers. It would be useless to deny this fact, since it has been possible, in spite of all measures of precaution, to take a photograph of the mutilated inmates of this ward." Comment is superfluous. Thus, it would seem, "a godless pandemonium, branded by Gladstone's immortal words" is being ended and a harassed and oppressed land prepared for the advent of "the reign of Christ."

If conquest were as easy and simple as affair as an "annexation" vote by hysterical parliamentarians, Lybia should now be Italian and proud of owning allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel who had fired the imagination of his

people with fond prophecies about the new imperial destiny of the descendants of Scipio. The progress of his "magnificent army" has, however, to be reinforced by the undoubtedly subtle and pliable wit of his Ministers, and he has succeeded in turning the Peace into a victory by methods more cunning than valiant. The Treaty of Peace has

not, however, brought the effective possession of Libya any nearer than it was when His Italian Majesty had signed his famous Decree of Annexation. The process of disillusionment has set in rather sooner than was expected. The romance has completely worn off the glorious vision that set aflame Jingo patriotism and moved the frenzy of Italian mobs. The attitude of the Tripolitan Arabs has proved a shattering reality. The Italian populace is for the first time beginning to see the naked steel of hostile bayonets through the vanishing splendours of the dream. The *Egyptian Gazette* remarks that the treaty of peace is accepted as a political necessity, imposed chiefly by Italy's relations with her ally, Austria-Hungary. While the official and semi-official Press lauds the provisions of the treaty, the independent journals criticise them severely. Specially noticeable is the opposition of the unofficial Clerical newspapers like the *Momento*, of Turin, which writes: "We regard this peace with real sorrow. It is not the logical and dignified consequence of our war. The country feels this profoundly, and we with it." On the other hand, the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, considers that "Italy, having embarked with incredible levity upon an enterprise of which she had never estimated the difficulties, gets out of it in the best possible manner." It will be remembered that the Clerical party was specially zealous for the war, and it is remarkable that a very well-informed foreign diplomatist in Rome received the first news of the signature of peace from the Vatican several hours before it was generally known. Signor Barzani, a Deputy who is a specialist on foreign politics and, though nominally a Republican, was in favour of the war, was interviewed by the *Gionale d'Italia* on the peace. The Deputy stated that he did not know whether, after reading the terms of peace, he was one of the victors or one of the vanquished. He pointed out that Italy, after signing the peace, held only 300 kilometres (187½ miles) of coast, and had penetrated little more than 10 kilometres (6½ miles) inland, so that perhaps she could not ask for much better terms. The numerous Italians expelled from Turkey also ask why no claim was made on Turkey for compensation to them. Several of them consider that the treaty will lessen Italian prestige in the Levant, especially as the Sultan is to have a representative in Libya. It is also asked why Turkey should not pay for the cost of the maintenance of the Turkish prisoners, so generously and even luxuriously treated. All this is very prudent if not very fine. It only remains to be seen how the "Annexation" Decree is put into force. The Tripolitan Arabs are organising the government of their country on the basis of the autonomy conferred by the Sultan. They have sworn to maintain the independence and integrity of their fatherland and many of the Turkish comrades have thrown in their lot with them. There are many acute observers of the situation who think Italy will at length solve the difficulty by imitating the Turks, i. e., by "conferring" autonomy on the "annexed" provinces.

In a recent issue we appealed to our readers to contribute what little

The Arnold Release Fund.

they could towards the fund opened by a committee of gentlemen in Hongkong with a view to lend financial help in securing the release of Mr. Arnold. We are, however, sorry to note that little response has so far been made to our appeal. We are aware matters of very engrossing and anxious nature at present engage the attention of the Mussalmans, but we are confident they will not, even in their most trying hour, forget that they owe some duty to Mr. Arnold. Donations towards the Fund may be sent direct to the Treasurer, Mr. Ahmed Moolah Dawood, of Messrs. Moolah Dawood, Sons & Co., 28, Marshfield Street, Rangoon, and not to Mr. C. T. Wood, as we announced previously. We may also state that we have opened a separate fund for the purpose with a view to collect contributions from the readers of the *Comrade* and others who may send their donations to us. The money received by us will be regularly acknowledged and sent to the Arnold Fund Committee, Rangoon. For the present we have only to announce the following donations:—

The <i>Comrade</i> ...	...	Rs.	100	0	0
A Muslim Sympathiser ...	...	"	5	0	0
TOTAL ...	...	"	105	0	0

El-Alam, the sole remaining organ of the Egyptian Nationalists, was suppressed in the beginning of November in consequence of an article headed "Opinion of the Nationalist Leader on the Present War." The article in question is alleged to have been a violent attack on the Ottoman Government, and contained the opinion that the Christian States had come to an agreement to turn the Moslem Turks out of Europe. It concluded, we are told, by holding Kamil Pasha and Nazim Pasha responsible for the reverses of the Turkish army. *El-Alam* is the fourth of the Nationalist journals suppressed during the past thirteen months. The others were (1) the *Al-Nasr*, suppressed on the 6th October, 1911, (2) the *Al-Fatah*, on the 9th April, 1912, and (3) the *Al-Zawa*, on the 12 September, 1912. The Daily correspondent of the *Pioneer*, that

never-failing "friend" of the Egyptian Nationalists, is much concerned at their plight and remarks that "what the Nationalist Party will do now no one knows. Another organ it can not obtain, as the Press Law expressly forbids such a step." We do not know what the Egyptian Press Law lays down for such cases, or whether it has been specially designed to prevent the growth of Nationalist journalism. If the correspondent means that no Egyptian holding Nationalist views would be permitted to start a journal, then we may well ask with the glib correspondent "what the Nationalists would do." Perhaps Lord Kitchener has considered the bearing of every possible answer to this question. As far as we know different answers have been attempted in different countries, and in no single case has the answer been found satisfactory to those who "crown their efforts at pacifying political agitations" by effectually gagging inconvenient or unwelcome criticism. The disappearance of *El-Alam* will not mean death to the Nationalist cause if indeed that cause is just and represents the hopes and aspirations of the best Egyptian patriots.

The Hon. Secretary of the All-India Moslem League writes:—"It has been decided by a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League to postpone for the time being the annual sessions of the League fixed for the

30th and 31st December; but as there are several important questions awaiting solution, it would be inexpedient to postpone their consideration indefinitely, and a meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League will, therefore, be held at 11 A. M. on the 31st December, 1912, in the Qaisar Bagh Baradari, Lucknow, to discuss them." He, therefore, requests the members of the Council to be present at the meeting, as the questions to be discussed will be very important. Those members of the League who do not belong to the Council may also attend, provided they give the Hon. Secretary due notice of their intention to do so before the 25th instant. The Hon. Secretary further informs us that the Council will have, among other matters, (1) to consider the draft of the Rules and Regulations, as prepared by the Honorary Secretary; (2) to consider a Note on the Public Service question, prepared by the Honorary Secretary for submission to the Government and the Public Service Commission; (3) to consider the advisability of starting an independent organisation under the auspices of the All-India Moslem League to raise subscriptions for the relief of Turkish widows and orphans, or to supplement the efforts of the Hon. the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad, indicated in his recent appeal; (4) to discuss our present political situation, with special reference to recent events in the Moslem world, our relations with the Hindus, and other allied questions; and (5) to discuss the desirability of placing a definite political ideal before the community. The Hon. Secretary adds that the meeting will be of a consultative character. We are glad the Hon. Secretary is aware that there are several important questions awaiting solution and that it would be inexpedient to postpone consideration of them. We doubt, however, if a meeting of the Council—and that, too, of a "consultative character"—will be of a very great use. We absolutely fail to see why the League itself should not meet. The situation demands complete, unwavering resolve and speedy action on the part of the community. We hope all the members of the League will try to meet at Lucknow not merely to "consult" but to resolve and to act.

Nothing, we are sure, is so distasteful to those in charge of newspapers as to have to offer apologies for their delays. However convincing and adequate the reasons may be, delays are very

naturally and properly disliked; and proprietors or editors can hardly feel comfortable in such cases even though they receive, in abundant measure, the sympathy and indulgence of the public they cater for. It has been extremely painful to us that the *Comrade* has not been able to maintain the punctuality that characterised it before its transfer to Delhi. We have explained the reasons more than once and need not repeat them again. We have spared no effort or expense in order to remove the enormous difficulties we have had to face. Things have at last been got into a fairly workable order, but the delay of some days that occurred at the start has persisted week after week. We need hardly say that we never shrink from any amount of extra toil to attain punctuality in the date of issue, but the anxious days through which the world of Islam is passing, have multiplied our duties a good deal and the calls on our time and energy have recently been varied and great. The only possible way to get rid of the initial handicap that still delays the weekly issue of the *Comrade* has, therefore, seemed to us to combine, for once only, two numbers into one and to issue the combined number punctually on the fixed date. There has, therefore, been no issue of the *Comrade* on the 7th December, and in stead we are sending out this number consisting of thirty-two pages on Saturday, the 14th December. We trust our readers will excuse us for our past sins and we may confidently hope that the *Comrade* will henceforth continue to appear with unbroken punctuality.

We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from "A Moslem Lady" which is in itself a notable example of how the present crisis in the history of Islam has led all thinking Moslems to ask themselves if "the heavy misfortunes of Mohammedan nations can ever be retrieved." The question is very complex as well as, in all conscience, very urgent. Our correspondent has apparently devoted to its consideration patient study and thought and has come to the conclusion that "the root-cause which has mainly brought about the degeneracy of Mohammedan nations" is the low and helpless condition of Moslem women. Ignorance and incompetence of Moslem women very vitally affects the social efficiency of Moslem communities everywhere in the world. In any scheme of social reconstruction woman's position will have to be carefully considered and fixed and the utmost opportunities placed within her reach to enable her to exercise her due influence in social life. She has to be educated. Within well-defined limits she has to be emancipated. She has, above all, to be enfranchised as an independent personality in the economic sphere as well. Her present condition and status are assuredly a great handicap to her as indeed to every new generation that comes to life under her training and care. But "the root cause of the degeneration of Mohammedan nations" lies elsewhere. Mr. Garvin attributes the failure of the Turks to the degeneration and ignorance of Turkish women. Mr. Garvin is a tremendously clever journalist and knows how to spin his paragraphs. But even Mr. Garvin himself will be the last person to claim more than a journalist's acquaintance with the sociological conditions of Islam. We do not at all minimise the importance of the woman's problem in Moslem society and we sympathise with much that our correspondent thinks and feels. It is, however, a part of the larger problem that the Moslem world has got to solve, the problem, that is to say, of finding out the true basis for social reconstruction. It is at root a question of ideals. Woman like man is but a part of the machinery with which social experiments are conducted. The real thing that matters is the goal. Have the Moslem communities any goal in sight to-day? That is the question.

THE HON. SECRETARY of the Reception Committee informs us that the twenty-sixth annual session of the All-India Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference will be held in the Kaiserbagh Baradari at Lucknow on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of December 1912, when many important educational questions affecting the Mussalmans of India, including those relating to the proposed Moslem University, will be discussed. Major Syed Hasau Bilgrami, I. M. S. (retired), has been elected to preside. The Reception Committee has undertaken to make all necessary arrangements for the board and lodging of the members of the Conference and cordially invites all the members to Lucknow to attend the session.

THE HON. SIR JAMES MESTON paid his first visit as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces to the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, on the 1th instant. He received an address of welcome from the Trustees of the College which dwelt on the aims and ideals of the institution, its past history and present needs. His Honour's reply was a remarkable utterance in many ways. Both the address and the reply are published elsewhere. Sir James Meston said that it had originally been his intention to visit the college at leisure in the course of a regular tour. "But, since I took up my office in September last, I have been hearing a great deal about the college, both from its friends and from its critics... What I heard left me, both as patron of this college and as a warm friend of the Indian Mohammedans, no option but to come here without further delay to consult with you, representatives of Mohammedan thought in these provinces, and to offer you whatever help and advice are at my command." Sir James went on to refer to matters of the greatest concern to the Trustees, the staff and the students alike, emphasised the points that needed the most anxious consideration of the governing body and gave his advice on those points in a spirit of evident candour and sympathy. The matters dealt with in the latter portion of His Honour's speech have a vital bearing on the welfare of the college. Those, however, who know Aligarh intimately know as well how complex these matters are and would hesitate to form a hasty opinion. One must obviously study them with patient care if a right solution of the difficulties is to be reached. Sir James Meston did not conceal his anxiety in certain respects about the future of the college. We hope to examine in detail in our next how far His Honour's fears are justified and what the real troubles and anxieties of Aligarh are.

The Comrade.

The Defeat of the Turk.

II.

EVENTS that decide the fate of nations and let loose new currents in history are but imperfectly apprehended at their birth. The sense of change, of catastrophe, of irrevocable fate overwhelms the spectator and his mind wanders dazedly through a multitude of loose impressions. It is exceedingly difficult for him in the rush and fury of the moment to disentangle the essential from a confounding mass of accidents. He can rarely help mistaking the consequence for the cause. Such errors are natural, almost inevitable. One can hardly escape the spell of the most obvious and the most glaring when one sees big, terrifying episodes taking place in human affairs. Even if the Balkan war were a trivial military issue, the peculiar character of the combatants would have still sufficed to rouse the entire dramatic sense of the world. As it is, the struggle has brought about one of the greatest crises in modern history, and the wide issues it involves, the forces it has set to work, its motives, its cries, its passions and its possible results form a theme of baffling range and complexity, a picture of vast scale, of startling colour, of varied emotion on the canvas of history. Its most outstanding features have been the rapidity and decisiveness with which the Balkan allies have so far overcome the military resistance of the Turk. The fact has astounded many and surprised all. Its possible consequences involve the destiny of millions, and have already plunged Europe into the deepest anxiety and fear. Naturally enough, every observer with a gift of expression has marked his sense of the fateful drama in letters of flame and has sought to account with disconcerting ease and assurance for the military failure of the Turk. Numerous theories and explanations have been set afloat in hot haste, and they vary as much as the angles of vision of the theorists. Almost all these intellectual efforts seem to us to be superficial and inadequate. Some of them are bold and adventurous, all of them carry an air of engaging plausibility and interest about them, very few, indeed, go beneath the surface and dive into the very roots of things. The failure of the Turk in the Balkan struggle is a startling, an overwhelming fact. Let us, by all means, concede it. None of the explanations that the European observers and critics have offered are satisfactory and full. The real causes are not exactly those that have so far supplied its most tremendous headlines to the Press of Europe.

We had summarised in our last many of the impressions of some of the war correspondents with the Turkish army and given in detail the causes to which they ascribe Turkish defeats. Those causes may be summed up in a single phrase—military inefficiency. This, however, does not carry us very far. It does not require an expert eye to see that starving and loosely organized regiments, imperfectly drilled, under-officered, lacking competent leadership cannot be a reliable defence against a formidable adversary. Even a slight mistake in military detail may spell disaster. But military inefficiency cannot be a prime cause in itself. It is obviously a result of more general and deeper causes. A patriotic and intelligent Turk, smarting under the pain and humiliation of defeat, must be face to face to-day with a host of awkward doubts and questionings. He sees there has been something wrong with the Turkish army. Is it because there is something wrong with the Turk himself? Obviously enough, an inefficient army means an inefficient central government. Is this inefficiency deep-seated and incurable, a part of the national character? What are the causes responsible for this inefficiency? Are they so general that there can be no reasonable hope for the future of the race? These and similar questions inevitably suggest themselves as one tries to look beneath the events that have dealt such a terrible blow to the existence of the Turkish Empire in Europe.

Some writers in the European Press have attempted to find answers to these questions in a most dilatory fashion. These impressionist attempts merely tickle the fancy without elucidating the problem. Solutions have been offered from three distinct standpoints—cultural, political and psychological. To take the last standpoint, it has been suggested, for instance, that patriotism, as known to the Western mind, is non-existent in the Turkish character. The Committee of Union and Progress endeavoured to bring into existence a spirit of patriotism but failed signally. All the Committee could produce and did produce was a nationalist sentiment which limited itself to the securing of Turkish domination and a spurious form of "Pan-Islamism," which met with but a cold response beyond the Empire, because it was purely selfish and intended to establish Committee

control of the Islamic world. What formerly united Turkey was the Padishah, the Calif and the Faith. Such of the Turk's leaders as knew how to play upon these strings produced harmony—a united army, an unyielding endurance, and a confidence of success—which made the dull-minded but naturally brave Anatolian Turk a formidable foe on the field of battle. Abdul Hamid possessed the power and was learned in the art of playing upon these three strings, and it was this alone that made it possible for him to withstand, to a certain extent, the incessant pressure of the West. The rule of the Committee has robbed the Anatolian Turk of his few inspiring ideals. He does not understand and consequently hates the views and methods of the Committee leaders. The removal of Abdul Hamid shocked his sensibilities and shattered his ideal of the Calif. The early attitude of the Committee towards the present Sultan accentuated the general feeling of distrust. It was in a mood of doubt and distrust that the recruits from Anatolia were dragged from their fields. They were called to fight, not by a Calif they believe in, not by a Government they consider faithful to their traditions and their creed, but because a "Committee" had involved the country in war. Even so, had all gone well from the start the result would have been different. But from the outset the soldiers found themselves without their best friends in the army, the "Allaides" or ranker officers. The Redifs were the first to give way at Kirk Kilimah, chiefly because their officers were strangers to them—Young Turks with new ideas, and not the staunch Moslems the ranker officers were. Thus the once formidable Ottoman army is reduced to a mob of sullen, disobedient men, because the old ideals they held worth dying for have been robbed of their mystic value. The Padishah, the Calif and the Faith have been treated with scant respect by the Young Turks, and what the classes despise the masses will not venerate.

According to another reading of the situation, the Turkish failure is set down to the intellectual inferiority of the Turk and the general low level of culture that obtains in the race. It is argued that the days are now past when supreme human bravery and courage counted for everything, and everywhere in the world one sees that it is brains that count and not mere brute force. To-day, as ever, the Turks represent the finest type of fighting men in the world. "The Turkish peasant is simple, good and kind, he loves children and loves flowers. But once the religious fervour takes him and the call of war flows his blood, he becomes a savage, capable of ferocious deeds and filled with courage which death alone can destroy." But he is a fighter pure and simple and as such fights without intelligence, for the wave of civilisation which has spread to almost every part of the earth has left the Turk untouched. But the Serbians and Bulgarians are made of different calibre, for in these countries the past few years have witnessed a marvellous change in the learning and intelligence of the peoples. Not only are the Bulgarian and Serbian soldiers better equipped for war, armed with better weapons, supplied with better outfit, but, man for man, they are far superior in intelligence to their Turkish foes.

Yet another observer ascribes Turkish defeats to the inferiority of the Turkish morale. "In war," said Napoleon, "the moral is to the material as three to one." In what particular, then, does the moral of the Turks differ from that of their enemies? Not in the valour of the common soldier, says the observer. Not in faith or in zeal for his cause. Nizam and Redif are willing as ever to go hungry and ill-clad, so long as they have boots to march in and cartridges to slay the Gipsies withal. It is in their mental attitude towards their foes that they have proved themselves inferior to the peasant soldiers they despise. It is the disastrous over-confidence manifesting itself in "frantic boast and foolish word" which has forbidden them to make adequate provision for victory, and has laid them open to humiliation at the hands of those whom they have for centuries trampled underfoot. It is the pride which has always in military history gone before a fall, the consequences of which a military aristocracy will never learn to estimate. "It is the fault of the Prussians before Jena; of the Parisians who shouted 'a Berlin'; of the Russians in their contempt for the 'yellow dwarfs'; of the British before they were chastened by Nicholson's Neck, Colenso and Magersfontein." The Turks lack the moral qualities needed for efficiency in peace and war alike. Wealth cannot buy moral qualities, rather it is destructive of them. A little people and poor, which is willing for sacrifice, can stand in arms against the might of a great Empire. The Turks lack the spirit of sacrifice: sacrifice, not on the field of battle, but in the long-drawn preparation which makes a nation fit to win.

Summing up these arguments, we find that the failure of the Turks has been due, according to one observer, to the banal effect of the methods of the Committee of Union and Progress which have shattered the ideals that moved the Turkish people to face death bravely and unflinchingly in defence of their country; according to the other, to the inferior intelligence and lower cultural level of the Turks; according to the third, to the Turk's lack of the moral

qualities that are needed for success in modern life. Taken severally, each of the three arguments is only partially true, while they mutually destroy one another. If the Turk lacked inspiration he would not have fought with the valour and stubbornness to which almost every observer has borne ample testimony. Even if the old inspiration has been weakened, the authors of the Revolution need hardly be brought into requisition to explain the cause. The weakening of the force of old ideals must, in that case, be due to general intellectual and moral decadence of the race which the Committee of Union and Progress strove hard and manfully to arrest. The Young Turks committed many mistakes; one of them was that they readily believed that the political organisation of the spurious democracy of Western Europe would suit the true democracy of Islam. Another mistake was that they set themselves to the task of evolving common patriotism by completely enfranchising all the rebels in the heart of the Empire. It is difficult, however, to accuse them of having debased the ancient ideals of the people or robbed the spiritual and temporal symbols of the race of their virtue and inspiration.

The mentality of the Turkish masses is no doubt inferior to that of their more subtle neighbours in Europe. The causes are mainly historical. National organisation has remained almost exactly where it was ever since Mohammed the Conqueror entered Constantinople. Continued military success bred confidence which inevitably degenerated into indifference and neglect. While the Christian races in Europe grew in knowledge and power and organised social life for definite secular purposes, the Turk enjoyed little leisure to administer his empire in peace. A nation in arms can hardly evolve administrative efficiency or arrive at new ideals of social development. As a consequence, the Turk's greatest need, up till the end of the 18th century, was to maintain superiority in arms. His social needs remained primitive and his administrative methods simple and direct. His career as a soldier impoverished the social life of the people and indirectly affected even his military efficiency. Europe passed on from one complex stage of organisation to another. The social values underwent a vital change. National strength began to be measured in terms other than physical. The Turk with his old outlook, old organisation and old weapons found himself facing an entirely new and intractable world. Political troubles engrossed his energies and he failed to find powerful leaders who could have adapted the activities of the people to the varying needs of the times. Circumstances have made the Christian races of Europe more nimble-witted and more subtle in mind and feeling. The Turk has had to pay dearly for his simplicity and his inexperience. He is not, however, inferior in mental calibre. He has simply had no time to learn. A people that can feel a fine contempt for death and are moved to supremely heroic efforts by noble ideals are surely capable of the highest intellectual and moral development. The failure of the Turk has been grave and disastrous and may lead to incalculable results. But it has not been due to the innate decadence of the race. Political circumstances and historical accidents have profoundly affected the course of his general development. The social insufficiencies, the defects of mental training and the limitations of character may take long to cure. They are decidedly not incurable.

The defeat of the Turk has been due to national inefficiency as a whole. This inefficiency is the result of diverse causes which have long since been operating in the national life through the accidents of politics and history. The supreme need is the creation of a new environment. The Turkish masses furnish the most splendid material for the evolution of the type of personality that has come to be the dream of the Eugenicist and of those who swear by social efficiency. In physical stamina and grit, in courage and endurance, in habits of industry, in sustained zest for toil, in resolution and fortitude and in all that strength of character which imparts creative energy to human initiative and bends circumstances to human will, the real, unsophisticated Turk has no peer among the races of men. His dull, iron environment has dwarfed him. The enforced militarism of his career has paralysed his social energies and locked up the spirit of his personality. Nothing can prevent him from breaking through the inviolable bar of circumstance and rising once more to the giant stature of his early destiny. He does not require new ideals of life, duty and endeavour. The one thing that he needs is the new instrument. He has got to be equipped anew—intellectually. He must acquire new experience and learn to swim in the tides that wash the world to-day. His morality has been too artless for the problems with which he has had to deal. He has always been hit below the belt. He has often been a dupe of his own sense of moral fitness. Europe has readily taken full advantage of his simple moral texture while he himself has not wholly escaped the contagion of European vice. In a beautiful tribute to the Turk, which we reproduce elsewhere, M. Pierre Loti bewails the effect of Europe and its civilisation on the character of the Moslem races. "We take away from these believers," says M. Pierre Loti, "little by little their prayers. We impose upon these dreamers

enamoured of immobility our fruitless agitations, our rage for quickness, our alcohol, our scum and rubbish of humanity. Everywhere in our wake there follows instability, cupidity and despair." M. Loti, after illustrating the moral qualities of the Turks,—their modesty, their kindness, their veracity—concludes: "There among them, more than anywhere else, is uprightness and courage to be found. There among them is the last refuge of calm, respect, sobriety, silence, prayer. I think there is not a single Frenchman who has lived among them and has a heart but will ardently join me in the homage which I render them here, at this moment of supreme distress—a useless homage I know well, and, alas! that will be like the sorrowful wreaths which are deposited upon the tombs." We do not, however, share M. Loti's despair about the future. The Turk may have been defeated, but he is not dead. On the contrary, he contains within him abundant promise of a long and vigorous life. He represents in physical endowment the most efficient racial type. The sources of his moral inspiration have not yet run dry. The only thing he needs is to organise his life on the new intellectual plane and create the necessary environment for the evolution of a new personality. The need is equally shared by the whole world of Islam. How that need is to be met is a supremely important question. We hope to take it up for consideration soon.

The Departure of the Mission.

THE All-India Medical Mission leaves Bombay on the 15th instant for Constantinople. The event will remain in many respects memorable in the history of Moslem India. The sacrifice that the Mission represents in cash is modest; the undertaking was well within the powers of a vast community to organise; the motive and the need could not be more insistent—and yet, with all that, we may well excuse the organisers of the Mission if they feel a legitimate pride in what they have been able to accomplish. They had broached, in a tentative way, a novel scheme which might have altogether passed over the head of a community lacking initiative, enterprise and experience in handling matters of wider scope than those it had hitherto dealt with. They had a vague confidence in the strength of Moslem feeling in India for the troubles of Mussalmans abroad, but they had never seen that feeling put to actual test. They knew there would be widespread grief, deep mourning and incessant prayers in India if any other part of the Islamic world was involved in distress. But what they had never known and could never be sure of was the capacity of the Indian Moslems to rise to the height of one of the greatest crises in Islamic history, to bear its weight with courage and to concentrate their efforts on organising active help to meet the needs of the moment. The Mission that sails to-morrow from Bombay has, to a certain extent, released the character of the Indian Moslems as a community of practical and earnest men. More than that, it has, on a modest scale, shown them to be men not without the ability to will, to organise, to achieve. The Mission carries to the Moslems of Turkey a message of deep sympathy and good-will from Moslem India. In joy and in grief the heart of Islam beats in unison. But this is the first time in the history of Indian Mussalmans that their sympathies have taken shape as a humane and beneficent measure to relieve the sufferings of their brethren abroad who lie torn and bleeding. The moral value of this fact can hardly be over-estimated.

Those who have helped in the equipment and organisation of the Mission with money, thought or labour need, we are sure, no other reward than the satisfaction of feeling that they have done their duty. The enthusiasm of upwards of fifteen thousand Delhi Moslems who accompanied the members of the Mission all the way from the Jam'i Masjid to the railway station to bid them farewell may be gratifying as a testimony that the heart of Islam is alive. The real gratification would come when the Mission, after reaching its destination, proves of real service and fully accomplishes the work with which it has been entrusted. Its task is heavy, its responsibilities are heavier still. We have every reason to believe that every member of the Mission is inspired with the purest love of service, is fully alive to his duties and will prove worthy of the great trust that his community reposes in him.

The organisers of the Mission have had naturally to overcome many difficulties. As time was passing we were getting more and more anxious about the early departure of the Mission under the directorship of our valued fellow-citizen, Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari. It is, however, not an easy matter to explain to those who

are not conversant with the difficulties of organising such a Mission how difficult it really is. It has kept the director, the manager, and ourselves, and the whole of our staff, busy for many weeks and particularly during the last three weeks. Men had to be selected, uniforms had to be designed, ordered and fitted, passages arranged for at concession rates and booked, passports had to be applied for and, as a special concession, obtained from the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Delhi after offering paroles to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi of the identity of those—and they were legion—who had not brought certificates of identity from their District Magistrates. But all this that can be said in a dozen words or two kept the workers busy throughout the time that the Mission was being organised. Individual members of the Mission sometimes took as much as a day or two to themselves in making all the necessary arrangements for them. At the last moment it was discovered that some members of the Mission had no warm underclothing nor the wherewithal to purchase them, and a private fund had to be opened in order to secure the money for the purchase of these very necessary articles. Every member's baggage was inspected, superfluous clothing and useless articles of bedding, like *razais* and *lhuys*, rejected and blankets substituted. When all this was done the time of departure had to be arranged after requesting His Excellency the Viceroy to permit the members of the Mission to be presented to him. And only when all this had been arranged could we really say that the Mission was going to sail on a definite date. Even then at the last moment through a misunderstanding we were within an ace of losing the train by which the Mission had arranged to travel and about which information had been given to their friends at the various stations on the route. We could breathe freely at last when the train, carrying the members of the Mission, steamed out of Delhi amidst the cheers and prayers of thousands of Delhi Moslems.



Verse.

True Aim of Life.

"What am I? Why exist? Why cease to be?

Whether in death the eager-questioning Mind
A passport to eternal life shall find?"

Still dost thou ask of grim Eternity
Yon heavens that smile with sweet serenity
Vouchsafe no answer, and the Powers that bind
The soul to that in which it is confined
Preserve the secret of mortality!

Cease idle questioning; 'tis enough to know
That not in vain did Providence bestow
This precious boon of Life, nor did it shower
High gifts upon the soul, but that it might
Teach thee thro' ills to steer thy course aright,
And consecrate to Good Life's short-lived hour!

Nizam-ut-Jang.



Mr. Asquith and the War.

THE following is the text of the speech which Mr. Asquith delivered at the Guildhall Banquet on Saturday night, the 11th November:—"I thank you on behalf of my colleagues for the honour which

you have done us in drinking this toast and for the cordiality and generosity with which to-night, as always, the citizens of London have recognised the efforts of those, to whatever political party they may belong (cheers), who for the time being are entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the Empire and to do their duty to their country (cheers). This is the fifth successive year in which I have had the privilege of responding as the head of His Majesty's Government to the toast which you have just proposed. We are living, my Lord Mayor, as you have reminded your guests, in anxious times. We are the spectators of great and moving events. The Balkan armies are in effective possession of Macedonia and Thrace. Salonica, the gateway through which Christianity first entered Europe, is occupied by the Greeks, and we may at any moment hear of the fall of Constantinople itself. It is a satisfaction, my Lord Mayor, to me to be able to assure you and your guests that, so far as this country is concerned, its relations with the other Powers, without a tingle exception, were never more friendly and cordial. (Loud cheers). The Great Powers of Europe, while each maintaining its special alliances and friendships unimpaired, are working together with a closeness of touch and a frankness and freedom of communication and discussion which is remarkable, and which, indeed, may seem almost unintelligible to those who believe that because for certain purposes the Powers have been and are ranged in different groups, they must therefore in a time of European crisis be arrayed in opposite camps. Nothing is further from the fact (cheers). The Great Powers have been blamed in some quarters because they did not succeed in averting the war. They sought, and sought honestly and earnestly, by diplomatic pressure and without resort to force, to secure conditions of order and good government in the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire. But forces were at work which were beyond the control of any diplomatic manipulation. The Balkan States having matured their plans, perfected their equipment, co-ordinated their reciprocal action, decided that force was the only effectual remedy. They, and they alone, were prepared to use it. They took the matter into their own hands. Things can never be again as they were before (cheers), and it was the business of statesmen everywhere to recognise and accept the accomplished fact. (Cheers)

When Mr Pitt, mortally stricken by the news of Austerlitz, came home to die, he told those about him to roll up the map of Europe which hung upon the wall. My Lord Mayor, even the campaign of Austerlitz did not produce changes so sudden or so startlingly and overwhelmingly complete as those which during the last month have been wrought by the Balkan Confederacy. The map of Eastern Europe has to be recast, and in the process it may be that ideas, preconceptions, policies which were appropriate and valid in what is now a bygone era will have to be modified and reconstructed, and perhaps even to go altogether by the board. Upon one thing I believe the general opinion of Europe to be unanimous—that the victors are not to be robbed of the fruits which have cost them so dear. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) There is, so far as I know, no disposition anywhere either to belittle the magnitude of the struggle or to dispute the decisiveness of the result (cheers). We here in this country have no direct interest in the exact form which the consequent political and territorial redistribution may ultimately take. There are other Powers whose relations, geographical, economic, ethnical, historical, with the scene of conflict and its destination are such that they cannot be expected not to claim a special hearing and voice when the time comes for a permanent settlement. I purposely refrain, my Lord Mayor, at this stage from even indicating in the most general way the points, some of them full of difficulty, which must inevitably emerge for solution. For the moment, and so long as a state of belligerency continues, His Majesty's Government, so far as their influence goes, deprecate the raising and pressing of isolated questions which, if handled separately and at once, may lead to irreconcilable divergencies, but which may well assume a different and perhaps a more practicable aspect if they are reserved to be dealt with from the wider point of view of a general settlement (Heat, hear). My Lord Mayor, war is a terrible thing, though it may from time to time be a necessary, form of arbitration when a deadlock arrives in human affairs, and none of its worst horrors have been absent from the campaign which is now being waged. It is at this moment the first and the greatest of European calamities to circumscribe its scope (cheers). For that object the Great Powers have hitherto laboured as with one will. So far they have laboured successfully. It is our hope and belief that they will continue so to labour to the end (cheers). At such times, as you, my Lord Mayor, have most truly said, the burden of responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the advisers of the Crown, onerous as it always is, it is exceptionally heavy, and it is a source of sincere gratification to them to know that, however much we may be divided among ourselves in the arena of domestic conflict, we have in these latter months the confidence and the support of the whole community (cheers), and that we, who are, for the time, His Majesty's Government, can speak in the councils of Europe in the name and with the authority of a united people. (Loud cheers.)

CORRESPONDENCE



A Warning to Muslim Nations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

SIR—While the heart of the Muslim world is lacerated and bleeding in consequence of the colossal tragedies with which the unprovoked war of spoliation in the Balkans has overwhelmed the Ottoman Empire, the question arises whether the heavy misfortunes of Mahommedan nations can ever be retrieved. Europe has unmistakably shown that international justice and even the dictates of humanity are, in its view, rigidly restricted and governed by racial and religious considerations. The doctrine of the *status quo ante bellum*, which was solemnly proclaimed by the combined Chancelleries of Europe and which would have been ruthlessly applied to the Turk without any sentimental cant about the "fruits of victory," had the fortunes of war favoured him, as in 1897, has been promptly reversed and even the British Foreign Minister has, to quote his own words, "adjusted his ideas to the march of events" by a complete *volte-face* . Some of the nations of Europe have been rehabilitating their military prestige at the sole expense and by the spoliation of Muslim countries. Italy has wiped out the disgrace of Adowa by filching Tripoli, France of Sedan by appropriating Morocco, Russia of Mukden by overshadowing Persia, and the Balkan States of their past subjection and defeat by dismembering Turkey. It is thus revealed to the Mahommedan world that the dictum of civilisation and humanity—"live and let live"—is not held to apply to Muslim nationalities. If the Islamic world values its continued existence without molestation and wishes to hold its own, it is high time that it should wake up to the inexorable exigencies of the gravest crisis that has ever confronted it. This is impossible as long as the Muslim races do not in all earnestness search out and remove the causes which have led to their gradual decay. Is it not the supreme duty of all Mahommedan leaders and publicists at this calamitous juncture to probe and eradicate the causes instead of treating the symptoms of this malady? Every discerning mind outside the Muslim world has traced the root-cause which has mainly brought about the degeneracy of Mahommedan nations. The eminent publicist, J. L. Garvin, in his sympathetic appreciation of the Turk, published in a recent issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (dated 18th November), repeats what other genuine friends of Muslims have often urged. He ascribes the decay of the Turkish race to the results of the status of Muslim women in the social system of the nation. Mr. Garvin observes:—"Physically they compare less and less well in every generation with the present women among all the Christian races, and it is chiefly the degeneration and ignorance of the mothers which threaten to make the Turks a dying race." What else can be expected under the baneful effects of the Zenana system? In their simplicity and ignorance of the subtle and slow but absolutely sure working of physiological laws the Muslim races expect the sons of the hapless mothers, who against the injunctions of their creed, are consigned to a life of mental and physical lethargy, to surpass in bodily agility and mental vigour the descendants of those who have the double advantage of being equipped with the inherited aptitudes and qualities of both parents, whose lives are equally free and healthy. On every Turkish reverse, and mishap the word "slow" is writ large by the finger of doom as a warning to those who are blessed with an insight, though in bravery and fortitude the

Turks are second to no other martial race in the world. It is view of their past and recent experience and of the natural laws which govern human progress, the Muslim nations do not quickly let the scales of a deeply cherished but most harmful prejudice fall from their eyes and remove, along with other causes, this deep-seated canker of a one-sided development of the body politic, their eventual decay, in the view of all competent and disinterested observers, is likely to be accelerated like the increasing velocity of a falling body.

It must be remembered that the nations who have rightly co-ordinated the status of the sexes have prospered and are prospering—Japan in Asia, Abyssinia in Africa, and the Christians in Europe and America. Since the days of Muhammad the Conqueror who was in advance of his age in his armaments, naval and military, and in his knowledge of the science of war, and of the great Tampur-Lung, whose wife Hamida used to ride out clad in chain-armor, fully armed and unveiled, and to lead armies, how greatly has the Muslim world changed for the worse. In those times the position of women was more or less similar among the great nations as regards their intellectual and physical development. The social conditions in the world have undergone a tremendous change since the Middle Ages and are having their natural effect on the evolution and advancement of nations.

No one is more blind than those who refuse to see. Will the Muslim nations awake from their somnolence and make an honest endeavour to see?

LONDON:

Yours faithfully,

November 22nd, 1912.

A MUSLIM LADY.



Short Story.

Vicissitude 4.

(THE GOVERNESS.)

TRAVAIL reigned in the Ali Hossain household. Occasional breezes across the calm of domestic felicity were not uncommon between the master and mistress, but these, like the soft winds at the close of a hot summer's day, only served to clear the atmosphere and make it more agreeable. This time, however, matters were very much more serious. For three long days not a word had passed between Mr. and Mrs. Ali Hossain, their demeanour had been studiously polite towards each other, but not a word passed the lips of either when alone together. In dead silence Mr. Ali Hossain took his meals, his wife attending to all his wants in an equally frigid manner. In dead silence they retired to rest—not a sound was heard in the room at any time.

The cause of all the trouble was their little girl aged seven. The innocent child herself had done nothing to offend her parents who both loved her dearly, but unfortunately all the same she was the cause.

Mr. Ali Hossain was firmly convinced that it was high time the child had the supervision of a good governess and tried to convince his wife of the necessity. Mrs. Ali Hossain did not see it at all in the same light, however she was willing to let her husband decide in the matter. She had no objection whatsoever to a governess—only she must insist on certain qualifications. These qualifications had nothing to do with the governess's capacities for teaching, love of children or suitable testimonials. Oh dear! no, those were quite unimportant matters in Mrs. Ali Hossain's eyes. What she insisted on was that the lady should not be a day under 50, should have absolutely no claims to looks of any description and should preserve no traces of any manner which Mrs. Ali Hossain might consider at all approaching flightiness, especially in her demeanour towards Mr. Ali Hossain. These qualifications being satisfactory, Mr. Ali Hossain was at liberty to see about such trifles as her knowledge of the rudiments of teaching, etc.

Advertisements had been put in the papers, friends had been consulted, several governesses had come (and gone), but up to the present no one had been found who combined in her all the

necessary requirements. The last one had seemed suitable, but unfortunately only three mornings ago Mrs. Ali Hossain had noticed her smile in response to some remark made by Mr. Ali Hossain and at the present moment she was being driven to the railway station with her boxes on the carriage. Mr. Ali Hossain had selected this lady, and the last words he had spoken to his wife after many bitter recriminations had passed between them were: "Well I wash my hands of the whole affair. You can choose a governess for the child, only if you get one and she proves unsatisfactory, don't come to me to get rid of her."

Two days more passed. Suddenly at breakfast Mrs. Ali Hossain broke the silence. "The new governess comes to-day. This time we shall have no more trouble."

Mr. Ali Hossain was surprised. He, however, would not demean his dignity by asking for any further particulars, reflecting he would soon be able to find out everything. Conversation progressed as before the war of silence and no further reference was made to the matter.

Mr. Ali Hossain came home in the afternoon a little earlier than usual. He went straight to his wife's room but hearing voices paused before entering. A maidservant seated before the door informed him that the new governess had arrived and was talking to her mistress.

Mr. Ali Hossain entered the room and saw a woman of about ninety—bent almost double with age. Her eyes were protected by huge goggles, a cap covered her head and ears entirely, and a big muffler round her neck hid the lower part of her face thoroughly. Mr. Ali Hossain felt no temptation to linger and gaze at this beauty and he hastily beat a retreat.

A week went by. Mrs. Ali Hossain seemed quite satisfied with the new governess. No complaints were heard. Mr. Ali Hossain asked the little girl casually how her lesson were getting on, but could get no very definite answer. However, he thought it wiser to keep quiet for the present as everything was going on so smoothly.

That evening there was a big *Hardah* Party given by the Commissioner's wife. Mrs. Ali Hossain brought out her most beautiful jewels for the occasion and was helped to dress by the kind and obliging governess. She came home rather late, and being somewhat tired, put her jewelry in the almirah intending to put it in the safe the next day at her leisure. In the morning a note came from the governess. She had a bad headache and begged to be excused from her duties that morning—if she were better she would leave her room in the afternoon. She would like perfect rest now if possible. Mr. Ali Hossain immediately sent back a message granting the request, and calling the child told her she could have a holiday.

Mr. Ali Hossain went to Court. At about 8 o'clock he was startled to get a message requiring his presence at home immediately. Not knowing what had happened he rushed back to find his wife almost in hysterics in her bedroom, the doors of her safe and almirah wide open and several empty jewel cases lying scattered on the floor. After a little while Mr. Ali Hossain gathered what had happened—his wife had opened the safe to put away her jewelry properly and had found everything gone. Pacifying her as best he could he sent for the police at once. While waiting for them to come his eye fell casually on the morning paper lying on his table. A paragraph caught his attention.

"Mysterious Burglaries.—We have reason to believe that the daring burglaries which have recently taken place are the work of a gang of old offenders. One man was caught this morning escaping from a big house in the suburbs. He acknowledged that one of their confederates was an Eurasian woman, who gained admittance to wealthy Indian households by passing herself off as a governess, and once in the house easily helped her confederate. We would warn people against this woman who generally adopts the disguise of a very decrepit old creature, and somehow manages to ingratiate herself with the ladies of the zenana."

Mr. Ali Hossain strode to the governess's room and pushed open the door. The room was empty—a tin box was lying in one corner. Opening it he saw a rusty black dress, a pair of goggles, a cap and a muffler.

"I wonder which she'll be next angry over—the governess or the jewels!" he murmured to himself.

The War Supplement.

News of the Week.

London, Nov. 29.

The *pourparlers* at Bagtchekeui continue, but nothing concrete has yet been effected. Nazim Pasha is entertaining the delegates in a sumptuous manner with meals from a Constantinople restaurant. Government circles in Sofia are confident that an armistice will be concluded in a few days.

Baron Hottendorf, Austrian Army inspector, has arrived at Bukharest to confer with the Roumanian Chief of Staff.

A Sofia wire states that after a desperate fight near Demotika two divisions of Turkish Redifs surrendered to the Bulgarians. The prisoners included two Pashas, 252 officers and 8,879 men. The Bulgarians also took several Mountain Batteries, two machine-guns and a thousand horses.

The Bulgarians announce that the lines around Adrianople are constantly drawing closer and that Bulgarian troops are now within a thousand metres of the city. They state that Consuls have hoisted flags to prevent the Bulgarians firing on Consulates.

The representatives at Tchataldja are now discussing the Turkish counter-proposals which mitigate some of the Bulgarian terms.

London, Nov. 30.

A Constantinople wire says that the report of the Turkish peace delegates was considered yesterday by the Council of Ministers which announced that the *pourparlers* were of a satisfactory nature, and it is hoped that an armistice will be signed in one or two days.

A Sofia wire states that the division of Turkish Redifs captured by the Bulgarians formed part of the army operating between Taurush and Kirjali. They were probably trying to reach Gallipoli.

A Rieka wire says that the bombardment of Scutari has been resumed. The Montenegrin Government has designated three delegates to Sofia to take part in the eventual peace negotiations.

A Vienna wire says that a decree has been issued prohibiting the exportation of horses. The three Bills in connexion with mobilization, foreshadowed by the Premier on the 28th instant, have been introduced into the Reichsrath. One provides that all males under fifty years of age shall be liable to work for the army in the event of mobilization.

It appears that Sir Edward Grey, in converse with the various Ambassadors, indicated the utility of a conference of Ambassadors in some capital which would save time and facilitate the discussion of matters especially interesting to the different Powers. He mentioned Albania, the Aegean Islands and the Dardanelles as being especially interesting to Britain. The Ambassadors have informed their Governments of this suggestion, which is now under consideration.

London, Dec. 1.

Sir Edward Grey is spending the weekend in the country after three weeks' close attendance at the Foreign Office. This supports the belief that the international situation has greatly improved during the last twenty-four hours.

A Rome wire says that the *Tribuna* warns Greece to abandon her aspirations regarding Southern Albania, as Austria and Italy are absolutely agreed that Albania must be made neutral.

A Constantinople wire says that the Cabinet has approved the draft armistice, which will be signed to-day. It applies not merely to Tchataldja and Adrianople, but to the whole of Turkey in Europe. It will last while the preliminary negotiations for peace continue. It stipulates that the position of the belligerents shall remain as at the moment of signature. There have been no *pourparlers* on the subject of the terms of peace and therefore the reports of the fate of Adrianople and the demarcation of the new frontiers are unfounded.

An Athens wire states that the Bulgarian army, on board nineteen transports on the 28th ultimo, has landed at Dedegatch.

The Servians have captured Dibra. They also occupied Durazzo yesterday. No resistance was offered. The Austrian Lloyd steamer *Griffiths* and thereupon left with refugees. A Vienna wire says that an extraordinary session of the municipality has issued a manifesto to the Emperor that national and economic prosperity can only be reached by the State which maintains peace not by dishonourable weakness but by force. The crowd outside the building formed in procession, singing the National Anthem. The Mayor addressed them.

It is incorrect that Sir Edward Grey has proposed a conference of Ambassadors to consider the question of Albania, the Aegean Sea and the Dardanelles, as stated in Berlin yesterday. It is understood that the report was based on some remarks made by Sir Edward to certain Ambassadors with regard to the present cumbrous and dilatory interchange of communications between the capitals, in which the suggestion was thrown out that some form of international body, which could sift proposals, would be useful.

Ismail Kemal Bey, President of the provisional Albanian Government, has telegraphed to the Italian Foreign Minister announcing that the Albanian National Assembly met at Valona and proclaimed the independence of Albania and further constituted a provisional Government charged to defend the existence of the Albanian peoples. The provisional Government asks Italy to recognise the Albanians' independence.

Later.

Messages have been received from Paris and Vienna with regard to the conference of Ambassadors, which it was stated Sir Edward Grey had proposed. A Paris message says that the proposal has not yet reached a definite stage, but that the friendly manner in which it has been received, especially in Berlin, is regarded as a most favourable sign. The proposal has not yet been received in Vienna, but it is stated that if the resolutions passed are not binding the suggestion might be acceptable on certain conditions. Ismail Kemal Bey has telegraphed to the Austrian Foreign Minister in the same terms as to the Italian Foreign Minister.

London, Dec. 2.

The improvement in the situation continues, although the signature of the armistice by the Balkan States has been postponed for forty-eight hours to enable the delegates of Greece, which insisted on separate representation, to obtain the necessary authority to sign an agreement which has been considerably whittled down. The agreement now amounts to the stipulation that both sides shall remain as they were, while besieged towns will be re-provisioned and blocked ports and islands temporarily raised. The appearance of Greece on the scene is particularly noteworthy. It is believed to be a token of growing mistrust between Greece and the rest of the Allies, whom Bulgaria is representing. The armistice will be fixed for eight days, but it may be prolonged another week. The real tug-of-war will begin with the peace negotiations proper. It is stated that the Allies' demands include an indemnity of forty-eight millions sterling.

Prior to the arrival of Bulgarian troops at Dedegatch, the place was occupied by Bulgarian Comitajis who perpetrated a dreadful massacre, the victims, who included some Christians, numbering fully five hundred. The Turkish quarter was completely pillaged.

A message to the *Times* from Salonica says that Macedonia is being drenched in blood. The innocent country is being left to the tender mercies of Comitajis and blood-stained auxiliaries of the Bulgarians. An enormous amount of indiscriminate slaughter is proceeding, notably in the district of Avrathissar. Mohamedans have likewise joined in the general destruction.

A Rieka wire says that the bombardment of Scutari continues. Heavy rains are hampering the Montenegrins.

A Paris wire says that the suggested conference of Ambassadors has not yet taken official shape, but it is understood that while the Triple Alliance agrees to it in principle, it raises difficulties with regard to the place of meeting, favouring Brussels, the Hague or other neutral capital. It is pointed out, however, that this arrangement would involve the appointment of special plenipotentiaries, as distinct from resident Ambassadors, which would entirely change the character of the proposed conference, making it a real conference, at which the Balkan States might claim to be represented. A Vienna wire says that the newspapers are far more hopeful in tone on account of the report that Russia has given assurances that she does not intend to support all of Serbia's aspirations. Inspired journals declare that Austria will not object to Serbia using some Adriatic port, under Albanian sovereignty. The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* is careful to point out that Austria's optimism is based solely on the conviction that Europe will carry out Austria's minimum programme.

A Belgrade wire says that an emphatic semi-official denial is issued to reports that Serbia is concentrating troops on the northern

Frontier and is fortifying Belgrade. A Vienna wire states that the Emperor to-day gave a prolonged audience to General von Hoesendorf, who has returned from Roumania.

London, Dec. 3.

The armistice has not yet been signed, the Greek delegates being still without instructions. A Sofia wire says that King Ferdinand has gone to Tchataldja. The departure of King Ferdinand for Tchataldja is regarded in Sofia as a positive indication that an armistice is on the point of completion. The Bulgarians, Serbians and Montenegrins are anxious for peace and it is believed that Turkey is also, but the Greeks apparently wish to continue the war. The newspapers at Athens remind the Allies of the obligation to end Turkish sovereignty in Europe and declare that peace is not wanted. That would leave the work half-finished, and would diminish the fruits of victory.

It is reported in Paris that M. Poincaré, Premier, has warned Greece against any outbreak of dissensions among the Allies.

A Berlin wire states that significance is attached to the unexpected visit of the Roumanian Crown Prince, who is Inspector-General of the Roumanian Army. He proceeded immediately to an audience with the Kaiser at Potsdam. The Crown Prince had been attending the funeral of the Countess of Flanders at Brussels.

An Athens wire states that the Greeks are surprised and annoyed at the complaisance of Bulgaria in accepting Turkish proposals which are so advantageous to Turkey. The newspapers point out that Servia is able to send 70,000 men to Tchataldja, while Greece can place her fleet at the disposal of the Allies, and so make final victory certain. The Greeks think the Allies ought to insist on the complete definitive liberation of Christians in the Orient.

A Sofia wire says that a final meeting of plenipotentiaries took place this evening. It is expected that the armistice has been signed.

A well-informed source says that the armistice will be signed, if necessary, without the Greeks, who may be left to continue the war alone, if they so desire. Telegrams to London show that the Turkish terms for an armistice, though reduced, are still more extensive than has hitherto been imagined. They include the continuance of the armistice during the whole period of the peace negotiations and the granting of the most extensive facilities for revictualling all the Turkish besieged fortresses and detached forces. Reuter learns that Greece does not agree to such terms, which, she says, will make the Turkish people and army believe in a victorious Turkey imposing terms upon the Allies, reduced to impotence. Greece has several times offered three divisions at Tchataldja and the co-operation of the fleet to Bulgaria, but has not received a reply.

Later.

A Constantinople wire, despatched at six o'clock this evening, states that the armistice was not signed at to-day's sitting. A Constantinople wire states that an armistice has been signed with Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro.

In his speech in the Reichstag debate, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg said: "We will direct our efforts to maintain Turkey's vitality after the war, as an important economic and political factor. Other Powers are making similar operations." The Chancellor further declared that none of the Powers had designs to acquire territory at the expense of Turkey. Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter denounced the attack of the Socialist Herr Ledebour on the Tear of Russia. He also said: "Throughout the crisis our relations with England have been particularly confidential. Negotiations between London and Berlin have occasioned not only gratifying intimacy, but have contributed to an understanding between the two Powers." (Cheers.) Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech is generally viewed favourably in the British and French Press, though it is considered in Paris that it was superfluous for him to strike a warlike chord during the present difficult situation.

An Uskub wire says that M. Edl, the emissary of the Austrian Foreign Office, has proceeded to Prizrend, to inquire on the spot into the affair of M. Prochaska, the Austrian Consul at Prizrend, who disappeared from that place and afterwards appeared at Uskub.

A Constantinople wire states that official circles there are of opinion that the conference of Ambassadors on the Balkan situation will be held in London as the proposal emanated from Great Britain. The peace negotiations will be conducted in neutral territory, probably in Budapest or Bucharest. The consensus of opinion in Europe is that the conference of Ambassadors will be held in London.

London, Dec. 4.

A Constantinople wire says it is believed that the Greeks have demanded the capitulation of Janina and the surrender of Turkish troops at Chios, where severe fighting occurred on Sunday and Monday. The Commandant at Adrianople telegraphs that there were rifle and artillery duels with the investing forces on Monday. He says he is determined to resist to the end. A wire from Grada

(Montenegro) says that as a result of a sortie of the garrison of Soutari on Monday, a severe battle was fought, from two in the afternoon, till five on Tuesday morning resulting in the repulse of the Turks with heavy loss. The British Press is unanimous in condemning the action of Greece, which is threatening to complicate the European outlook more gravely than ever. The papers are of opinion that Turkey is too astute not to make the most skillful use of the divisions among her opponents, and will be encouraged to prolong what seemed a week ago to be a hopeless contest. They urge Greece to abandon her intractable attitude, which will imperil the fruits of the victories, pointing out that the level-headed Bulgarian statesmen have probably the best reasons for their policy of complaisance towards Turkey.

A Sofia wire states that the conditions of the armistice are that the belligerent armies remain in their present positions. The besieged fortresses shall not be revictualled, but revictualling of the Bulgarian army shall be carried on via the Black Sea and Adrianople commencing ten days after the conclusion of the armistice. The peace negotiations shall begin in London on the 18th instant. Hitherto revictualling via Adrianople has been impossible as the railway is close to the Turkish positions.

Greece has reserved her signature to the armistice for twenty-four hours, but it is expected that she will sign. Greece will in any how take part in the peace negotiations in London.

A Constantinople wire states that Miss Alt, the aged English lady who was working in San Stefano cholera hospital, has been taken to the British hospital, suffering from overwork. Lady Westmacott will replace her.

A Berlin wire states that the Roumanian Crown Prince conferred with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, to-day.

A Sofia wire states that King Ferdinand and Dr. Danoff are returning to the capital. After their arrival, peace delegates will be appointed. The normal export and import of goods will be resumed to-morrow, railways being again in a position to handle freight.

The Albanian situation is much easier, though the *Kölnische Zeitung* animalverts on Russian silence, declaring that till Russia speaks the word which "will put Servian swelled heads in their places," the spectre of war will not be exorcised. The tone of the Belgrade Press, however, has completely changed and the papers are now unanimous in declaring that Servia will accept the Powers' decision. The papers protest against the massing of Austrian troops on the frontier. There are believed to be a hundred thousand Austrians at Semlin.

A Paris wire states that the favourable reception of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech by the British Press has created a feeling of uneasiness there, which is strongly reflected in most of to-day's papers, whose comparatively colourless comments yesterday have been replaced by a fresh wave of pessimism. The papers appear to suspect that an effort is being made by Germany to detach Britain from the *Entente*. It is noteworthy that several of the most important journals, contrary to custom, abstain from comment. St. Petersburg papers consider that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's sword rattling is discounted by his reservations regarding the circumstances in which Germany will support Austria in arms. The *Noroe Vremja* says it is not so easy now to terrify Russian diplomacy as at the time of the annexation of Bosnia. Such intimidation would frighten nobody.

A Berlin wire says that in the Reichstag debate on the Estimates Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg dwelt on the situation in the Balkans. He emphasized that an exchange of views between the Powers was in progress. Though he could not give the precise details, he could say that it was proceeding in a conciliatory spirit with every prospect of success. Of course, he continued, the claims of the Powers could only be determined when the terms arranged between the belligerents became known. They would then be able to see how far they touched the spheres and interests of others. If, as he hoped was not the case, insurmountable difficulties existed, then the Powers directly interested must assert their claims. "This also applies to our Allies. But if in asserting their claims they were attacked, contrary to expectations, from a third side, and their existence was threatened, then we, as a faithful ally, should firmly and resolutely place ourselves at their side. Then we should fight on the side of our Allies and defend our own position in Europe. I am convinced that such a policy we should have the whole people at our back."

London, Dec. 4.

A Rome wire states that two Greek galleys yesterday bombarded Valona in Albania, shells falling between the Italian and Austrian Consulates. They withdrew on a protest by James Kennel Bay.

The only condition of the armistice mentioned in the official announcement made in Constantinople is that troops shall remain in their present positions, but it is believed there that the Turks will be allowed to provision Adrianople and Scutari daily. The armistice is welcomed at Belgrade, which is convinced that Serbian aspirations will be fulfilled. The outlook in regard to Austria and Serbia is regarded as more favourable than heretofore.

It is officially announced in Athens that the most friendly relations have not ceased to exist between the Allies, and official circles are confident that the *pourparlers* begun by the Allies regarding the terms of peace will result in a common resolution to achieve the object of the war. A Sofia wire says that the attitude of Greece excites annoyance in official circles and arouses apprehensions of future difficulties between the Allies. It is understood that Greece has not signed the armistice because she desires to annex some islands in the Aegean. The opinion is held in Vienna that the Balkan League will be practically exploded before the division of booty, and that this will be chiefly due to the rivalry between Greece and Bulgaria for the possession of Salonica.

The exact facts about the terms of the armistice, and the attitude of Greece, are still somewhat uncertain. Semi-official telegrams from Athens to-day reject the theory of a quarrel between Greece and the Allies. They say that there has been merely a natural difference of standpoint owing to the actual conditions in each country, for instance, Greece has still to deal with scattered bodies of Turkish troops. There is, however, no reason to doubt, the telegrams add, that negotiations will lead to a full agreement among the Allies.

It is stated in Constantinople that the proposal that the peace negotiations should be held in London emanated from the Porte, which wishes to conduct them on neutral ground, besides having the advantage of Sir Edward Grey's advice. Apparently the peace negotiations between Turkey and the Allies, and the conference of Ambassadors for a general discussion of the Balkan question, will be held simultaneously in London.

The Crown Prince of Roumania has left Berlin for home.

The London papers generally comment on the sensitiveness of the French and Russian Press on the subject of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech. They affirm that Great Britain is as loyal as ever to the *Entente*.

Reuter learns that the Greek delegate only reached Tchataldja on Friday. He found that the Bulgarian representatives, who are also representing Serbia and Montenegro, had been negotiating with the Turks for three days, and he was faced with the terms of armistice cabled yesterday. He immediately communicated with his Government, who thereupon made a long, dignified appeal in which they besought the Allies not to weaken or endanger the League. The Greeks contend this will prove an important historical document, and will show that Greece not only had no intention to leave the League, but that she made every effort to maintain it in its original form.

News from Turkish Sources.

The following cablegram has been received by the *Habul Matin*, on December 2nd, in the Persian language, from its special agent at Constantinople: "On 1st December the Turkish garrison at Tchataldja and Adrianople exceeded two hundred thousand. Rumours of Turkish surrender at Demotika are unfounded. The Montenegrins again met with heavy loss at Scutari. The loss of life sustained by the Allies and Turks is estimated at two hundred thousand and one hundred and twenty thousand, respectively.

"For the present an armistice is arranged. The European Powers are pressing the Porte to conclude peace, but the Ottomans and the Turkish Army are opposing it. The proposed peace terms run thus:

"That the belligerents must retain every position they now hold, viz., Macedonia (except some positions) and Albania (except some of the coast line which should be granted an autonomy under the Sultan's suzerainty). As for the war indemnity, both belligerents must suffer their own cost, but the expense of war captives should be paid by the parties involved. An Austro-Balkan war is threatened."

News by the English Mail.

(FROM THE "LEVANT HERALD.")

ISMAIL KEMAL BEY granted an interview to a member from the *Nova Frise Presse* in the course of which he, amongst other things, deprecated the idea of the Balkan Powers to extend their territories at the cost of Albania. A dismemberment of Albania would have as consequence that Europe will never get peace. If the

territories over which the Balkan States have now extended their conquest are to be severed from Turkey, Albania must be made independent. Albania will have the ambitions of a civilised country and will be happy to have the best possible intercourse with Serbia, which will be allowed the free use of Albanian ports for her commerce. In reference to the Malissors, Ismail Kemal Bey declared that they are fighting against Turkey for the Albanian independence, but not in the interest of Montenegro.

The war correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* totalizes the killed and wounded in the last few days alone.

Both armies have suffered appalling losses in the great battle of four days and three nights last week.

Figures carefully collected give these tremendous results:—

Bulgarians	...	...	...	24,000
Turks	...	...	...	20,000

General Abdullah Pasha addressed to the *Agence Ottomane* a letter in which he denies the fact of his pretended revocation from his command and explains that the decision arrived at of uniting into one the two armies of the East brings as consequence the command of the whole body in the hands of Nazim Pasha.

As to his return to this city Abdullah Pasha declares that his state of health made it imperative.

("MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND "DAILY CHRONICLE"
CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Nov. 10.

This morning the sentries guarding the railway at Büyük Tchekmedjeh, just beyond San Stefano, found three bombs on the line. Several Bulgarians whose demeanour was regarded as suspicious were arrested.

A number of Bulgarians disguised as Turkish soldiers were caught attempting to cut the telegraph line at San Stefano. The prisoners will be brought before a court-martial to-morrow.

Transports conveying 22,000 soldiers from the Black Sea are expected to-morrow at San Stefano, where the men will be landed. Already 16,000 of these troops, who belong to the army of the Erzerum province have been disembarked there. They are leaving for Hadem-Koy, on Tchataldja Lines. Many volunteers from Mesopotamia and Kurdistan are expected at the same port, together with divisions from Damascus, Diarbekr, and Bagdad, numbering over 70,000 men. All will arrive through the Black Sea. A large number of them are destined for North Thrace.

A fresh draft of 2,000 wounded has just been brought here. Their injuries are very serious. The total number of wounded here is 23,000.

Turkey has engaged a number of European aviators, and has bought some aeroplanes. Those she formerly possessed were destroyed at Kirk Kilisseh.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Constantinople, Nov. 8.

The influx of villagers and townfolk from Thrace continues. Over 38,000 families are believed to have entered the capital during the last three weeks. A considerable number have been sent to Anatolia in order to lighten the pressure in Constantinople where the sanitary conditions cause some anxiety. A meeting of the Medical Council was held to-night to discuss measures for the prevention of epidemic disease.

The Press, without exception, now counsels resistance, appeals to the Moslem world to support Turkey and calls upon the Ottoman Army to defend the capital and the Khaliphate to the last. The *Tanin*, after a spirited apostrophe to the Turkish people, whom it conjures to show itself worthy of the ancient conquerors of the Empire, indulges in an equally spirited attack on the *Times* on the ground of its "defamatory and malicious" criticisms of the Ottoman Army. The *Tanin* presumably refers to the accounts from eye-witnesses of the panic which followed the actions at Kirk Kilisseh and Lule Burgas that were published in recent issues of the *Times*.

Rumours of the advent of a Young Turk Ministry and of the appointment of Mahmud Shevket Pasha as Inspector-General of the Forces were current here to-day, and brought about a fall of 1½ point in Turkish Unified stock. They have since been officially denied, and the newspapers which published them have been suppressed.

(REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.)

Berlin, Nov. 13.

The *Vossische Zeitung* declares that preliminaries for the formation of a principality in Albania are already progressing. The Albanian leaders abroad are making themselves acquainted with the intentions and views of European diplomacy, and will shortly assemble at Vienna, whence they will go to Brussels, where

a provisional Government will be established. The chief of these leaders is Ismail Kemal Bey, ex-leader of the Liberal Union party in the Turkish Parliament. His principal lieutenants, who are likely to be members of the new Government, are Gurakuteli Dervish Hima, who is editor of the Albanian journal *Shkipetar*, and Ekalm Bey, an Albanian notable and nephew of Ferid Pasha.

With the Turks at Lule Burgas.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Rodosto, Nov. 3.

THE outline of the great Thracian battle that raged from Sunday night (October 27) to Wednesday evening (October 30) has already reached you by cable. I can, of course, only speak of the front at which I was present, and it would be futile to say that it was anything but disastrous to Turkish arms. The reason for this reverse is the combination of circumstances which have already been pointed out in the *Times*. Torgut Shevket's troops fought stubbornly and well, at least that portion of his army that was sufficiently trained and officered. It was, however, opposed by an enemy superior in numbers, discipline, and artillery, and the best material in the world cannot stand against such odds indefinitely. The marvel is that Torgut Shevket was able to maintain the unequal combat as long as he did.

Torgut Shevket's duty was to hold Lule Burgas as long as he could while the Second and First Corps echeloned on his right on the line Banar Hisar-Via endeavoured to turn the tide of the invasion, which the Turks calculated to be in its greatest force on the short road route to Constantinople. It has been impossible to obtain a correct *ordre de bataille*, so really I am in the dark as to the exact forces that Abdullah Pasha disposed for his great military effort. I have not been able to ascertain even what troops were at Baba Eski, or what has been their fate. Torgut Shevket had with him the 12th Division (Nisem), 17th Division (Redif) plus the heterogeneous units that have been pushed up to the front with the inconsequence of frenzied mobilization.

The village of Lule Burgas lies amid plantations in a valley not dissimilar to Netheravon. The Turkish position on October 27 lay on the down tops north of the village. Here to all intents and purposes with a good use of the spade they should have been comfortable enough. The troops, however, had been shaken by the extraordinary events in Kirk Kiliseh. The flood of panic-stricken fugitives, the broken Redif battalions that came tumbling back upon Lule Burgas, must have had their influence upon the morale of the Fourth Corps, especially as we know that the panic communicated itself to some of the troops stationed at Lule Burgas, though they had not been within 30 miles of the fighting.

The Bulgarian advance was slow. To begin with they were impeded by the weather, and, considering the method of the Turkish concentration, they must have been very uncertain as to the actual position of the Ottoman main strength. On October 26 Bulgarian cavalry were between Lule Burgas and Baba Eski, and on Sunday morning the Turkish outposts at the former position were in touch with the advance guard of the leading Bulgarian division. Towards evening this division deployed, and the Bulgarian artillery began to shell the Turkish positions. For this part of the operations I have only hearsay evidence. It is, therefore, only possible to generalize. It appears that on Sunday night the Bulgarian infantry began to advance, and the prolongation of their firing line proved that more troops were deploying into the battle. According to Turkish accounts the first essay of the enemy's infantry to force back opposition failed and the Bulgarian suffered heavily. All through Monday the 19th Division held its ground, and the contest was mainly confined to a heavy artillery duel. On Monday evening, however, fresh Bulgarian troops captured Sardjall and drove the Ottoman troops out of Sarmasakli with great slaughter. Torgut Shevket found his right turned. To have attempted to have retained Lule Burgas village after this would have been foolhardy, and he fell back during the night and morning of Tuesday to the strong position I found him in when I reached the battlefield early on Wednesday morning. Unfortunately, when an ill-disciplined and ill-found army has to fall back from close touch with an enemy troops get out of hand. Apparently there were fearful scenes in Lule Burgas during the night movement, and as a result of the shock, disorder, and panic much of the Turkish artillery was abandoned. Already weak in artillery, this was an irreparable loss.

In spite of the difficulties of this retirement Torgut Shevket got his corps into a decent position by Wednesday morning. The dispositions in this second position have already been outlined in my telegraphic despatches. The Turks held this position with success all Tuesday, and as fresh troops were pushed up and thrown into the line it seemed that matters were working out favourably. On Tuesday night the Turkish officers in Tchoria were full of confidence, and permission was freely given to the correspondents

to go forward on Wednesday morning. I reached the ground early in the morning, and except that the Turks seemed weak in artillery—I could only see three batteries—they seemed to be holding their own. An attempt by the Bulgarians to turn the left of the position from the direction of the railway bridge was promptly checked, and at midday Torgut Shevket massed his reserves behind the headquarters knoll. It looked as if he was contemplating a heavy counter-stroke, as the troops were massed right up under cover of the colline. All through the morning the Bulgarian artillery fire had been strengthening, and shortly before this movement by the Turkish reserves it was so heavy that it was evident that fresh artillery had been brought into action.

At half-past twelve a few battalions were withdrawn from the 12th Division, but at 1 p.m. a general retirement was ordered and the rest of the 12th Division and the Smyrna Division came back over the downs in the manner I have already described in a previous letter. Up to the moment that I left it was an orderly and well-conducted retirement in spite of the heavy punishment with which the Bulgarian gunners signalled the movement. My only criticism made at the time was that it was too general, and that the artillery support had been withdrawn too early. It appears, however, that Ahmad Abouk, who was conducting operations on the extreme right of Torgut Shevket's battle, had drawn upon the whole of the general reserve that was at Kutchuk Karishtiran, and Torgut Shevket, instead of falling back only to one of the many excellent positions that were available, began a general retreat upon Tchoria. This was a matter of 40 kilometres. I have already described the state of military vagrancy in rear of the Turkish Army. The army was in no condition either physically or morally to undertake a 40 kilometre retirement. At 3 p.m. I had left it an outmanoeuvred and much punished army. By nightfall, as accounts reach me, it had become a beaten army. Further disorder was created by the arrival of Bulgarian cavalry at Seidler railway station. Those who were in Tchoria, and saw the Turkish Army arrive there, say that the disorder was general. Harried and hungry soldiers, refusing to obey their officers, pillaged the bakeries and stores, and the large percentage of untrustworthy material, having secured bread, wandered away in the direction of the Marmara ports.

The Struggle for Rodosto.

(“MANCHESTER GUARDIAN” AND “DAILY CHRONICLE” TELEGRAM.)

Rodosto, Nov. 18.

A SEVERE engagement for the possession of Rodosto has taken place to-day, and the issue is not yet decided. It was remarkable as being the first combined sea and land fight of the present war. The enemy occupied the hills to the north-west of the town with a large force, which was hurled with customary intrepidity against the Turkish infantry barring the approach that way. The Turkish battleship, *Mesoudiyah*, which arrived off the port last night, opened a telling fire with her two 8-in. Vickers guns and her 6-in. guns on the enemy's position, and succeeded in checking their advance.

The bombardment continued unceasingly throughout the day. The boom of the guns and the whistling of the huge projectiles as they flew over head on their errand of destruction towards the Bulgarian lines carried terror into the hearts of the peaceful inhabitants, happily until now unfamiliar with the sound of artillery.

Commanded by Colonel Rami Bey, the Turkish infantry behaved with their traditional bravery, and though opposed to overwhelming numbers fought with the utmost determination. As night drew on the Turks were forced to retire, and they occupied a fresh position closer to the town, where they prepared to make a final stand. The enemy, who included several regiments of Serbian infantry, were able to creep nearer to the entrenchments under cover of night, and because of the darkness it was no longer possible for the battleship to co-operate further in the defence. In the west of the town, nearest to where the Bulgarian attack was made, a store of petrol was set on fire and did immense damage. The inhabitants were forced to take refuge elsewhere.

The bold defence of the Turks received high commendation from the foreign inhabitants of Rodosto. The third regiment of infantry who formed part of the second corps, which faced very heavy losses at the battle of Lule Burgas, fought to their last cartridge, but they were hopelessly outnumbered. At midnight an Italian gunboat which lies in the harbour took off the Italian subjects who wished to leave the town. During the night the *Mesoudiyah* steamed out of range, but remained ready to renew at daylight the bombardment of the Allies' forces.

(CENTRAL NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

Florence, Nov. 19.

A telegram from Constantinople to-day reports that Rodosto has been recaptured by the Turks. After all the bombardment of the town

had left on the command of Nazim Pasha and it had been occupied by the Bulgarians, the Turkish battleship *Mesudiye* opened a heavy bombardment on the Bulgarian positions and simultaneously 3,000 soldiers were landed. They immediately attacked the enemy under cover of the warship's fire and retook the town at the point of the bayonet. The Bulgarian losses were very great.

The Retirement from Tchorlu.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Tchorlu, Nov. 10.

I AM in the unique position of being the only foreigner with the advanced covering force of the Turkish Left Army. Hakki Pasha's brigade is holding Tchorlu, while the army goes into position, I believe at Tcherkesskeui. The Bulgarians apparently were unable to pursue after we retired from Iule Burgas to-day, holding Kutchuk Karishtiran as an advanced position.

The Turks have demolished the railway here, and when I arrived the artillery hooked in as if ready for instant retirement. All available stores have been pushed up from Rodosto, and this line of communication has now been abandoned. The last stores were removed in transports and escorted to the *Mesudiye* and a gunboat.

I learn that salutary measures have been enforced here to restore order among the troops and looters are summarily dealt with. The village bakeries are working at fever pace to bake bread for the troops. I am not unfavourably impressed with the condition of the troops of this advanced brigade. They show, of course, signs of the desperate experience of the last ten days, but they are well clothed, and the gun horses are in workmanlike condition, in spite of the awful mire in which they have had to manoeuvre.

The Last Defences.

(“MANCHESTER GUARDIAN” AND “DAILY CHRONICLE” TELEGRAM.)

Constantinople, Nov. 11.

IN assuming that Turkey's last stand will be made at Tchataldja, it has been forgotten that Hadem Köy, which is considerably nearer Constantinople, is also strongly fortified. A formidable line of fortifications extends at this point from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, and if it is defended it will prove a great obstacle to the Bulgarian advance. The Bulgarians have a considerable distance to cover before they reach the capital, and the present lull in their operations is due to their waiting for reinforcements in order to meet the fresh Turkish troops that are being poured into the field.

Reports from Rodosto show that the port is like a city of the dead after five o'clock in the evening, when all the inhabitants keep indoors. Refugees are no longer allowed to stay there, but are sent on to Anatolia. The foreign consuls, it is said, have asked that the town should be surrendered without unnecessary bloodshed, but this the Turks have refused. An Englishman who has just arrived from Rodosto by the Italian torpedo cruiser *Contit*, which has brought Italian subjects from the threatened port, tells me that the city is still in the possession of the Turks. The rumours of a massacre are unfounded.

Prince Abdel-Hamill, who has now recovered from the wound he received in an engagement at Adrianople, has rejoined the army. He left to-day for Tchataldja. The Arabs have offered many thousands of troops to help the Sultan.

A large number of wounded are being transferred from the capital to Brusa, in order to prevent dangerous overcrowding in the hospitals.

On the Turkish Left.

(“MANCHESTER GUARDIAN” AND “DAILY CHRONICLE” TELEGRAM.)

Böyük Tchakmedjeh, Nov. 13.

THE Bulgarians are drawing near. I witnessed to-day the attack on the Turkish positions at Böyük Tchakmedjeh, and the reply by the Turks with their warships and heavy guns.

Rodosto has fallen, and a force coming via Silivri and Bogados has occupied the range of hills to the west of this place. Here the extreme left flank of the Turkish position is very strong by reason of the difficult nature of the ground. A narrow causeway spanning an estuary of the sea connects Böyük Tchakmedjeh with the western shore. The main road to Tchataldja crosses this bridge. To the north is a lake five miles long and at one point three miles wide. A second causeway, impracticable for wheeled transport and guns, traverses the lake near the bridge.

The Turks sent four warships to strengthen the left of the position. One, the *Mesudiye*, had already assisted in the defence of Rodosto by bombarding the Bulgarian position. The warships anchored in the estuary.

To-day at daybreak a Bulgarian force, estimated at three thousand men with four guns, appeared on the hills to the west and opened fire. The village is emptied of its inhabitants. I wandered through the deserted streets this afternoon and met not a single civilian. All the houses are closed. A small force of Turkish infantry is holding the eastern end of the bridge, while the rest of the Turkish force is entrenched on the hills east of the town.

It is impossible for the Bulgars to force a passage at this point. The lake is unfordable and not suitable for pontooning. Any force attempting to force the passage of the bridge and causeway would inevitably be destroyed by the combined fire of the warships and the heavy artillery which the Turkish commander has mounted on the hills.

The Turkish ship bombarded the Bulgarian positions throughout the day with the object of beating down the fire of the enemy. This offensive movement of the Bulgarians is regarded as a reconnaissance to feel the strength of the left flank of the Turkish force.

Turkish Chances at Tchataldja.

(BY THE “TIMES” MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

ALTHOUGH diplomatic anxieties claim our chief attention at this moment, the culminating acts of the great military drama in the Balkans are still full of interest, and none the less because in all warlike operations there is ever room for conjecture and surprises.

The events in the western theatre of war and at Adrianople have a certain influence upon those in the principal theatre and may consequently be studied first. The fall of Salonica and the surrender of that part of Zeki Pasha's army which retreated from Unkub down the railway set free the eastern wing of the Greek Army and that part of the Serbian First Army which has co-operated with it. There is a chance that an endeavour may be made to utilize this recovered liberty by the despatch of troops eastward, by sea or land, in order to take part in the concluding operations in the principal theatre. The object might be to land troops at Dedeagatch or on the Gallipoli Peninsula, or, alternatively, to repair and make use of the railway for troop transport. Both these operations would take time, for the railway has been extensively damaged, and the chartering of ship to carry horses, guns, wagons, and supplies would occupy the staffs concerned for a considerable period. The Turkish defence on the side of Albania, at Sontari, and in Epirus is not yet completely broken down, and if two or three Serbian divisions of the First Army have already been sent east the forces remaining are not extravagantly large to pursue the enemy vigorously and to hold the steadily expanding area in occupation of the Allies.

Two Serbian columns at least are heading straight from Prizrend and Kritchewo towards the ports on the Adriatic which Serbia covets. These columns are delayed by the snow and the state of the roads, as well as by Turkish resistance, which was of an unexpectedly resolute nature in the case of the southern column, but there is no word to say that their advance has been checked on account of Austria's attitude. All that is necessary to say with regard to the military situation in view of this attitude is that the Allies are in no position to ignore Austrian and Roumanian representations. The northern frontiers of Serbia and Bulgaria are completely uncovered and defenceless.

THE ATTACKS ON ADRIANOPLE.

The famous correspondent of the *Reichspost* assured us some ten days ago that Adrianople would fall last week, but so far as we can judge by reports the event has not happened. The black veil has been drawn very closely round the town, but so far as the writer can judge, the assailants have suffered heavy losses in all their attacks from their first onset on October 22 up to their last failure on November 8, and have made no impression upon the main line of works. There is a high-power wireless station at Constantinople, and it is apparently in touch with a station at Adrianople, whence news is said to have been received. So far as one can judge by comparing the accounts, there must have been a hurried attack by the First Bulgarian Army in full force on October 22. This attack failed and the fortress was found to be in good posture for defence. Siege and heavy guns were then brought up and an endeavour was made to break in on the north-west front. This also failed, and the siege guns probably proved inadequate in face of the large Turkish armament, which

is much superior, at all events in number of guns, to anything that Bulgaria and Serbia can produce. We heard subsequently of Turkish sorties, which extended to Kadinkui, and almost to Buldurkeui, on the banks of the Maritza, and it was obvious, provided that these reports were correct, that the distant defence of the town was still vigorous, and that the close attack was not even begun. The line of investment was then completed by the Bulgarian occupation of Skenderkeni, south-east of the town, but no claim has yet been made that any vital part of the defence has been touched.

The attack last week appears to indicate that the Turkish commander has pushed out his advanced works on the south-west side as far as Kartal Tepé, which is 10,000 metres from the main line of defence on this side. The defences of Kartal Tepé must be semi-permanent or field works. The impression received is that these were carried by the assailants on the night of Thursday last, but were recovered next day or on the night following by a counter-attack on the part of the Turkish reserves. This is not in itself improbable, although the Bulgarians, as reported by the correspondent of the *Reichspost*, claim the contrary, for the Turkish garrison has always been active and enterprising; it would be assisted by the heavy guns in the main line of works; and while the Turks have been encouraged by successes, the assailants have probably been depressed by heavy losses. If, however, as is asserted by the correspondent of the *Reichspost*, the fort of Karkas Tepé (Kavkas Fort) has been taken by the Bulgarians its loss will seriously affect the security of the town. The defence of Adrianople, and even more of Scutari, has been the only bright page in the history of the war on the Turkish side, and it seems to show that given bread, water, and ammunition, the Turk is still a fighter of renown.

THE TEHATALDJA LINES.

The difficulty of expressing any opinion about the defence an attack of the Tehataldja Lines is caused by our ignorance of the work done in the lines since the war began, of the armament available, and, most of all, of the number and quality of the defenders. From the *Reichspost* reports we seem to gather that, after the severe rearguard action on November 3 and 4, the Turkish centre, venturing too far to its front, was practically cut to pieces, and that the two wings retreated, much disorganized, no doubt, but still in some military order. The right wing from before Istrandja would naturally have fallen back upon the right of the lines, and the left by the main road and railway upon the centre and left. How many fresh troops may have come up is the doubtful point, and on this hinges the decision whether a prolonged defence is practicable. The reports vary very much and no certain conclusions can be drawn from them except that the intentions of the Turks is to resist to the last.

The Bulgarian armies advanced as soon as they were able, the Third Army on the left, the First Army on the right, the latter probably strengthened by the Kustendil Second Army. On Thursday last the Third Army advanced guards were in the forests south of Derkös lake and in touch with the defenders along their front. How far the Bulgarians penetrated, and whether they captured any part of the lines, are open questions for the moment, but it does not seem certain that they have secured the successes first claimed for them. The First Army on the right, strengthened by part of the artillery of the Third Army, advanced simultaneously, and is now probably in possession of the heights which run from the town of Tehataldja to Kalikratia. No news has come in of the position of the Serbian divisions, but they may be in reserve.

It has been noticed previously that the right centre of the Tehataldja position is the weakest point, and here the Third Army struck in hoping apparently to arrive before the defence was ready. If this first attack has been resisted the Third Army will have some trouble owing to the absence of good roads and the difficulty of finding artillery positions in this forest region. It was for this reason, no doubt, that the Third Army passed over some of its guns to the First Army, but General Demitrieff may be able to use howitzers in this part of the field. The Bulgarian Army is known to possess some 90 old-pattern howitzers, namely, 4.7in. Krupps and 6.9in. Schneider-Canets, and a proportion of these may be with the Third Army to co-operate in the attack.

The heights occupied by the First Bulgarian Army are too far distant from the Turkish right and centre across the valley for anything to be hoped from artillery fire. To support an attack on those parts of the position guns must be pushed forward and intrenched by night, and though this may be done for a certain distance, the dominating situation of the Turkish lines renders success uncertain. There is more hope of success by attacking the salient at Baghotah Tabia, but an advance on this side might mean prolonged fighting owing to the successive lines of Turkish works in rear. Another opening might be found at Büyük Tehekmedje, where the Turkish advanced works are exposed to fire from Bulgarian batteries on the hills round Piyas and Arnakteui; but Turkish warships should

prevent an attack on this flank, and an advance across the causeway south of Büyük Tehekmedje lake would be a risky operation. On the whole, a general advance of the artillery to within effective range and a double attack on the right and on the left centre of the lines seems most probable, and success may be sought by a night attack on the left centre, or, more probably, by the assembly of a large force under cover of the forest against the Turkish right.

At the rate things have been going it is not legitimate to suppose that the morale of the Turkish troops will enable them to resist for long their impetuous and gallant foes, but the Turkish wrestler is often most dangerous when he is on his back, and if things do not go as fast as we expect it will be recalled that, so far as we know, the Bulgarians have not yet driven the Turks from an intrenched position adequately defended by troops not starved, and that the superior and well served Schneider-Creusot 7.5cm. Q. F. field guns of the Bulgarians will have made less opening at Tehataldja than they had in the open field on the rolling downs of Thrace.

The Military Situation.

(By THE "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

FROM such details of the Salonica surrender as we are allowed to know it is apparently the case that the Turkish force was composed mainly of the troops which had fought against the Greeks. The forces commanded by Zekki Pasha appear, in the main, to have retreated westward after the defeat at Kumanovo, and to have marched from Uskub and Kuprulu upon Kritchovo and Perlepe, where they stood their ground for a time and caused the Serbians considerable losses. The subsequent concentration of these Turkish columns at Monastir may have been practicable, and in this event there is still a Turkish Army in being in Macedonia, possibly amounting to 50,000 men with about one-third of the guns with which Zekki Pasha opened his campaign. There is no question of changing the fortune of war on this side, and, indeed a report that the Monastir force has asked for terms has come in, but should this latter statement not be confirmed there is still work left for the Serbians and Greeks, and work which may prove difficult in view of the unusually early advent of the bad season and the terrible state of the roads.

At Scutari the Montenegrins appear to be in difficulties as to depend for success upon the arrival of Serbian columns from the east, so that on the whole we may conclude that for the moment the war in Macedonia is kept alive, and this fact may turn out to be of some importance in the pending negotiations.

From reports in the foreign Press it appears that Papas Tepé, which the Bulgarians claim to have taken, is an outwork in the neighbourhood of Yurush, about six miles west of the junction of the Arda and Maritza. Kartal Tepé we must assume to be the hill of that name, marked on our general staff map, 4½ miles south of the main line of defence. It was not known, until the report of the capture of these outworks came in, that the Turkish lines had been pushed out so far from the permanent forts, and it is not by any means necessarily true that the fall of these outworks, supposing that the Bulgarians retain them, implies the early surrender of the fortress. The garrison is still full of vigour, as its constant sorties indicate, and even if the Serbians are bringing up their siege guns to help their friends, it may be that the garrison will stand firm and be a trump in the hand of the Turkish negotiators. It is no doubt evidence of the expected surrender that the Bulgarians, as our Sofia Correspondent informs us, should have given up the idea of making a loop line, outside the sphere of action of the fortress, in order to provide a continuous line of rail from Sofia to Tehataldja, but it is also possible that the engineering difficulties of such a loop line may have had something to do with the abandonment. We have been told so often that the surrender was expected hourly, and have been given so little proof of why it should be expected, that we begin to lose faith in some of the reporters, notably in the *Reichspost* correspondent, whose interesting messages during the last fortnight might conceivably have been written from Sofia by any intelligent soldier with a little imagination. We may be quite incorrectly informed, and Adrianople may fall, but on the evidence there is no reason why it should fall, and if it holds firm there is an additional reason why the Bulgarians should welcome peace.

All the wonderful battling which the *Reichspost* correspondent has hitherto been retailing for our benefit turns out to be imaginary so far as Tehataldja is concerned, but, on the other hand, the attack appears to have begun on November 12 and to have led to a Turkish counter-offensive which was repulsed. From a comparison of our reports from Sofia and Constantinople it appears that parts of the famous lines at least are well defended and strongly held. If the allies have 450 guns in position a Turkish counter-offensive across the valley would stand little chance of success.

but if there are even 70,000 men in the lines, and if they are fed and supplied with ammunition, they may give a lot of trouble. We have not hitherto been told whether the Turks retired on the lines in fair order, and we were led to believe by the *Reichspost* reports, that in a tremendous action on November 3 and 4, the losses in which were said to have exceeded those at Lüle Burgas, the Turks were routed. From a telegram from Constantinople which we published yesterday we learn that the *Reichspost* battle never took place, and we are consequently more disposed to believe that the Turks may be in a position to make a stand.

So far as the Bulgarians are concerned they apparently intend to bring up every man and to gamble for a final and a crushing victory. It is a masculine decision which does them honour. We need not, however, forget that their casualties have probably exceeded 50,000, or about a fifth of their field army; that the roads are detestable, and that supplies and ammunition will be difficult to bring up, even given the railway from Kirk Kilisseh and the four captured locomotives; that the bad season has returned unexpectedly early, and that while they are "all out" the Turks still possess reserves. The Bulgarians may win, and St. Sophia may witness a scene which will live in history, but prudent statesmanship might do worse than recall the advice which the *Times* has given and not risk a maximum upon the gaming table of war.

Reports of Battles Denied.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT)

Constantinople, Nov. 13.

At the risk of repeating previous telegrams, may I point out that the statements made by the correspondent of the *Reichspost* with regard to the piercing of the Tchataldja lines, published in Vienna on November 8, are entirely inaccurate? With the exception of a few outpost encounters of no importance, no serious fighting has occurred in front of the Tchataldja lines since the Ottoman troops retired thither from Viza and Lüle Burgas. Equally inaccurate is the Bulgarian statement that Rodosto was captured on October 31. The town was only evacuated by the civil population on November 10, and although it is believed now to be in Bulgarian hands with certain other points on the northern shore of the Sea of Marmora, its fate is a matter of but little importance.

At present the Bulgarian forces appear to be facing the Turkish lines from the western end of the Derkos lake to a point between Kallikratia and Kumburgaz, south of Tchataldja.

As for the accounts of the second great battle on November 3 and 4, they appear to be based upon the harrowing of Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha's rearguard by the Bulgarians during his retreat from Viza on November 2 and 3. So far, at least, is the information obtained from European witnesses who accompanied Mahmoud Mukhtar's force both during its advance and retreat. They deny that any general action such as that described by the *Reichspost's* correspondent took place.

The City of Salonica.

The capture of Salonica by the Greek army, the announcement of which appears on page 8, constitutes one of the most interesting reversals of fortune in the history of the East. The second greatest city in the Turkish Empire, it has been in recent years at once a great military centre and the headquarters of the Committee of Union and Progress, and its long and eventful history, its polyglot and cosmopolitan population, and the strong European and non-Turkish influences to which it is continually subjected, are all points of resemblance with the capital.

The most conspicuous element in the population are the Sephardic Jews, numbering some 60,000 to 80,000 out of a total 150,000 whose ancestors fled to Salonica in the 16th century in order to escape religious persecution in Spain and Portugal. Other writers on Macedonia and its problems have pointed out the extent to which interest and sympathy alike dictate to the Jews an alliance with the Turks. The reaction of this attitude of mind upon politics and the international Press has been manifest and notorious. In Salonica the Jews are everywhere. Mr. Brailsford in a book on "Macedonia" observes:—

"They monopolize the commerce, control the shipping, and eclipse the Greeks not only in business, but in 'society' as well. Their shabby and hideous villas, designed in Rococo fashion to produce a maximum of display, give to Salonica's suburb an air of quite European vulgarity. Within the town the middle-classes through the narrow lanes and the forbidding and mysterious courtyards with their projecting upper storeys and protruding eaves. They patrol the streets in their long gabardines, and their women retain their medieval costume,

garish and décolleté. They are conspicuous and at their ease. They dominate the town, managing Turks and overawing Christians. . . . This Jewish predominance makes Salonica unique among Levantine seaports, where it is usually the Greek element which impresses its character on the town.

"Salonica has the moral squalor of Europe with the physical squalor of the East. Picturesque it may be, with its beautiful Byzantine churches, its Roman triumphal arch, and its castles and bastions which recall the brief empire of the Crusaders. But the main impression is one of ugliness and materialism. The place seems oddly isolated, and when caged within its walls it becomes a sort of puzzle by what magic one reached a place so different from the idyllic Macedonian valleys to the north, or the fairy Gulf of Volo to the south. Olympus across the bay dwarfs and rebukes it and makes it trivial. It is a town of contradictions where men buy by telegraph in the costumes of the ghetto and turn the stately Castilian of the Middle Ages into a *patron* for nasty pleasures and petty gains."

The important part played by members of the Salonica Doumeh in recent Turkish politics recalls one of the most extraordinary movements of the 17th century. This sect owed its origin to the Hebrew Shabbethai Zebi, who for years was implicitly believed to be the Messiah. Born in Smyrna in 1626, Shabbethai was of Spanish-Jewish extraction. His father, Mordecai, was a wealthy and pious Jew, the trusted agent of a London firm of merchants. As was recalled in the *Times* on May 12, 1911, in a remarkable article on "The Origin of the Doumeh," Shabbethai, after wandering and proclaiming his doctrine throughout the East, suddenly adopted the Modern faith. Many of his followers believed in him to the end of their lives, and from these faithful ones are descended the modern sect of the Doumeh, their Turkish title, which signifies "turncoats." A few of the sect are found in Adrianople: the majority, however, are settled in Salonica. They are sharply divided into three subjects, and not only do they forbid marriage with Jews or with Mahomedans, but each sub-sect marries only within itself.

Salonica lies on the west side of the Chalcidic peninsula, at the head of the Gulf of Salonica, on a fine bay, the southern edge of which is formed by the Calanarian Height, while its northern and western side is the broad alluvial plain created by the discharge of the Vardar and the Dristiza, the principal rivers of Western Macedonia. Built partly on the low ground along the edge of the bay flanked by the Tower of Blood, and partly on the hill to the north, the city, with its white houses enclosed by white walls, runs up along natural ravines to the Castle of Heptapyrgion, or Seven Towers, and is rendered picturesque by numerous domes and minarets and the foliage of olms, cypresses, and mulberry trees. The commercial quarter of the town, lying to the north-west, towards the great valleys by which the inland traffic is conveyed, is pierced by broad and straight streets paved with lava. There are electric tramways and a good water-supply, but most of the older houses are fragile wooden structures coated with lime or mud, and the sanitation is defective. Apart from churches, mosques, and synagogues, there are a few noteworthy modern buildings, but the chief architectural interest of Salonica is centred in its Roman and Byzantine remains.

The history of a number of these memorials goes back to the fourth century B.C., when Thessalonika first became the capital of Macedonia. Founded in 315 B.C. on the site of the still more ancient Therma, the city was named by Cassander after his wife, a sister of Alexander the Great. It had reached its zenith long before the seat of Empire was transferred to Constantinople, and it was destined to become famous in connexion with the early history of Christianity by the two Epistles which St. Paul addressed to the local Christian community which had become "an example to all that believe in Macedonia and in Achaia." Theodosius massacred 7,000 of its citizens: the Iconoclasts, the Macedonian Slavs, the Bulgarians, and the Normans of Sicily, each of them in turn took their toll of blood and destroyed the works of Constantine, who had endowed the city with many splendid buildings.

Throughout the ages the Via Egnatia of the Romans has traversed the city from east to west, and survives to this day as the Grand Rue de Vardar. Among the architectural glories of the city are the remains of the two Roman Imperial arches that have spanned this highway for over 1,500 years. Another example of Roman architecture, the remains of a white marble portico, supposed to have formed the entrance to the Hippodrome, is known by the Judeo-Spanish name of Las Incantades, from the eight Caryatides in the upper part of the structure. A baker has burrowed himself into the foundations of this Imperial relic, and the ruins of the old Venetian citadel have been turned into a prison and a slum.

The new harbour which was built ten years ago enables the port to do a trade of about 1,000,000 tons. Such manufacturing industries as there are show a tendency to become stationary. Nevertheless Salonica would, in any circumstances, be bound to maintain its commercial standing, if only because it is the principal Egean port in the Balkan peninsula, the centre of the

import trade of all Macedonia and two-thirds of Albania, the natural port of shipment for the products of an even larger area, and the terminus of railway lines from Constantinople, Nish, Mitrovitz, and Monastir.

The Greeks, the Bulgars, and the Serbs can each of them put forward historic claims to the possession of Salonica. Ethnographically the city lies in debatable territory. Bulgarian influence has striven hard to assert itself over the Serbian tendencies that have survived. But, as in the case of many other districts along the coast, Hellenism has remained strong. The rivalry between these contending forces will lend special interest to the impending settlement. The questions which will naturally be asked will be whether the Greeks, now that they have come as conquerors, will be welcomed by their brethren; and whether Greek and Serb together will have the courage to say to their confederate in the historic words of the Turkish Vali at Uskub to the local Bulgarian Bishop:—"O Bulgarian, sit upon the eggs you have, and do not burst your belly by trying to lay more"—*The Times*.

The Entry of the Greeks.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Salonica, Nov. 9.

TO-DAY, after 470 years of Turkish domination, the Greek Army once more trod the streets of Salonica. It has been a great day for the Hellenes, their goal is reached, their dream realized. And no ancient army returning victorious to its native Athens ever received a more tumultuous welcome than Salonica accorded to the conquering hosts to-day. In the morning the camp of the Seventh Division under General Kleomenes was the rendezvous of all the Greek and half the Jewish population of the town. The General Commanding is himself installed in the railway station. Here he was joined by the Chief of Staff, Major Nigroponte, and we lived the recent battles over again. Our conversation was continually interrupted by the arrival of enthusiastic Greeks longing to kiss the commander's hand, and leaving personal objects of value as offerings to the idol of the hour, for, in the absence of the Crown Prince, the General is the darling of the populace.

To one who has practically lived in the Turkish lines during the past ten days, a visit to the Greek camp was refreshing, and did much to explain the speedy and overpowering advance of the invaders. From their appearance the troops might have left Athens yesterday. Here were batteries of artillery drawn up in orderly array, spick and span machine-gun companies, well-mounted cavalry, and 15,000 small wiry, well-cared-for, well-fed soldiers, whose unshaven faces had happiness and content written all over them, every man being warmly clad and completely equipped. The town is wearing gala aspect and the Greek flag is flying everywhere, the Turkish standard having disappeared as if by magic. Favours of the winning colours are as popular as at a North-country football match.

Not until the afternoon was it generally known that the occupation had really been accomplished; then, as headed by a detachment of cavalry a regiment of Evzones tramped down the central street, pandemonium ensued. Fair Hellenes on flower-bedecked balconies showered autumn roses on the heroes below, the air was rent by cries of *Zeta Zeta*, the widely-cheering throng pressed upon the warriors until the troops had to fight their way through in single file.

I spent the evening observing exultant human nature from a point of vantage in the principal *café*, where a huge Greek flag had replaced the Turkish red and white. The appearance of officers in uniform was the signal for the crowd to rise and give vent to more *Zetas*. Then a priest, turned warrior, harangued the numerous auditors with the story of his battles. Excitement was rising fast when the famous Athenian street-poet Matsoukas mounted a table and discharged an endless flow of patriotic poetry until his compatriots choked themselves hoarse with delight. Greek blood was flow up, orator after orator mounted the tribune, each carrying the enthusiasm to a higher pitch, until the crowd gave itself up to the wildest exultation. Meantime a recently suspended Greek journal reappeared with its front page smothered under a reproduction of the national flag and was sold at a premium.

This was not the return home of a victorious army, but its entry into the second city of the enemy's country. Surely no stranger sight has ever been seen. Thousands of the ancient demonstrators were bearded Ottoman subjects rejoicing at the downfall of the country to which they owe allegiance; hundreds more were Jews whom the Sultan ever counted among the most devoted of his vassals. It was all very strange and, very instructive, and like so many other things, possible only in Turkey. A Turkish opinion of this demonstration would have been very interesting,

but Moslems remained indoors. Some few soldiers walked aimlessly about, paying little heed to the jubilation of their enemies. Order is still being maintained in the streets by patrols of armed Turkish gendarmes.

The Situation in Constantinople.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

Constantinople, Nov. 11.

THE situation in Turkey has taken a turn for the worse, and a grave internal crisis seems to be impending. On the one hand the position of the Government is gravely compromised because its proposals to submit to mediation have been repudiated by the army, while, on the other hand, the Committee of Union and Progress is giving evidence of renewed activity. At the same time Turkish feeling, both religious and national, is being worked up to fever pitch by the preaching in the mosques seconded by the impassioned language of press.

The most serious feature of the situation, of course, is the weakness of the Government. Having first appealed for intervention of the Powers to impose an armistice on all the Allies, the Government last Tuesday corrected its application, which it converted into a request for mediation pure and simple. On Wednesday, however, General Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha arrived from Hadem Koy bearing a message from the army refusing to entertain the idea of mediation while it was yet able to resist, and a council of principal officers remaining in Constantinople endorsed the message of the army. The Cabinet, therefore, is faced with a most serious situation.

It seems tolerably certain that even if the Powers should end by agreeing to undertake the task of mediation the Balkan States will refuse their good offices, so the Porte will not need to recall its application. Meanwhile, the activity of the Committee of Union and Progress has already been attracting attention. The Committee has taken up strongly the cry of "No surrender," and some quarters believe in the imminence of a Committee Government.

The outburst in the Turkish press calling on every Moslem to shed his last drop of blood in defence of capital, country, and faith, and the *fatwa* issued later in the afternoon by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, referring to a holy war, are the subject of much comment. Both the *Tanin* and *Yeni Gazete* were suspended on Saturday, apparently owing to the violence of Friday's articles, while none of the local papers on Saturday reproduced the Sheikh-ul-Islam's communication. The *fatwa* seems to proclaim a holy war, but a careful study of it will reveal the fact that its object is to inspire the troops with religious fervour, for which purpose it invites the *muslims* to volunteer to go among them and, by exhortation and example, to stir up enthusiasm and contempt for death. The liability of the *fatwa* to be misinterpreted is, to say the least, unfortunate. There is no question yet, however, of unfurling the green banner of Islam.

Death or Victory.

("MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND "DAILY CHRONICLE" TELEGRAM.)

Constantinople, Nov. 13.

THE patriotic pamphlet of Prince Sabah-ed-Din, which in impassioned terms calls upon the Sultan and all the members of the family of Osman to go to the front, has produced an enormous impression. The words "Sire, go to the army. Join in the cry 'Victory or death' and God will reward you" are in everybody's mouth. The Sultan was from the first anxious to go to the front, but was dissuaded by his advisers, who were afraid that such action might have a disastrous effect on the health of the monarch.

The latest prophecy of the *Iktidam* is that if to-day the *prophet* of war lies in the ancient antagonism of the Cross and the Crescent to-morrow war will arise out of the racial hostility between Slav and German.

(REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Nov. 14.

An open letter from Prince Sabah-ed-Din, addressed to the Sultan and published in the form of a pamphlet, is being sold in the streets going to the funds of the Red Crescent Society. It is being eagerly bought. The Prince in substance says that the enemies of the country are not the Balkan States but the Turks themselves, who have proved incapable of governing the country. If they take a lesson from the errors of the past their future is hopeful improvement.

Turkey's German Teachers.

In the presence of Marshal von der Goltz, the first German "expert" of the fallacy of the Turkish Government's policy, an explanation of the fallacy of the Turkish Government's policy was made at a meeting of the German Society in London.

Islamism. The speaker was Major-General Imhoff Pasha, the German officer who organized and instructed the Ottoman artillery under Marshal von der Goltz.

Major-General Imhoff asserted that the Turkish defeats were due on the one hand to the bulk of the army having been divided into comparatively small forces, and on the other hand to the impossibility of efficiently initiating the troops into the new army organization of 1909. Turkey had had three years for a work on which the Bulgarian army had spent thirty years. Party politics, moreover, had undermined not only the army, but also the authority of the State and all its servants. Another fatal factor was the inclusion of Christians in the army.

Austria-Hungary's Demands.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Vienna, Nov. 11.

Great importance attaches to M. Daneff's mission to Austria-Hungary. It is admittedly a mission of mediation undertaken at the instance of King Ferdinand, and deriving additional significance from M. Daneff's conferences with M. Pashitch and other Serbian statesmen at Belgrade on his way to Budapest. M. Daneff's primary object is to establish official contact between the Balkan League as such and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose special claims and interests he is anxious to ascertain as a basis for mediation between Serbia and the Monarchy. Whether this wish has been completely satisfied seems doubtful, but the general standpoint of Austria-Hungary has been defined to him roughly as follows:—

First.—Austria-Hungary has no expansionist tendencies nor territorial aspirations in the Balkans.

Second.—Austria-Hungary, who in this respect speaks in the name of the Triple Alliance, demands that Albania be organized as a separate Balkan polity in an autonomous if not absolutely independent form—possibly as an independent principality.

Third.—Austria-Hungary desires explanations concerning the Serbian demand for an Adriatic port, and would not necessarily accept any *fait accompli* that might be incompatible with the territorial rights of Albania. Austria-Hungary also wishes to know what the policy of the Balkan League may be in this respect.

Fourth.—Austria-Hungary demands the creation of a clear and durable economic relationship between herself and Serbia.

It is not known what reply, if any, M. Daneff has been authorized to make to these communications. In Hungarian official quarters he is stated to have intimated that Bulgaria is not bound by the terms of the Balkan League unconditionally to support Serbian claims in controverted territorial questions, but he is alleged to have emphasized the desire of Bulgaria to mediate for a friendly settlement of such questions.

On the subject of Albania M. Daneff is understood to have stated that Bulgaria desires the establishment of Albanian autonomy. With regard to the occupation of Constantinople by Bulgaria, M. Daneff took up the well-known standpoint of the Balkan League that no armistice with Turkey can be concluded without binding guarantees that Turkey will not utilize the suspension of hostilities to bring further reinforcements from Asia Minor, or to erect fortifications.

An Interview with the Sultan.

MR. ALAN ORTEGA, the *Express* correspondent at Constantinople, wrote on November 11th:—I am permitted to-day to send you further details of my visit to the Sultan yesterday, when I described to His Majesty the fearful of the famine descending on hundreds of thousands of his people.

As I told you, I had impressed on Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, how I had seen the entire population of a countryside leaving hearth and wrecked homesteads, and pouring in an endless stream of starving men, women, and children down every road to Constantinople. Kiamil Pasha took my story at once to the Sultan, and just before two o'clock a motor-car was conveying me at furious haste to the Dolmabahce Palace.

Mr. Arthur Baker, a prominent English resident, who introduced me to Kiamil Pasha, accompanied me on my visit to the Palace. My attire was utterly unfitted to the occasion, for it was scarcely changed from the clothes in which I rode here from Little Bazaar.

I wanted time to borrow a frock coat and the other necessary accessories, but when I pointed this out I was told that the

Sultan was too anxious to see me, and that no time could be wasted on clothes, which did not matter.

As we ascended the wide stairs of the Palace and passed through the silent corridors, Mr. Baker said to me "You had better make a few notes so that you will know clearly what you intend to say," and I, feeling lost in the endless vistas of thick carpets, wished I had time to act on his suggestion.

But Djenam Bey, the Master of the Ceremonies, insisted that no delay could be permitted, as His Majesty was waiting.

We suddenly emerged from the velvet-carpeted gloom into a room shining with gold, in which a lonely black coated figure sat in a little Byzantine chair, gazing with slumbrous eyes at the slender masts of the fishing boats in the Bosphorus beneath the windows.

At our entry His Majesty sprang to his feet and hurried across the room. Without waiting for any formalities he shook hands with me and motioned me to a chair.

The Sultan leaned forward with his hands on his knees, and his eyes bright with impatience, and without further ado I plunged into my story.

For the first time I realised how perfectly the French tongue is adapted for such a recital as I had to make.

In English it would have been a bald catalogue of horrors or else a mere sentimental rhapsody. But in the vivid, dramatic language of France, I could tell what I had seen and how it had affected me without becoming self-conscious or sentimental.

Indeed carried away by the fervour of the alien tongue, I made a grave faux pas. I crossed one leg over another, leaned forward to emphasize my point, and had almost addressed His Majesty as "Moncher m'sieur," when a barely perceptible flicker of Djenam Bey's stony countenance and a very vigorous nudge from Mr. Baker restored me to a sense of the amenities of the palace.

The Sultan smiled broadly, said "Go on, Go on," and became immediately grave again.

His Majesty was visibly moved as he listened to my description of the plight of the fugitives, and he nodded his head emphatically when I urged on him the necessity for prompt measures to relieve the starving multitude.

When my story was finished the audience developed into an informal chat. The Sultan had heard that I had accompanied the mixed Turk and Arab force which had defied the Italians in Tripoli, and he was keenly interested in the exploits of the soldiers who fought for him there.

Then we drifted into politics and I was told astonishing things until finally I felt that the room flashed with the magnitude of the story it would be in my power to tell.

But the chill hand of diplomacy descended on my shoulder, and my enthusiasm was damped as a suave precise voice murmured: "Monsieur is, of course, aware that His Majesty never receives correspondents. Monsieur was received in his capacity as a private gentleman—a gentleman who will respect private confidences and will respect the imperial confidences."

(One thing I may say. That is to express the indignation both of His Majesty and the Turkish Government at the hysterical messages which have been wired from here regarding the dangers of the situation in Constantinople.

At present there is no indication whatever of any possibility of any thing in the nature of the massacre of Europeans so lightly talked about. Should any danger arise the measures taken by the Government, coupled with the presence of the foreign warships, will be perfectly adequate to deal with the situation.

The Virtues of the Turk.

UNDER the title "The Turks are massacring" (the cry of the newboys on the Paris boulevards) M. Pierre Loti, the well-known novelist, publishes in the *Figaro* an eloquent article in defence of the Turks. After alluding to the slaughter of Arabs by the Italians in Tripoli, of the horrible deeds of Europe in China during the suppression of the Boxer rising, of the killing of Dervishes at Khartoum by the British, of the concentration camps in the Transvaal, of the "smoking" to death of women and children by the French in Algeria, he says:—

"Poor Turks! If it is true that here and there they have massacred in the course of this atrocious war, which is being made upon them simultaneously from all sides, how extenuating are the circumstances. I know many people who in their place and at such a terrible hour would be seized with a rage for massacring. They

are, it is true, more primitive people than ourselves, more violent, though better, kinder, and gentler by habit, more terrible and apt to fall into red rage, when they are too much angered by others—more primitive, especially those peasants from the depth of Anatolia and from the confines of the desert who are being hastily armed against the invaders, and have to handle with their rough hands our infernal arms of precision. How natural is their hatred towards all those people who bear the name of Christians! How can they help feeling that those people yonder, openly or secretly, are conspiring to suppress them? We, the French, have taken from them Algeria, Tunis, Morocco. The British have disloyally robbed them of Egypt. Persia is well-nigh subjugated. Italy has just covered Tripoli with blood, giving the signal for the merciless hunt. In all those conquered countries we, each of us after our individual manner, make them feel the weight of our contempt and our hand. The pettiest of our petty bureaucrats treats all Moslems like slaves. We take away from these believers little by little their prayers. We impose upon these dreamers enamoured of immobility our fruitless agitations, our rage for quickness, our alcohol, our scum and rubbish of humanity. Everywhere in our wake there follows instability, cupidity, and despair.

"Poor Turks, disavowed with such callousness by all those who in Europe seemed to support them, abandoned by the press which insults them, abandoned by diplomacy which had undertaken to defend them, abandoned by the Powers which once valued their friendship! Certainly we no longer recognise our former heroes, those of Plevna, those of the last war which nearly destroyed Greece, those even of yesterday who fought so valiantly, ten against a thousand. Let us first admit that they were not ready, that they were badly commanded, that through the negligence of their leaders they were dying from hunger. And then we must recognise that this degeneration of their army is our work, is due to us, the demoralisers of the East. With a stupendous rapidity they have been contaminated by the new pernicious Utopias, even the most puerile, which rage amongst us. Many among their soldiers have lost their faith, and most of their officers have neglected their profession in order to plunge into the most naive forms of politics. Our alcohol also has played its part, and certain great military chiefs responsible for the worst defeats are drunkards . . .

"And then after the constitution they committed the capital mistake of introducing Christians into their battle ranks. God forbid that I should disparage this name of Christian, but those of the Turkish army were Bulgars, Greeks, naturally disposed not to fight against their brethren.... If there had been in the army only Turks they would perhaps have been annihilated all the same, as the allies had cleverly made their plans of attack a long time ago. At least, however, they would have fallen maintaining their glorious aureole.

"What could be more exasperating than to see how the Turks are misconceived and libelled by all Westerners who have never set their foot in their country? There is not, I think, another race in the world so essentially good, brave, loyal, and gentle. I must make an exception in the case of some among those who have been brought up in our schools, and have caught the gangrene from our boulevards—those who afterwards become officials. I exclude them. But the real people, the small townsman, the peasant—who could be better? Let those among us who have lived in the East, even our priests and missionaries who are so much respected there—let them be asked whether they prefer, whether they like better, the Turks, or the Bulgars, the Serbs, all the Eastern Christians. I know in advance what their reply will be. Every one of them will say that these Bulgars—of admirable courage; I am prepared to be the first to recognise it—who are attacking under the chant of *Ta Deum* and at the ringing of their church bells are as a race infinitely more brutal and murderous than the Moslems..... Professional murderers indeed! I remember having seen in Spain those bulls which are led to the arena. They come peacefully, seem not at all mischievous. It is only later, when harassed by the lance, tortured by the cruel arrow, that they become possessed of a thirst to kill everybody, and throw themselves upon men in a mad rage."

M. Loti goes on to describe and to illustrate the moral qualities of the Turks—their modesty, their kindness, their voracity, and concludes: "Without hope that my humble appeal will be heard I feel the need of crying out to Europe, 'Mercy for the Turks. Spare those who remain!' There among them, more than anywhere else, is uprighteous and courage to be found. There, among them, is the last refuge of calm, respect, sobriety, silence, and prayer? I think there is not a single Frenchman who has lived among them and has a heart but will ardently join me in the homage which I render them here, at this moment of supreme distress—a nation I know well, and alas! that will be like the sorrowful victims which are deposited upon the tomb."—*The Manchester Guardian*.

Bulgaria In Arms.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT RECENTLY WITH THE BULGARIAN ARMY.)

Philippopolis, Nov. 4.

ONE of the most remarkable features of this remarkable war is the secrecy with which it is being waged. No one except those actually engaged in it really knows anything about what has happened or is happening, except that the Balkan nations are winning. That is all that the people seem to care to know. Even those engaged in the fighting only know what has happened in their individual experience. No news except official news, or officially inspired news, comes from the front; and then only news of progress. It is amazing to the spectator from other lands that the people really seem not to want to know. They have sunk all individual and domestic interests; they only care about the national issue. No information as to losses, no lists of killed and wounded have been issued. Although practically every individual in Bulgaria has some near relative in the fighting line, no one asks for information or murmurs at the absence of news of relatives and friends. I know one of three brothers, all officers, and himself a near relative of a general of division, who does not know even where his brothers have gone or whether they are alive or dead.

Journeying through the length and breadth of Bulgaria, the fact that this is in very truth a nation in arms is borne in upon one in almost depressing fashion by the almost entire absence of visible human life, except along the locust-like track of the armies. The fields are empty; the villages are empty; the towns themselves are almost empty. More than half the shops are closed, in the hotels and *cafés* there are few waiters—all foreigners—and often there is little food. Violins and other instruments hang on the walls or lie about the floor of the bandstands in the *cafés*; in the barbers' shops one youth presides over half a dozen empty chairs; a lone droshky stands at the street corner with a venerable driver sitting on the box; there are no porters at the railway stations; indeed, there are few trains except the apparently never-ending procession of troop trains, forage trains and ammunition trains. The stations near the Turkish frontier are ever crowded with Falstaffian-looking armies of weirdly-dressed soldiers. The uniforms gave out long ago, and the later regiments wear peasants' sheepskins or townsmen's tweeds, while the Armenians and Macedonians now hurrying to the front will be armed with captured Turkish rifles. The railway station waiting rooms are bivouacs, and every passenger is armed. Every available Bulgarian man has been called out, and now the boys of 16 and 17 are on their way to the battlefields. Nobody knows where he is going and nobody knows where he has gone. Few letters come back from the front, and even they bear no date and no indication of the place of origin.

It is at the frontier points like Yomboll and Mustafa Pasha that one sees the whole life of the nation, drawn from every nook and corner of the land and pouring through the small end of the funnel into the war area. One is almost amazed to find that there are so many oxen and buffaloes in the world. All day and every day, in a slow, swaying, unending procession, they throng across the historic bridge at Mustafa Pasha; the bridge built by the Sultan Suleiman to be the Great Road to the West, but now become the Great Road to the East. Thousands and thousands of men and oxen and guns and supplies all disappear over the ridge of hills into the great silence.

All that one actually knows of the facts of commoner human interest in the war is from the smaller, by comparison, places first, stream of wounded trickling back from the stricken fields. And it is a sorrowful procession: for the field-hospital and ambulance facilities are far from being of the best. The base hospitals, once the wounded reach them, are quite good, many of them quite excellent, largely through the hard, untiring work and devotion of the foreign Red Cross contingents. The trained nurses are admirably aided by hundreds of Bulgarian women of every rank and station. Most of the wounded make the long journey from the front in ox-wagons, slow-moving and springless, jolting and reeling over ruts that are unimaginable by stay-at-home English people. In wet weather they are seas of liquid mud, often axle-deep, which like cruel hollows and hillocks in the track; in dry weather wide dusty paths broken by innumerable gullies and hummocks and deep-grooved wheel tracks. I have seen miles of such so-called road that would have made an admirably sporting golf course, one long flight of bunkers. I found several miles over such a road in a Red Cross wagon a few days ago, and my bones have ached ever since. Very many of the men, hurt, those with cuts and shrapnel wounds about the head and neck, trudge along beside the wagons in which their sorely-wounded comrades lie on a bed of straw. One never hears a groan or a cry. These peasants have much of the stolidity of the East. Only as the wagons come into the broad valley of the Maritsa, the peaceful river,

seeming to smell the water, raise their heads, a light comes into their featureless eyes, and a pathetic ejaculation brings to the wagon side some good Samaritan with a big pannikin of yellow water.

But the long jolting journey to the hospitals is, alas! not the worst part of their sufferings. After several battles the wounded have lain on the bare field where they fell through two and three hot days and bitterly cold nights; and the worst sights in the hospitals are the rows of poor fellows with swollen, gangrened limbs for whom there is no hope of recovery under the best of skill and care.

I saw in one hospital near the front—I wish I could forget the sight—a young Bulgarian officer whose body, head, arms, and leg were torn and gouged with 18 separate wounds, shrapnel and bullet, and he was dying of—exposure. He had lain thus wounded on the battlefield for three nights and two days, yet so strong was his physique that but for the exposure and the resulting gangrene and pneumonia, the doctors said, he surely would have recovered. And his mother sat at the foot of the bed, motionless and dry-eyed, dumb with grief, watching the nurses tenderly dressing her son's awful wounds. They told me that she was a widow, and that she had two other sons at the front.

That the fighting has been fierce was evident enough. Every imaginable kind of wound was under treatment; bullet and shell and bayonet thrust and sword hack. And not all the bullet wounds were of the clean kind made by the nickel bullet. I saw, under the X-rays, fractured shoulders in which a great splash of lead was still embedded, and limbs from which great pieces had been torn. But all was quiet, and even cheerful. I saw one great bearded Bulgarian, with a bullet in his head, lying on the floor between two beds in one of which was a Turk and in the other a Pomak. He beckoned to the doctor and muttered something, "He wants to know when he will be able to go back," said the doctor. "He has a wounded son in the next ward, but he does not ask about him." On an operating table I saw a young Serbian, half sitting up and watching curiously the surgeon, who was shaving his leg, a ghastly gangrened almost shapeless limb, before amputating it close up to the thigh. "Hopeless, I'm afraid," said the doctor, but the man only asked for a cigarette.

More than a third of the wounded men in this big hospital were Turks. They say that the Turks left most of their wounded on the field. They also say that they left few of the Bulgarians wounded. I heard horrid stories of mutilation and murder, but one hears so many tales of horror in a war that one should only tell of things seen. I saw a chubby little Bulgarian baby, scarcely three years of age, which the soldiers said they found in a village near Kirk Kiliseh crying by the side of its murdered mother. One of the nurses, who lost a 17-year-old son at Kirk Kiliseh, was going to adopt it.

No praise can be too high for the foreign doctors and nurses and for the Bulgarian women of all degrees who are working night and day, often in circumstances that must be trying beyond description. What must be the emotions of mothers and wives and daughters and sisters tending the terrible wreckage of friend and foe while ignorant as to the welfare or even the whereabouts of their own loved ones! And as I write this I hear from the street below the lively singing of several thousand more Macedonian and Albanian men and Bulgarian boys on their way to the front.

The Division of the Spoil.

THE Sofia correspondent of the *Temps* gives the following details of the Balkan Entente. There is first the Bulgaro-Serbian Convention, at which Russian diplomacy had been working since 1909, and in the realisation of which M. Horitzig, formerly Russian Minister at Teheran and now Russian Minister at Belgrade, took an active part. It was, however, only signed in March of the present year. The chief point at issue between the two States was the question of Uskub, which Bulgaria finally decided to cede to Serbia. The future Bulgaro-Serbian frontier was fixed as a line running from the Vardar by Lake Okhrida to the Adriatic, a narrow zone on the Vardar-Okhrida portion remaining in suspense till after the war. Should no agreement be reached on the subject by the two States the question will be submitted to the Tsar for arbitration.

The other convention is that between Bulgaria and Greece. The negotiations on the subject began in July, and Greece undertook to leave out Salonica from the zone which she claims as hers. The third, the Bulgaro-Montenegrin Convention, assumes to Montenegro the execution of the Austro-Montenegrin secret agreement of 1910, by which Montenegro was promised part of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar. With regard to Constantinople, the four Powers agreed to leave this question out, and undertook not to permit it to become in the hands of certain Powers a means of sowing discord between the Balkan States and Russia. They were even

prepared to enter into negotiations with Russia upon this subject, but the Russian Government left the matter in abeyance. In addition to these territorial conventions a military convention was concluded for a period of 25 years.

In view of their successes in the war negotiations are now being actively carried on between the Allies with a view to bringing the various frontiers into harmony with the results of the war.

Greeks' Jealousy.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

Athens, Nov. 12.

There is a great deal of bitter comment in the Greek press on the fact that much more prominence is given in the European newspapers to the victories of the allied armies than to those of the Greek army. Thus, they declare, is due to the fact that the Governments of the Balkan Allies organized a news service to facilitate the work of the journalists.

It would seem from articles in the Greek newspapers that no partition of the conquered territory was made among the allies before the declaration of war, and that each belligerent is now endeavouring to occupy as much territory as possible with a view to the final division of the spoils. The journal *Athena* in an article to-day dwells on the essentially Greek character of certain districts the allocation of which might lead later to disputes.

TURKISH RELIEF FUND.

Through Mohamed Khan Sahib, Bulandshahr—			
Subscriptions collected in Fdgah ...	104	0	0
Messrs. Gha'fur Baksh, Hafiz Abdul Ali Mohamed Khan, and Neph-Khan, rupees fifty each ...	200	0	0
Subscription collected in Jamia Masjid ...	47	12	0
Syed Ayub Ali Shah Sahib ...	40	0	0
Miscellaneous collections ...	33	4	0
Messrs. Mazharul Haq and Iskan Ahmad Khan, rupees fifteen each ...	30	0	0
Messrs. Syed Mazhar Ali Shah, M. Abdul Latif, Mushat Ali, and Dawar Ali, rupees ten each ...	10	0	0
Messrs. Ibrahim Hosein and Jwan Khan, rupees two each ...	4	0	0
Nawab Khan, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Through Haji Mohamed Musa Khan Sahib, Daudah—			
Haji Mohamed Yunus Sahib ...	1,100	0	0
Haji Mohamed Isa Khan Sahib ...	50	0	0
Anonymous ...	100	0	0
Self ...	100	0	0
Bahadur Sahib ...	135	0	0
Collections of Jamia Masjid ...	49	3	3
Inhabitants of Baronia, through Abdus Salam Khan Sahib ...	86	0	3
Inhabitants of Gontgur, through Mohamed Ibrahim Khan Sahib ...	12	13	0
Inhabitants of Bodhansi, through Farukhan Khan Sahib ...	34	3	6
Begum Sahiba Moulvi Mohamed Yunus Khan Sahib ...	100	0	0
Collections of Fdgah at Daudah ...	25	0	0
Nawab, through Mohamed Omar Khan Sahib ...	10	0	0
Collections through Khazrat Khan, Ziladar (name of village illegible) ...	19	1	3
Haji Abdul Wahid Khan Sahib and Shah Zaman Khan Sahib, rupees ten each ...	20	0	0
Begum Sahiba Haji Mohamed Esq. Khan Sahib ...	12	0	0
Begum Sahiba Moulvi Mohamed Khan Sahib, sale-proceeds of Jam ...	7	0	0
Miscellaneous collections ...	281	0	0
Through Zahur Hasan, Esq., Abganah ...	195	0	0
Through K. B. Wali Mohamed Khan Sahib, Jhauji—			
Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan Sahib ...	50	0	0
Self ...	20	0	0
Hafiz Syed Hayat Ali Sahib, Burkat Ali Khan Sahib, and Mahfuz Khan, Esq., rupees ten each ...	30	0	0
Messrs. Suleman, Ali Ahmad Khan, Masud Hasan Khan, Mohamed Taqi Khan, Dost Mohamed Khan, Omda Khan, Hakim Asghar Husain, Zahir-ud-din, Munir-ud-din, Hemayat Ali Khan, Mahbub Khan, Ashiq Ali, Kazi Mohamed Hasan Khan, Amjad Ali, Rasool Bux, Mohamed Hasan, Hakim Mirza Ali Khan, Shams-ud-din, and Asad-ulla Khan, rupees five each ...	95	0	0

Moulvi Nizam-ud-din Sahib ...	7 0 0	Babla Begum Sahiba ...	15 0 0
Messrs. Hayat Mohamed Khan, Shams-ud-din Khan, Ata Mohamed Khan, Mohamed Yaqub Khan, Mohamed Saif Khan, Akbar Ali, Ali Mohamed Khan, Yakub Khan, and Students Madrasa Tepri, rupees four each ...	36 0 0	Mother of Jamaluddin Sahib ...	5 0 0
Messrs. Siddiq Hussain, Mohamed Yasin Hussain, Mohamed Yakub Khan, Ibrahim, and Nizam-ud-din, rupees three each ...	12 0 0	Wife of Jamaluddin Sahib ...	8 0 0
Abdur Rahim, Esq. ...	2 8 0	Mrs. Aslam Saifi ...	20 0 0
Messrs. Gholam Mohamed Khan, Musa Mistry, Yusef Khan, Hafiz Wazir Ali, Husein-ud-din, Siddiq, Ala Deiya, Malik Mohamed Khan, Ibrahim, Haji Malik Mohamed Khan, Mubarak Ali, Shadi, Fayaz Ali Khan, and Abdul Hakim Khan, rupees two each ...	30 0 0	Mrs. Musaffuruddin Sahiba ...	20 0 0
Messrs. Karim Baksh, Ali Ahmad, Sirhaland Khan, Hafiz Mahmud Hasan Khan, Fateh Mohamed Khan, Nayaz Mohamed Khan, Abdul Ghafur Khan, Shera, Mahmud Khan, Nazir Mohamed, Abdur Rahman, Mohamed Hussain, Gholam Nabi, Abdur Rashid Khan, Hafiz Abdul Ghafur, Sadiq Ali, Nanhe, Ali Baksh, Akbar Khan, Ali Sher Khan, Muzammil Khan, Pir Baksh, Abdulla, Saadu, Wahid, Maula Baksh, Mohamed Khan, Nazir Mohamed, Imdad Ali, Maula Baksh, Umda, Farzand Ali, Masita, Mohamed Shafi Khan, Ibrahim Khan, Ayub Khan, Shamsuddin, Mohamed Hassan, Ahmad Ali, Muntaz Ali, Abdul Majid, Amoon Jan, Mahmud Khan, Hakim Muntaz Ali Khan Sahib, Wazir, Fayaz, Gholam Mohamed, Masum Ali, Abdur Rahman, Mahbob Dog, Karimat Khan, Ibrahim Khan, Hamid Jan, Shujaat Ali Khan, Faizul Hasan Khan, Anonymous, Abdus Shakur Khan, Abdul Aziz Khan, Malik Mohamed Khan, Isiq, Abdul Ghani, Sattar Baksh, Alahad, Abdul Aziz Khan, Barkat, Habib, Nathu, Manab Beg, Sattar, Hussain Baksh, Kallan, Abdul Latif Khan, Meru, Amrit, Karya, and Nanha, rupee one each ...	78 0 0	Petty collections ...	11 8 0
Twenty-seven persons, annas eight each ...	19 8 0	Through Chaudhri Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib, Rais, Sahawar ...	632 12 0
Fifteen persons, annas four each ...	8 12 0	Through Abul-ola, Esq., Pertabgarh—	
Mohamed Shafi Khan, Esq. ...	2 4 0	Sheikh Kefayatulla Sahib ...	125 0 0
Mohamed Ali, Esq. ...	1 12 0	Collections at Idgah at Pertabgarh ...	90 2 0
Atfahna, through Begum Sahiba, Dojans ...	16 11 0	Through Jamil Ahmad Sahib ...	70 14 0
Kazi Hamiduddin Sahib ...	5 4 0	A Mussulman ...	40 0 0
Abdulla, Esq. ...	1 8 0	Mehdi Hasan, Esq. ...	21 0 0
Inhabitants of Mohulla Nangowara, through Karem Baksh, Esq. ...	70 8 0	A Mussulman ...	15 0 0
Inhabitants of Mahulla Kamla, through Hali Baksh, Esq. ...	27 12 0	Petty collections in Jinn's Masjid ...	7 0 0
Rahim, son of Moula Baksh ...	45 0 0	Messrs. Sheikh Saaduddin Ahmad, Mohamed Ali Khan, Mohamed Azim and Barkat Ali, rupees ten each ...	40 0 0
Faizulla, Esq. ...	84 4 0	Sheikh Rajab Ali Sahib ...	7 0 0
Dhobi of Mahulla Mandi ...	4 4 0	Messrs. Mohamed Hasan, Shabbir Hasan, Rafuddin, Mohamad Ali, Abdul Malik, Mohamed Shash, Fateh Mamur Khan, and Habib Kebreya, rupees five each ...	40 0 0
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani skin ...	209 10 0	Sheikh Puddin Sahib ...	11 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	3 0 6	Mother of Sheikh Ghayasuddin Sahib ...	5 0 0
Through Habibuddin Sahib ...	91 8 0	Minor subscriptions ...	1 0 0
Mohamed Khan, Esq. ...	1 8 0	Collections at Idgah, Pertabgarh town ...	27 0 0
Sale-proceeds of ornaments presented by the ladies of Jhajjar ...	176 0 0	Through Messrs. Abdur Rashid, Mohammed Hosain, Moulvi Qian-ud-din and Abn Bakar, Jaunpur ...	1,500 0 0
Cash from ladies of Jhajjar and the Begum Sahiba of the late Nawab Muntaz Ali Khan Sahib of Dojans ...	186 11 6	Wife of Shamsul Ulama Moulvi Abdul Jalil Sahib, Bevaras ...	100 0 0
Through Nazar Mohamed Khan Sahib, Kokri ...	100 11 6	Through Kazi Syed Awir, Esq., Secretary, Anjuman Islamia, Muttra ...	500 0 0
Through Najmuddin Ahmad Sahib, Meerut—		Through Mohamed Husein Sahib, Machhlishahar—	
Mussulmans of Meerut ...	244 7 0	Collected at Idgah ...	188 0 0
Haji Sheikh Mohamed Din Sahib ...	230 0 0	Price of blankets given by Moulvi Abu Bakr Sahib ...	15 0 0
Servants of Sheikh Mohamed Din Sahib ...	70 1 0	Price of ornaments given by two ladies of Kaziana ...	42 0 0
Begum Sahiba Nawab Mohamed Ishak Khan Sahib ...	100 0 0	Other collections ...	10 0 0
Mother of K. B. Sheikh Wahiduddin Sahib ...	100 0 0	Through Fazel Husein Khan, Esq., Ahmadpur—	
Wives of Mohamed Ismail Khan and Liont. Mohamed Ibrahim Khan Sahib, rupees forty each ...	80 0 0	Mussulmans of Tahsil Ahmadpur, Bhawalpur State ...	500 0 0
Wife of Mohamed Hussain Sahib, and Begum Sahiba Islamulla Khan Sahib, rupees fifty each ...	100 0 0	Through M. Nurul Hasan, Esq., Hardoi—	
Mohamed Haidar Hasan Sahib ...	80 0 0	Hakim Mohammad Ali Khan Sahib ...	15 0 0
Haji Sheikh Nizamuddin Sahib ...	50 0 0	Hashmat Ali, Esq. ...	10 0 0
Family of Doctor Rahimulla Sahib ...	120 0 0	Messrs. Kudrat Ali and Hamid Ali, rupees five each ...	10 0 0
Mother of Gholam Mufuddin Sahib ...	50 0 0	Abul Hasan, Esq. ...	3 0 0
Wife of Kazi Najmuddin Sahib ...	10 0 0	Messrs. Wazir Khan and Ali Ibne Usman, rupees one each ...	2 0 0
Wife of Syed Mushtaq Hasan Sahib ...	5 0 0	Kazi Nazir Ahmad, Esq. ...	4 0 0
Wife of Hamid Husein Sahib ...	6 0 0	Collected in Idgah ...	81 0 0
		Syed Mohammad-ul-Haq, Esq. ...	100 0 0
		Through S. M. Abdul Qadir, Esq., Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Simla—	
		Collected by the members of the Anjuman on Id day ...	1,000 0 0
		Through S. M. Hasan, Esq., Musaffarpur—	
		Collected in the Musaffarpur District in one day ...	3,007 8 0
		A Friend, Allahabad ...	20 0 0
		Through Syed Mahfuz Ali, Esq., Ghaziabad ...	364 11 4
		Through Abdul Qadir, Esq., Midnapur—	
		Collected by the ladies of the house and their friends on Id day ...	111 0 0
		Through Mohammed Jalil, Esq., Jalah—	
		Mussulmans of the village ...	235 0 0
		Ali Ahmad, Esq., Sylhet ...	15 0 0
		S. A. Kadir Badshah, Esq., Valum ...	5 0 0
		S. M. Abbas, Esq., Allahabad ...	2 0 0
		Begum Shams-ud-din Sahiba, Sikandra ...	10 0 0
		Through Ramzan Ali, Esq., Barha, Fatehpur ...	20 0 0
		Through Sheikh Bittu Ali, Esq., Secretary, Anjuman-i-Ittihad, Ranchi—	
		Collections made on Id day ...	105 0 0
		Through M. A. Jabbar, Esq., Secretary, Bangsal Crescent Club, Dacca ...	545 0 0
		Through M. Fazul Akram, Esq.—	
		Contributed by the Mussulmans of the town ...	378 0 0
		Through A. R. Adhami, Esq., Allahabad—	
		Messrs. Amin-ud-din and Nasrat Ali, rupees five each ...	15 0 0
		Ataula (a butcher who supplies meat to M. B. house) ...	2 0 0
		M. Abdul Hamid, Esq. ...	2 0 0

Messrs. Mohammad Athar and Habib Ahmad, rupees two each ...	4 0 0	Through Safiulla Khan, Esq., Kot, District Fatehpur ...	100 0 0
Messrs. Ala-ud-din, Abdur Rahman, Mohammed Abbas, Wizar Hosein, and Nurul Hasan, rupees one each ...	5 0 0	Through Abdul Jabbar, Esq., Secretary, Bangsal B.C. Club, Dacca ...	100 0 0
Sister of Hakim Ashraf Ali Sahib ...	3 0 0	Through Ashfaq Ali, Esq., Aligarh—	
Syed Shujaat Ali, Esq., Chatra ...	5 0 0	Collected on I'd day at Patiala ...	100 0 0
"Anonymous from Residence, Indore"	15 0 0	Mohammed Idris, Esq., Azamgarh—	
Sahibzada Mushtaq Ali Khan, through Syed Ghulam Hosain, Esq., Indore ...	5 0 0	Collections made on I'd day ...	25 0 0
Through Moazzam Rasul Zafar, Esq., Calcutta—		A Sympathiser ...	10 0 0
Self ...	2 0 0	Alimuddin, Esq., Rajgarh ...	8 0 0
A. B. Jessore ...	3 0 0	Through Vilayat Ali, Esq., Shillong ...	160 0 0
Syed Shujaat Ali, Esq., Chatra, on behalf of his neighbour	10 0 0	Through Nasir-ud-din Ahmad, Esq., Nagina—	
Mrs. Saghir Hosain, Aligarh ...	28 6 0	Sale-proceeds of Kurban skin ...	465 2 7
Through Ehtisham Ali, Esq., Kakori—		Syed Akbar Ali, Esq. ...	8 0 0
Pice collections after I'd prayers ...	3 10 0	Syed Altaf Ali, Esq. ...	8 0 0
Sale-proceeds of Kurban skin given by Mr. Mohamad Zaki ...	6 6 0	Hakim Irteza Ali Sahib ...	9 0 0
A. Delare, Esq., Lucknow ...	10 0 0	Shafiq Ahmad, Esq. ...	20 0 0
Samiulla, Esq., Moradabad ...	17 3 0	Syed Hamid Hasan, Esq. ...	14 12 0
Husain Ali, Esq., Shahjahanpur ...	2 8 0	Syed Mohamed Ali, Esq. ...	11 0 0
Gholam Samdani, Esq., Karimganj ...	3 0 0	M. Ahmad Hosain, Esq. ...	12 0 0
S. A. Rahman, Esq., Amous ...	2 0 0	Jewan Khan, Esq. ...	15 0 0
A Sympathiser, Dacca ...	15 0 0	Mohamed Ahmed, Esq. ...	10 0 0
Through Amir-ud-din Ahmad, Esq., Dacca—		Miscellaneous collections ...	429 1 5
Eqbal-un-Nisan Begam ...	10 0 0	Hira Khan, Esq., Agra ...	100 0 0
Hamida Begam ...	5 0 0	Through Altaf Husain, Esq., Etawah—	
Self ...	25 0 0	Collection made by the students of Islamia School, Etawah ...	50 0 0
Khalid Ibtne Ahmad, Esq. ...	5 0 0	Through Syed Raza Hyder Rizvi, Esq., Agra—	
Petty collections ...	3 0 0	Collected by the ladies of his family ...	87 1 0
Through Ghulam Kuddus, Esq., Dacca—		Sale-proceeds of Kurban skin ...	47 7 0
Collections made on I'd day ...	45 0 0	Abdul Hasan, Esq. ...	
Through Ibrahim Hasan Khan, Esq., Dacca—		Mukhtar Ahmad Esq. ...	
Syed Lutf Hosain, B.A. (Vig.) ...	10 0 0	Petty collections ...	7 8 0
M. Mojibullah Khan ...	10 0 0	Through Nayaz Mohamed, Esq., Jallandhar—	
M. Fasilullah Khan ...	10 0 0	Self ...	200 0 0
Miscellaneous in I'dgah ...	11 0 0	Sell in lieu of Kurban ...	25 0 0
Abdul Mannan, Esq., Gothal ...	12 9 0	Wife of Niaz Mohamed Khan Sahib ...	47 8 0
Abdul Ghafur, Esq., Allahabad—		Fakhrud-din Ahmad Khan, Esq. ...	50 0 0
Sale-proceeds of Kurban skin ...	11 3 0	Widow of Ghulam Nabi Khan Sahib ...	25 6 0
Through Rafi Ahmad, Esq., Barabanki—		Wife of Abdul Jawwad Sahib ...	14 0 0
Sheikh Wazir Ali, Esq. ...	19 0 0	Wife of Ahmad Husain Khan Sahib ...	6 8 0
Sale-proceeds of skin through Abdul Aziz, Esq. ...	5 2 0	Wife of Abdul Kavyum Ahmad Khan Sahib ...	24 8 0
Sale-proceeds of skin through Abdul Ali, Esq. ...	5 0 0	Wife of Fakhrud-din Ahmad Khan Sahib ...	28 0 0
Hafiz Asghar Ali, Esq. ...	2 0 0	Miscellaneous collections ...	46 4 0
Ghafur (Kassab) ...	1 0 0	Through Mushir Husain Qidwai, Esq., Lucknow ...	100 0 0
Through Khalidur Rahman, Esq., Mymensing, as I'd collections ...	16 12 0	Through Said Ahmad Khan, Esq., Agra—	
Through Sirajul Hassan, Tirmizi, Esq., Oriz—		Moulvi Mohamed Shoaib Sahib Tonk ...	23 0 0
Subscriptions collected at I'dgah ...	29 0 0	Subscription from Haveli Khaja ...	17 10 8
Messrs. Torab Khan, Ehsan-ulla, Mahfuz-ur Rahman, Abrar Hosein, rupees one each ...	5 0 0	Mother of Doctor Mazhar Alam Sahib ...	15 0 0
Shuja-ud-din, Esq. ...	16 0 0	Sale proceeds of Kurban skin ...	37 6 0
Pirzada family of Aswan, through Sharifuzzaman, Esq. ...	65 0 0	Messrs. Abid Ali and Rahim Hasan, rupees five each ...	10 0 0
Almad Hosain, Esq., Guwa ...	50 0 0	Doctor Mohammad Ismail Sami ...	10 0 0
"Anna of Satia" ...	50 0 0	Haji Mohammad Yusuf Sahib ...	8 0 0
Sheikh Sulhan, Esq., on behalf of M. Hamadan residents of Meja, District Allahabad ...	62 7 0	Miscellaneous collections from other Mohallas ...	67 1 9
Ali Ahmad, Esq., Patna ...	50 0 0	Syed Mohamed, Esq., Hyderabad ...	5 0 0
Habibur Rahman Khan, Esq., Charra, Aligarh ...	250 0 0	S. M. Ibrahim, Esq., Sitamarhi ...	5 0 0
Through M. Salam-ud-din Khan, Esq., Jallandhar—		Through M. Anjud Ali, Esq., Balurghat—	
Mrs. Aslam ...	50 0 0	Moulvi A. M. Ahmed Sahib ...	100 0 0
Khadija Begum ...	10 0 0	Aziz ul-Haq Chondri, Esq. ...	25 0 0
Anonymous ...	5 0 0	Bikis Bano Begam ...	25 0 0
Mazhar Ali, Esq., as Inamzamin money ...	16 0 0	A. M. Mohamed, Esq. ...	15 0 0
M. Vilayat Ali, Esq., Khakhran, District Fatehpur—		Bashir-ud din Mandal, Esq. ...	10 0 0
Sale-proceeds of Kurban skin ...	50 0 0	Miscellaneous collections ...	25 0 0
Syed Yali-ulla, Esq., Hyderabad ...	20 0 0	Through Shah Muin-ud-din Ahmad Sahib, Semri ...	100 0 0
Through Ali Asghar, Esq., Koti—		Through S. M. Tafur, Esq., Dacca—	
Self ...	3 0 0	A Mussalman of Ghior ...	108 3 0
Mohamed Hosain ...	3 0 0	Self ...	5 0 0
Through Imam Sahib, Jon's Masjid, Cheria Kot, District Azamgarh—		Musammant Kulsam Khatun of Ghior ...	5 0 0
Messrs. Hedayat Hosein and Saghir Ahmad, rupees two each ...	4 0 0	Through Abdul Ghafur, Esq., Chapra ...	200 0 0
Messrs. Mohamed Eas and Raushan Dattal, rupees five each ...	10 0 0	Through Hahz Abdul Majid, Esq., Hamirpur—	
Through Hafs Mohamed Siddiq Sahib ...	5 5 8	Nawab Mukhtar Mahal Sahiba ...	50 0 0
Through Messrs. Abdir Razzak and Mohamed Siddiq ...	4 8 9	Wife of Mohamed Zafar Ali Sahib ...	82 0 0
Through Hafs Ali-ud-din Sahib ...	8 0 0	M. Zafar Ali, Esq. ...	15 0 0
Through Nazir Ahmad Sahib ...	9 9 0	Hahz Abdul Wajid Sahib ...	10 0 0
Through Hafs Saghir Ahmad Sahib ...	6 18 0	Wife of Mirza Inam-ul-la Beg, Esq. ...	7 0 0
Miscellaneous collections ...	9 7 0	Messrs. Rahat Ali, Ghafoor Hosain, Badrul Hasan, Abdul Ghafur, Abdur Rahman, Babu Khan, and Syed Abdul Majid, rupees five each ...	35 0 0
Mohamed Inamulla, Esq., Bhopur—		Wives of M. Rahat Ali Sahib and Syed Abdur Rahman Sahib, rupees five each ...	10 0 0
Collections made on I'd day ...	10 9 0	Miscellaneous collections ...	91 0 0
		Through Haji Rashid-ud-din Ahmad Sahib, Agra ...	40 0 0
		Through Abdul Mannan, Esq., Dacca ...	275 0 0
		Through Amir Khan, Esq., Rangoon—	
		A. M. Duply, Esq. ...	4 0 0

2nd Standard Teacher	2 0 0	Through A. Ghafur, Esq., Chairman, Y. M. Club, Kollwar	100 0 0
Ahmad Mohamed Bham, Esq.	2 0 0	Salah Mohamed Haji Ebrahim, Esq., Madras	50 0 0
Messrs. Surju Prasad, M. H. Khorasani, Mohamed Suddique, Azam Nakhoda, Hashim Azam, Ismail Ebrahim Mansoor, Ahmad Hashim Mansoor, Hussainji, Moola Hashim, I. M. Akoolji, S. M. Babani, and Moosa Ebrahim, rupees one each	12 0 0	Through Mohi-ud-din Ahmad, Esq., Hazaribag— From Police Training College	32 0 0
Smaller donations	10 0 0	Mudoo Mian Sahib	100 0 0
Through Razi-ud-din Husan, Esq., Dug— Messrs. Kadir Ali Khan, Ahmad Hussain, Muhammad Hosen, Sheikh Subhan, Sheikh Mohammad and Sheikh Musa, rupees five each	80 0 0	Khan Mohamed Khan, Esq.	38 0 0
Students of A. V. School	8 10 6	Miscellaneous collections and sale-proceeds of Kurbani skin	305 0 0
Fruit-sellers	6 8 0	Through Mohamed Shaif, Esq., Pusa— Collections of Mowlanagar and Pusa	100 0 0
Banna, Esq.	8 0 0	Through Mohamed Amir, Esq., Dalraimpur	60 0 0
Miscellaneous collections	51 13 6	Through Abdul Majid, Esq., Hamirpur	21 0 0
Through Nurul Huda, Esq., Bagtjar	100 0 0	Through Mohamed Omar, Noman, Esq., Simla— Sheikh Ghulam Rasool, Esq.	11 6 0
Through Azim-ud-din, Esq., Bagtjar	43 0 0	M. Tamiz-ud-din, Esq.	4 0 0
Syed Ahmad, Esq., on behalf of a lady	20 0 0	A poor Mohamadan	0 2 0
Through Wazir Ali, Esq., Ichapur	22 0 0	Through Shaikh Mohammad, Esq., Tohana— Self	50 0 0
Through Abdul Gafur Khan, Esq., Karimganj	600 0 0	Two Hindu gentlemen, rupees five each	10 0 0
Through Ahmad Ilyas Adhami, Esq., Bhadoi— Sale-proceeds of ornaments given by ladies of the Qazi family	65 4 6	Musalmans of the place	660 0 0
Shaikh Mohammad Ishaque, son of the late Khan Bahadur Abdus Salim	50 0 0	Mohamed Ali Abbas, Esq., Mysore	10 0 0
Shaikh Mohammad Ishaque	18 3 0	Through Ghulam Hossain, Esq., Indore— S. Ghulam Jilane, Esq.	10 0 0
Messrs. Qazi Abdul Mujib, Shaikh Aman-ullah, and Babu Jangi Lal Hakim, rupees 15 each	45 0 0	Bapamina Sahib	10 0 0
Qazi Nurul Haque	14 0 0	Sale-proceeds of Kurbani skin	2 0 0
Haji Idris	11 0 0	Through Leaqat Ali, Esq., Kamalpur— Poor Mussulmans of the town	25 0 0
Messrs. Haji Mittoo, Wali Mohammad, Khan Sahib Syed Hussain Ali, and a Sympathiser, rupees 10 each	40 0 0	Through Mohammad Ali, Esq., Hardoi— Some Mussalman ladies of Hardoi	80 0 0
Mrs. Sulaiman, Qazi Mohamed Ishaq, Esq., Pir Mohamed Khan, Esq., Mrs. Rahman Khan, Hafiz Mohamed Sharif and Shaikh Mohamed Hussain, Esq., rupees 5 each	30 0 0	Ahmad Raza, Esq., Dandha	30 0 0
Mrs. Musli Ruza and Bint-i-Rahmat-ul-lah, rupees 1 each	8 0 0	Mussulman students of X'ian College, Cawnpur	13 0 0
Shaikh Mohamed Dasit	5 0 0	Mohamed Amir, Esq., Agra	5 0 0
Messrs. Ahmad Ilyas, Qazi Mujtala, Qazi Nali Mohamed, Babban, Ainul Hussain, Nasibau, Mrs. Salim, Messrs. Rahmat-ul-lah, Mohamed Khan, Rahim Bakhsh, Qazi Jalal-ud-din, Mrs. Babban, Mrs. Mohamed Umar, Messrs. Shaikh Mansab Ali, Shaikh Abdur Rahim, Shaikh Mohamed Yusuf, Khuda Bakhsh, Sahadur, Shaikh Ali Hassan, Sarfaraz Khan, Shaikh Jafar Hussain, Shaikh Imdad Hussain, Police men of the Thana, and Syed Shabbir Hussain, rupees 2 each	48 0 0	Through Mohamed Ismail, Esq., Gorakhpur	394 0 0
Mrs. Badr-ud-din	2 4 0	Through M. Abdul Ghaffar, Esq., Chhabra, Tonk	50 0 0
Um-i-Tafan-zul Hussain	2 10 0	Through S. M. Ahsan, Esq., Aligarh— Collected at his house on 1'd day	25 0 0
Messrs. Qazi Mohamed Ismail, Qazi Syed Ahmad, Khuda Bakhsh, Wali Mohamed, Salim, Shaikh Qasim, Mohamed Hussain, Shaikh Hidayat ul-lah, Mirza Wajid, Vaid, Inayat, Rahim, Aziz Khan, Yusuf Khan, Sajjad Hussain, Abdullah, Kasim, Sabai, Din Mohamed, Haji Vazir, Khuda Bakhsh, Emadul Hasan, Ijja, Jamshed, Jitoo, Um-i-Ussan, Bana'sha, Hafiz Jahan Bakhsh, M. Abdul Ghafur, Qazi Mohamed Adam, Shaikh Khalil Ahmad, Shaikh Mohamed Sharif, Shaikh Mohamed Habib, Shaikh Abdul Qadir, Shaikh Amjad Ali, Rahim Bakhsh, Maula, Abdul Ghafur, Musammat Taizani, Idarat, Hafiz Abdur Razzaque, Imami Bakhsh, Bipal, Imaman, Syed Vajid Hussain, Shaikh Habibul-lah, Shafi Mohamed Khan, Hajira, Abdul Karim, Syed Vahid Ali, Rustam, Turah, Ghansi, Ismail, Jamayyat, Mrs. Mansab Ali, Fandau, Shaikh Habib-ul-lah, and Inhaque	58 0 0	Through Abdul Majid, Esq., Chapra— Collections from village Chiranda	40 13 0
Collection in the 1'dgh	29 0 0	Through Nawab Ali, Esq., Neotni— Hakim Syed Amci Ali and his family	28 10 0
Petty collections	38 10 6	Mir Abid Hussain, M. A., and family	13 0 0
Through Mohammed Ali Ahmad, Esq., Amroha— Collections made by Hafiz Abdur Rahman Sahib	600 0 0	Self and family	14 1 0
Through A. Ghafur, Esq., vice-Chairman, the Mohamadan Young Men's Club, Kollwar	100 0 0	Syed Mohamed Raza, Vakal, and family	5 0 0
Through Ahmadulla Khan, Esq., Aligarh	415 0 0	Sheikh Rasool Bakhsh, Merchant	10 0 0
Abdul Ghafur, Esq., on behalf of Anjuman Islam, Karimganj	100 0 0	Haji Azam Ali, Merchant	6 0 0
Through Mohamed Sarail, Esq., Bagtjar	100 0 0	Moulvi Qamur-ud-din and family	3 0 0
Through Qazi Abdul Haq, Esq., Nowgong, Assam	130 0 0	Messrs. Mir Najabat Hussain, Abdul Hai, and Shaikh Fakir Bakhsh, rupees two each	6 0 0
		Mir Hafiz Ali	1 2 0
		Messrs. Sajjad Ali, Zahid Ali, Moosi Raza, Mohamed Idris, Mohammad Hussain, Niaz Hussain, Yusuf Ali, Ayub Ali, Nazir-ul-Hasan, Emadul Hasan, Hyder Hussain, Asghar Ali, Jamshed Ali, Amjad Ali, Amir Hasan, Nadir Hussain, and Musahib, rupees one each	18 0 0
		Syed Muriza	0 3 0
		Through Abdul Bari Khan, Esq., Shahzadpur	12 0 0
		Through Sharifuzzaman, Esq., Asiwan— Poor Mussalmans of the town	40 0 0
		Through Mohammad Wazir Khan, Esq., Dataganj	44 6 0
		Through Maula Bakhsh, Esq., Etah	35 7 0
		Through Hafiz Khan, Esq., Pusa	5 0 0
		Through M. Rahmat-ul-lah, Esq., Mohammadabad, Azamgarh, collections made at 1'dgh	122 10 0
		M. Taribulla, Esq., Nandina	10 0 0
		Mohammad Ismail, Esq., Meerut	5 0 0
		Through Abdul Bari Khan, Esq., Shahzadpur— Mr. A. Rab's family	5 8 0
		Mr. N. Ali's family	2 0 0
		Mr. A. Khan's first daughter	1 0 0
		Mr. A. B. Khan's family	4 0 0
		Other families of the place	9 15 0
		Ghulam Shahabuddin, Esq., Nowgong	10 0 0
		Through Faruk Hasan, Esq., Ahmadpur— Mussulmans of the place	500 0 0
		Through Ismail Adhami, Esq., Ghazipur— Mohammad Mokim, Esq.	8 4 0
		Mohammad Ismail Khan, Esq.	8 10 0
		Mohammad Nazir Khan, Esq.	3 0 0
		Hassan Khan, Esq.	2 0 0
		A maid servant	1 4 0
		Salam Akbar, Esq.	1 6 0
		J. N. K. Sahib	10 2 0

Messrs. Abdul Ahsad, Majid, Hamid, Sulaiman, Nasrulla, Haji Bashir Khan, and a girl ...	8 0 0	Through Mushir Hosain Qidwai, Esq., Gadia—	
Abdul Kayyum Khan, Esq., Ambala ...	5 0 0	Mussalmans of Gadia ...	75 0 0
Takawwar Ali, Esq., Aligarh, on behalf of his deceased aunt ...	7 0 0	Through Mohamed Asghar Ali Khan, Esq., Fatehgarh, Through Haji Mohamed Salem, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Madrasa Islamia, Baghowni ...	78 7 0
Sheikh Mohsin, Esq., Nowgong ...	22 0 0	Through Latafat Hosain, Esq., Treasurer, Red Crescent Society, Basti ...	91 3 0
Through Ghulam Ambia, Esq., Sirajganj ...	8 0 0	Through Mohammed Jan, Esq., Sandila—	
Through the Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh—		Self ...	150 0 0
Collections from the M. A.-O. College students and staff ...	6,000 0 0	Chaudhri Nusrat Ali Sahib ...	27 4 0
Through Jafar Husain, Esq., Jhansi—		Chaudhri Rafat Ali Sahib ...	22 0 0
Mussalmans of the station ...	682 3 6	Through Manzur Ahmad, Esq., Arrah ...	8 3 0
Through Mohammed Fazle Haq Khan, Esq., Bassi—		Through Mohsin Ali, Esq., Seoni, Malwa ...	50 0 0
Mussalmans of the station ...	750 0 0	Anonymous ...	110 0 0
Through Syed Md. Hosain, Esq., Machhlishahar—		Through Zikrur Rahman, Esq., Delhi—	3 0 0
Savings from the midday meals of all the Mussalmans of the town ...	93 3 9	Ikram Mohamed Khan, Esq., Sirar ...	3 8 0
Miscellaneous collections ...	106 12 3	Karim Baksh, Esq., Jhalu ...	10 0 0
Through Sheikh Mohammad Sadiq, Esq., Secretary, Anjuman Mauaima, Allahabad ...	200 0 0	Azizul Hasan, Esq., Goryam ...	100 0 0
Through Q. M. Anif, Esq.—		Mohamed Zahir-ud-din, Esq., Kath ...	66 6 0
Mohamad Akbar, Esq., Nagpur ...	30 0 0	Messrs. Sakhawat Ali and Khalil-ud-din, Gwahar ...	75 0 0
Through Wahidul Hasan, Esq., Aswan ...	59 0 0	Through Messrs. Sheikh Mohamed Yasin and Mohamed Sajjad, Bankipore ...	82 0 0
Through Sheikh Abdul Rauf, Esq., Syed Sarawan, Dist. Allahabad—		Sheikh Abdullah, Esq., Firozpur ...	7 6 0
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani skin, cash collections and sale-proceeds of the ornaments given by some ladies ...	150 0 0	Anonymous ...	0 12 0
Through Mohamed Mobin, Esq., Maureshwar—		Through Ghulam Mohamed Khan, Esq., Delhi—	
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani skin ...	100 0 0	Self ...	10 0 0
Through Asghar Hosain, Esq., Muimpur—		A Sympathiser ...	20 0 0
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani skin and cash collections ...	251 11 0	Through Mohamed Omar Khan, Esq., Basti—	
Through Messrs. Abdur Rahman and Mohamed Yaqub, Ahrowia, District Mirzapur ...	327 13 0	Messrs. Mohammad Hosain, and self, rupees fifty each ...	100 0 0
Through Messrs. Mukhtar Ahmad and Bashir-uddin, Sandila—		Messrs. Maqbul Hasan and Dabu Kailashpati, rupees twenty-five each ...	50 0 0
Collected at Idgah ...	51 0 0	M. Saifulla Khan, Esq. ...	100 0 0
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani skin ...	47 12 9	M. Ali Mohamed, Esq. ...	20 0 0
Hafiz Mohamed, Esq. ...	2 8 0	M. Lutf Husain, Esq. ...	30 0 0
Messrs. Habib Hasan and Ali Ajmal ...	3 8 0	Post-Master Sahib, Sadar ...	13 0 0
Miscellaneous collections ...	7 0 3	Messrs. Shakur Ali, Abul Alim Umrao Ali and Wakil Ahmad, rupees ten each ...	40 0 0
Through S. M. Hasan, Esq., Secretary, Red Crescent Society, Kanara—		Peons of Basti Tahsil ...	13 0 0
Messrs. Wajid Hosain and Anul Husain, rupees 25 each ...	50 0 0	Messrs. Syed Ahmad and Abdur Rahman, rupees six each ...	12 0 0
S. Ehsal Husain, Esq. ...	6 0 0	Messrs. Bande Hasan, Muftaba Hasan, Hafiz Nur-uddin, and Abdul Hakim, rupees five each ...	20 0 0
Mir Mohamed, Esq. ...	11 12 0	Mohamed Amin, Esq. ...	3 4 0
Khaderan, Esq. ...	8 8 0	Messrs. Abdul Hamid, Alla-uddin, Tahawwar Husain, and Abul Hasan, rupees two each ...	8 0 0
Ibrahim Meer Sahib ...	7 8 0	Messrs. Ghasite, Ikram-ullah, Saadat, Abdul Ghani, Maula Baksh, Abdul Mannan, Sajid Ali, Said Khan, and Anur Khan, rupees one each ...	5 0 0
Syed Amir-ud-din, Esq. ...	13 0 0	Miscellaneous collections ...	75 14 0
Messrs. Shujaat Husain and A. Karim ...	8 0 0	Choto, Esq. ...	2 0 0
Messrs. Gouhar Khan, Abdul Hamid and Jitu, rupees five each ...	15 0 0	Contribution from the ladies and sale-proceeds of ornaments ...	226 6 0
Mohamed Ismail, Esq. ...	4 0 0	A Constable ...	1 0 0
Hajam of Husainhat ...	4 0 0	Sadiq Ali, Esq. ...	1 0 0
Miscellaneous collections ...	102 4 0	Hafiz Musa, Esq. ...	4 0 0
Abdul Majid, Esq., Agra ...	11 0 0	Moula, Esq. ...	5 8 0
Through M. ulu Abdul Karim Sahib, Peshnamaz of Uska Bazar ...	15 0 0	Through Hafiz Mohammed Kayyum Sahib, Arrah—	
Kazi Abdul Haq, Esq., Nowgong ...	5 0 0	Mussalmans of the station ...	1,000 0 0
Through Mohamed Shadi, Esq., Deoband ...	10 13 0	A Delare, Esq., Lucknow ...	50 0 0
Kabir Ahmad, Esq., Majahedpur ...	15 0 0	Through Ghous Mohi-uddin, Esq., Hospot ...	150 0 0
Mahmud-din Ahmad, Esq., Salundi, Mymensingh ...	35 0 0	Through Mohamed Ali, Esq., Qadian—	
Through Syed Shujaat Ali, Esq., Chatra ...	10 0 0	Contribution of the Ahmadiya community ...	150 0 0
Mahmud Khan, Esq., Fuld ...	9 0 0	Through Messrs. Anur Khan and Munir-uddin on behalf of the Mussalmans of Banda ...	55 0 0
Through Rezaul Mustafa, Esq., Hoshangabad—		Through Syed Anur Husain, Esq., President, Anjuman Islamia, Hasan ...	80 0 0
Self ...	14 9 0	Akbar Ali, Esq., Aligarh ...	10 0 0
Syed Iqbal Hasan, Esq. ...	9 0 0	Through Seth Ali Bhai, Esq., Katal—	
Miscellaneous collections ...	24 9 0	Self ...	15 0 0
A. J. Anif, Esq., Bombay ...	3 0 0	Seth Kasem Bhai Sahib ...	25 0 0
S. M. Hasan, Esq., Madhopur ...	10 0 0	Chaudhri Zahid Nabi, Esq., Burdwan ...	4 0 0
Abdur Rahman Khan, Esq., Akola ...	5 0 0	Mrs. Hasan, Jal Tamli ...	10 0 0
Through Mr. Ahmad Razvi, Esq., Samdhan—		Through Chaudhri Nabi Baksh and Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib, Shikohabad, District Mainpuri ...	37 0 0
Nabi and Kudrat ulia Sahibs ...	9 5 0	Through Sheikh Ramzan Ali, Esq., Nitalgarh, District Sonampur—	
Husain and others ...	4 0 0	Maula Baksh, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Miscellaneous collections ...	1 11 0	Messrs. Bachu, Faizulla, Syed Hasan, Alhu, Ramzan Khan, Nanhe Khan, Majid, Daroga Tajamul, and Wazir Ali, rupees one each ...	9 0 0
Messrs. Abid Hosain, Esq., Udaipur ...	10 0 0	Ghorai, Esq. ...	1 2 0
S. B. Bunsat Husain, Esq., Gonda ...	10 0 0	Muhammad Najful ...	2 0 0
S. M. Akbar, Esq., Arrah ...	1 10 0	Muhammad Hafsan ...	1 0 0
Majid Haq, Esq., Basti ...	10 0 0		
Through Sheikh Hyder, Esq., Katal—			
Self ...	5 0 0		
Sheikh Juman, Esq. ...	4 0 0		
Mohamed Zahirul Haq, Esq., Sadulpur ...	23 13 0		

Petty collections ...	11 14 0	Mohammadan Staff, Loco. Shop,	
M. Abdul Moghal, Esq., and his family, Bulandshahr	79 0 0	through Mistry Shams-ud-din...	340 7 6
Dr. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Sahab Bakarganj, Bankipur	7 4 0	Collections in I'dgah, Jam'a Masjid, and sale	
Through Khusrav-uddin Ahmad, Esq., Secretary,		proceeds of skin ...	516 5 1
Mohammadan Students' Association, Malda—			
Members of the Association ...	20 0 0	Momdanas, Multan, through Chowdries Abdul	
Members of the Muslim Hostel ...	4 0 0	Hamid, Rahmat-ulla, Ebrahim, Shams-ud-	
Through M. Asim-ulla, Esq., Bikanir—		din, Khwaja Bux, Mohamed Hosain, Jamal,	
Collections from the Mussalmans of the place ...	25 0 0	Abdul Rahim, Obotoo and Ahmed Bux ...	284 0 0
Through Pir Mohammad Zaki-uddin, Esq., Murada-		Churway, Ghoseetoo Bazar, through Messrs. Haji	
bad—		Kasim, Karim Bakah, Emam Bakah and	
Some Mussalmans of Amroha ...	5 4 0	Mohammad Fayaz ...	150 0 0
Sharaf-ussaman Savi, Esq., Anwan, Contributions of		Kharadians, Ajmer, through Messrs. Azam Bux,	
the Peerzada family and petty collections ...	80 0 0	Mahmud, Noor Ali, and Mowla Bukah ...	50 10 0
Mohamed Zaki, Esq., Gorakhpur ...	15 0 0	Mohammadan Staff, Loco Shop, Department W/A,	
Through Mohammad Students, Veterinary		through Mistries Abdul Rahman, Karcom	
College, Calcutta—		Bux, Habibulla Khan, Barkat Ali, and Mahar	
Savings from the General Mess in November 1912		Ali ...	50 11 0
by Mohamed Hosain, Esq., Monitor ...	17 12 0	Mohammadan staff, Loco. Shop, Department 11,	
Messrs. M. A. Khan and R. Ahmad, rupees two each,	4 0 0	through Mistry Ali Ramzanee, Kassam, and	
Z. Haq, Esq. ...	1 4 0	Ameer Ali ...	94 5 0
Messrs. A. Latif, K. M. Husain, Y. A. Ahmad,		Silawat Mohalla, through Mistry Karcom Bux,	
M.A. Ali, S. Ahmad, A.H. Khan, M. Husain,		Nunnay Khan, and Zafar Mohamed ...	64 12 0
S. I. H. Akbari, S. M. J. Ahmad and M.		Rangrezan, Sheikh Marwari, through Karim Bakah,	
Kasim, rupees one each ...	10 0 0	Abdul Karim, Lal Mahmud and Pir	
Petty collections ...	2 0 0	Mohammad ...	67 0 0
Through M. Asim-uddin, Esq., Sehora—		Bhisties, Agra, through Jamadars Manglee, Haji	
Rai Bahadur, Pundit Bisun Dat Sahib ...	10 0 0	Karim Bux, Ellahi Bux, Laloo and Janwa	
Messrs. Munir Khan, and Seraj-uddin,		Mahmud Khan, Esq., Merchant ...	75 0 0
rupees Eleven each ...	22 0 0	Mussalmans of Abu Nadi, through Haji Dawal,	
Shaikh Idu, and Nahi Bakah ...	16 0 0	Abdulla and Kadir Bakah ...	81 9 0
Messrs. Abdur Rahman, and Alaf Beg,		Silawatan, Lakin Kothri, Upper Hatai, through	
rupees three each ...	6 0 0	Messrs. Hussein Bakah, Allahabadi, Hafiz Eb-	
Messrs. Omaid Khan, Wazir, Sheikh Nur, and		rahim, Kaloojee, and Mowla Bakah ...	95 11 2
Maula Bakah, rupees two each ...	8 0 0	Silawatan, Lakin Kothri, Lower Hatai, through	
Miscellaneous collections ...	38 0 0	Khuda Bux, Nasruddin and Allahabadi ...	50 0 0
Through M. Zahir-uddin, Esq., Khandarpur—		Mother and family of Syed Abdul Jabbar Sahib...	86 0 0
Mussalmans of the place ...	42 0 0	Babu Alladia of Anwa ...	50 0 0
Through Safrulla Khan, Esq., Kot,		Dhobies, Inderkote, through Chowdries Ahmed.	
District Fatehpur ...	100 0 0	Karim, Ghosa and Peroo ...	50 1 0
Through Sheikh Wazir, Esq., Bilaspur ...	240 0 0	Mohammadan staff, C. and W. Shop, Dept.	
Through K. B. Barkat Ali Sahab, Unao—		No. 30, through Abdul Rahim ...	48 0 0
T. A. C. Forbes, Esq. ...	25 0 0	Messrs. Wilayat Hosain, Ghaffar Hosain and	
Babu Pragmarain, Esq. ...	500 0 0	Nazir Mohamed, rupees 20 each ...	60 0 0
M. Ahmad Hassan, Esq. ...	500 0 0	Milad subscriptions Rangrezans, through Karim	
Messrs. Diahambar Nath, and M. Abdul Hamid,		Bakah, Abdul Karim, Lal Mohamed, and Pir	
rupees twenty-five each ...	50 0 0	Mohammed ...	24 8 0
Babu Poro Lal Sahab and K. B. Barkat-ulla		Fund, Rangrez Mahboob Poonawala, through	
Sahab, rupees fifty each ...	100 0 0	Karim Bakah, Abdul Karim, Lal Moha-	
Blamallah Begam Sahiba ...	200 0 0	ammad and Pir Mohammad ...	40 0 0
Three Mussalman Gentlemen, rupees fifty each	150 0 0	Ahmad Hosain, Sub P. W. I. ...	30 0 0
A Mussalman ...	20 0 0	Mohammadan staff, Loco Shop, Dept No. 10,	
A Mussalman ...	15 0 0	through Mistries Dadulla Bug and Mahboob,	42 0 0
Another Mussalman ...	11 0 0	Babu Kifayatullah ...	25 0 0
Messrs. Ruh ulla, Mohammed Ahmed and Ala Din,		Naboo Khan ...	26 0 0
rupees ten each ...	80 0 0	Hajjaman, Lakin Kothri and Madar Gate,	
A Mussalman ...	200 0 0	through Peer Bux ...	21 0 0
Minor subscriptions ...	399 0 0	Mussalmans Khari Ko'a, through Sikander Khan	
Through Mr. Habibulla, Esq., Honorary Secretary,		and Ashraf Khan ...	21 8 0
Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar ...	500 0 0	Through Mistry Shamsuddin ...	29 8 6
Syed Mohammed Ali, Esq., Moradabad ...	50 0 0	Mussalmans, Mohalla Sodagaran, through Mr.	
Through Abdul Qadir, Esq., Farkhabad—		Mustajab Khan ...	38 4 0
Collected by the Mussalmans on I'd lev ...	150 0 0	Mussalmans Choti Hatai, Mohalla Shorgran,	
A Sympathiser, Dehli ...	271 0 0	through Messrs. Abdul Gafoor Khan, Ahmed	
Syed Wajid Ali, Esq., Calcutta ...	16 0 0	Noor Khan, Karim Bux and Rahim Bux...	32 15 0
Through Abul Mohammed, Esq., Shahzadpur—		Haqqani Bakah ...	24 2 0
Self ...	25 0 0	Messrs. Sirajul Haq and Abdul Hai, rupees 14 each,	28 0 0
Mrs. Abul Mohammad ...	15 0 0	Marriage Fund, Sheikh and Syed Rangrezan,	
Molvi Maszani Ali Khan Sahib ...	50 0 0	through Messrs. Karim Bakah, Abdul Karim,	
Mrs. Maszani, Ali Khan ...	10 0 0	Lal Mohamed and Peer Mohammad ...	17 8 0
Nasir Uddin Ahmad, Esq. ...	76 0 0	Mohammadan staff, Loco. Shop, Dept No. 5,	
M. Karim Nawaz Khan, Esq. ...	9 0 0	through Mistries Syed Ali, Alla Bakah	
Dr. Osman Gausi, Esq. ...	29 8 0	and Imam Bakah ...	10 4 0
Dr. Rais Uddin Ahmad ...	15 0 0	Mr. Wilayatulla Khan ...	15 0 0
Molvi Mohammad Shah Sahib ...	6 8 0	Mohammad Esmail, Syed Imtiaz Ali, Fateh Khan	
Purnima Bili and Talem Bopari ...	8 6 0	and Molvi Mo'in-ud-deen; rupees 10 each ...	40 0 0
Miscellaneous collections ...	505 10 0	Messrs. Shaik Ali and Azam Khan, rupees 10 each	20 0 0
Through Mohammad Saidulla Khan, Esq., Jaipur ...	720 0 0	Mrs. Naboo Khan ...	6 0 0
Through Syed Khalil Ahmad Sahib, Pesh Imam		Molvi Karim Bakah Sahab ...	5 9 6
Sewai Bala, Shemoga ...	370 0 0	Messrs. Rahim Bakah, Altaf Ahmad Khan, Mo-	
Mohammad Israil, Esq., Baitpur ...	25 0 0	hamed Akbar, Nasir-ud-din Khan, Wilayat	
Through Dr. Sardar Khan and Alianoor Khan Sahaba,		Ali, Abdul Latif Khan, Nizam-ud-din, Alla-	
Ajmer—		bakah, Niaz Mohamed, Syed Badi, Gul Mo-	
Fruit-sellers, Madar Gate, through Messrs.		hamed, Zaid-ud-din, Rahmatullah, Abdul	
Noor Mahomed and Haji Mowla Bakah ...	100 6 0	Rahman Khan, Mohamed Hosain, Adamjee	
Messrs. Sheikh Ameer-ulla and Abdulla, Contractors	192 0 0	and Nary Mohamed, rupees 5 each ...	35 0 0
		Muzammil Bhow ...	2 0 0

Messrs. Barkatulla and Maher Ali ...	4	8	0	Through Mohammad Faah, Esq., Kunda			
Haji Beg, Esq. ...	4	7	0	Employe of Kunda Tahsil ...	28	0	0
Messrs. Sibte Ali, Mohamed Zarif Khan, Shams- ud-din Mollan Khaz, Abdul Latif Khan and Mohamed Khairatce, rupees 4 each ...	24	0	0	Mohammad Iqbal, Esq., Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	15	0	0
Ahmad Ali, Esq. ...	3	10	0	Mohammad students of M. E. School, Malda ...	0	15	0
Akbar Khan, Esq. ...	8	5	0	Through Musfir Hosain Kidwai Esq., Lucknow. Collected by Messrs. Sheikh Sultan Hosen and Sheikh Fazal Hosen from the Mussalmans of Rasauli, Barabanki, on I'd-day. ...	310	15	0
Messrs. Mowla Baksh, Abdul Gaffoor, Mehtab Khan, Fais Bux, and Karim Baksh, rupees 8 each, ...	15	0	0	The Hon. Nawab Bahadur Sir Khaja Salimulla, G C. S.I., of Dacca, on behalf of the Mussalmans of the place ...	5,000	0	0
Mr. Yusuf Beg ...	2	4	0	Through Ahmad Mulla Daod, Esq., of the Red Crescent Society, Rangoon—			
Salam-uddin, Esq. ...	2	6	0	Balance of collections by Messrs Mulla Daod and Sons, ...	325	0	0
Messrs. Khairulla Beg, Qadir Bux, Abdulla, Nannay, Abdul Qadir, Kallay Khan, Abdul Bahman Khan, Asghar Ali, Jamaluddin, Akhtar Hosain, Dorabjee, Syed Mohammad, Karim Baksh, Mohammad Hosain, Nasir Ali, Mohammad Bux, Jagannath, Israr Ahmad, Jama Baksh, Mohammad Bakshi, Siddiq Bogam, Ishaq Ali, and Jamal Khan, rupees 2 each, ...	16	0	0	Abu Bakar, Esq., Zigon ...	80	0	0
Families of Rahim Bux and Suleman, rupee 1 each, ...	2	0	0	Mohammad Omar, Esq., Zigon ...	75	0	0
Messrs. Nazir Mohamed, Abdul Gaffar, Samullah, Jaffar Hosain, Karim Baksh, Abdul Ali, Imtiaz Ali, Mohammad Said Khan, Aman Khan, Sirdar Khan, Gulzar Ali, Pir Baksh, Dudhoo, Amin Baksh, Fazl-ud-din, Walli Beg, Mohamed Sharif, Abdul Rahman, Hafiz-ul-la Khan, Lewis, Artoehir, Sahasran, Kalloo, Abdul Rahim Khan, Rahmat Ali, Alladin, Mohammad Bux, Ebrahim, Aboo- Khan, Daood, Kadir Bux, Ahsan Ali, Zahoor-ud-din, Servant of Seth Esmail, Alla- baili Khan, Ehadulla Beg, Abdul Gani, Subhani, Mohammad Ali, Abdul Majid, Kal- loo Khan, Mir Mohamed, Abul Hassan, Kutb-ud-din, and Rahim Bux, rupee 1 each ...	45	0	0	Messrs. Mohammad Ismail and Akbar Khan, of Zigon, rupees fifty each ...	100	0	0
Families of Mahboob Ali Shah and Koroo Beg ...	2	0	0	Abdul Ghani, Esq., Zigon ...	35	0	0
Shamshad Jehan Begam and Musammal Chanda, ...	2	0	0	Abdul Qadir, Esq., Zigon ...	80	0	0
Widow of Ruknuddin Sahib ...	1	0	0	Messrs. Mohammad Hashim and Mohammad Hosain of Zigon, rupees twenty-five each ...	50	0	0
A Few women ...	1	8	0	Messrs. Panch Kandr and Mohuddin Dawa, of Zigon, rupees twenty each ...	40	0	0
Goolam Nali, Nur Mohamed, Goolam Mohiuddin, Khuda Bux and Amir Bux, rupee 1 and annas 4 each, ...	6	4	0	Abdus Subhan, Esq. ...	15	0	0
Mohamed Bux, Esq. ...	1	8	0	Miscellaneous collections of Rs 5 and under ...	250	0	0
Rahim Bux, Esq. ...	1	8	0	Through Abdul Rahman, Esq., Barwa, Lakhimpur North ...	116	0	0
Dr. Abdul Razak ...	1	10	0	Through Jhore Mohammad and Doctor Arjun Ali, Bashappan ...	180	0	0
Hasham Ali Khan, Esq. ...	2	0	0	Through Amir Mohamed, Esq., Badhni Kalan—			
Fayaz Ali, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Messrs. Gulab, Buta, Mahla Baksh, Omar Din Ruba, Baggir, Khairate, Huma, Wali Moha- med, Taza, Mamun, Gul Mohamed, Omar Din, Jitu, Mouli, Omra, Mangal, Rahman Beg and Ahsan Mohammad, Rupees one each ...	20	0	0
Gaffoor Khan, Esq. ...	11	0	0	Jawa, Esq. ...	1	4	0
Minor subscriptions ...	13	7	2	Petty collections ...	6	0	9
Mohamed Israil, Esq., Hajipur ...	25	0	0	Abdus-Samad Khan Esq., Bhopal ...	50	0	0
Through Hedayat Husain, Esq., Cawnpur—				Through S. Kadir Budha, Esq., Kalla—			
Sheikh Sajjad Hosain, Esq., Bara, District Cawnpur, ...	150	0	0	Mussalmans of the place ...	85	0	0
Through Haji Mohammad Abdulla, Secretary, Red Crescent Society, Nander ...	800	0	0	Through Hashmat Ali, Esq., Dhebrauna—			
Through T. Ahmad, Esq., Dacca—				Staff of the Police Station, Dhebrauna ...	8	0	0
Mohammad students of Dacca Madrasah ...	50	0	0	Wajid Ali, Esq., Aligarh ...	5	0	0
Through Mohammad Faah, Esq., Kunda—				Through Abdul Wahid, Esq., Calcutta—			
Employes of Kunda Tahsil ...	85	0	0	Collection of Mosque on I'dday ...	27	2	0
Through Messrs. Haji Abdul Hakim and Son, Treasurer Red Crescent Society, Dehra Dun ...	1,500	0	0	Through M. Azmat-ull, Esq., Meerut—			
Through Hakim Abbas Ahmad, Esq., Secunderabad ...	50	0	0	Collections from the village ...	30	0	0
Syed Bashir-ud-din, Esq., Aurangabad ...	143	0	0	Through Wahid Ali Esq. Secretary, Indian Crescent Sporting Club, Shillong ...	27	4	0
Through Dr. Nabil Baksh Sahib, N. Rampur ...	58	1	6	Through Abdel Majid, Esq., Hamirpur ...	12	0	0
Amount collected on I'd day ...	184	9	0	S. M. Hasan, Esq., Nurhat ...	4	14	0
Sale-proceeds Kurbani skin ...	10	0	0	Wazir Ahmad, Esq., Gulzarbagh ...	10	4	0
Haji Putto Sahib ...	6	0	0	Khan Mohammad, Esq., Bhup ...	7	9	0
Chaudhri Nana Sahib ...	10	0	0	Said Hyder, Esq., Ghazipur ...	5	0	0
Sister of Rahim Baksh and Rahimulla Sahib, rupees five each ...	10	0	0	A. H. Mohamed Karim, Esq., Dasti ...	3	4	0
M. Abdul Ghani, Esq. ...	8	0	0	Mohamed Ismail Khan, Esq., Fatehgarh ...	1	15	0
Syed Yusuf Ali, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Through Mukhtar Ahmad, Esq., Sandila—			
Abdul Majid, Esq. ...	27	8	0	Messrs. Anur Hosain and Diwan Lala Pershad, rupees five each ...	10	0	0
Petty collections ...	0	18	6	Some Sympathisers ...	3	6	0
Salim-un Nissar Bili and Jamna Bili, Kot ...	300	0	0	Masjed Chowraha ...	4	0	0
Qazi Reza-uddin and Mir Madad Ali Sahib, Taura, ...	50	0	0	Messrs. Nabil Ahmad, Farukh Husain, Mohamed Husain, Ghulam Murtaza, Safi Ahmad, Amir Hyder, Haji Ashiq Ali, and Mohammad Kazim, rupees one each ...	7	0	0
Through Sirajul Haq, Esq., Orni—				Mothers of Ali Afzal, Ali Hyder, Mahmud Ahmad and Mohammad Ali, rupees one each, ...	4	0	0
Syed Imad Husain, Esq. ...	15	0	0	Wife of Asghar Ali, daughter of Asghar Ali, Sister of Mohammad Ahmad, daughter of Mahmud Ahmad, and wife of Chaudhri Mohammad Ali, rupees one each ...	5	0	0
M. Mohammad Hanif, Esq. ...	14	0	0	Wife of Yaqub Ali, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Syed Abdul Majid, Esq. ...	6	0	0	Miscellaneous collections ...	7	1	0
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani skin ...	12	0	0	Shaikh Maqbul Ali, Esq., Maureshwar ...	17	12	0
Ms. ...	3	0	0	Haji Shaikh Osman Sahib, Kalal ...	5	0	0
Nizam Husain, Esq., Katol ...	3	0	0	Mohammad Sahab, Esq., Madras ...	5	0	0
Abdul Qadir, Esq., Katol ...	25	1	0	Haji Rashid Ahmad Sahib, Agra ...	22	0	0
Syed Karamat Ali, Esq. ...	15	0	0	Syed Ibrahim Albee, Esq., and his wife, Cambium ...	20	0	0
Mohammad Inam-ulla, Esq., Bilipar ...	3	0	0				
Ali Baksh, Esq., Dhara ...	5	0	0				
Said Husain, Esq., Allahabad ...	10	0	0				
				Amount received from 25th November to Midday of 2nd December ...	58,445	8	0
				Amount previously acknowledged ...	74,595	4	0
				Total, Announced ...	1,33,302	12	0
				Total amount received upto 9th December ...	1,78,253	5	6

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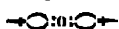
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Vol. 4. Single Copy
No. 21. Annas 4.

Delhi: Saturday, December 21, 1912.

Annual Subscription
Indian Rs. 12. Foreign £ 1.

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The Week.

Home Rule.

The House of Commons adjourned while debating clause 12 of the Home Rule Bill. Sir Rufus Isaacs moved to delete the provision that the Irish Parliament shall meet in September, 1913, and to substitute the provision that it shall meet eight months after the passage of the Bill.

The House of Commons has adopted, after a guillotine closure, the remaining clauses of the Home Rule Bill, which is now through Committee. In course of debate Sir Rufus Isaacs claimed that the object of his amendment to clause 42 was to embarrass the Government by passing the Bill first, so that if an election followed and the Government were defeated the Unionists would be compelled to repeal the Act. The only object of the amendment was to facilitate the administration of Ireland.

The House of Commons has passed clause 37 of the Home Rule Bill without division. The clause safeguards the pay, pensions and terms of service of the constabulary.

Clauses 38 to 41 inclusive were adopted by majorities exceeding 100.

Morocco.

The statistics of French losses in Morocco during 1912 show that 270 have been killed and 813 wounded, including 26 officers killed and 40 wounded. These losses occurred in engagements between 1st January and 30th September. The total general loss during 1911-12 has been 1,254 dead and 1,412 wounded or invalided home.

Persia.

Lord Newton drew attention to the position of the Indian troops in Southern Persia, and asked the Government for its intentions on the subject.

Lord Morley said the question of withdrawing them would be considered as soon as the situation permitted.

Lord Lamington pressed for the reason of the withdrawal of the force from Ispahan to Shiraz.

Lord Crewe said that the situation round Ispahan had not been altogether satisfactory and it was thought advisable to move the troops to Shiraz with a view to their returning in due course to India. Doubtless, however they would, Lord Crewe stated, in due course be replaced in the form of a Consular Guard at Ispahan, the strength of which could not be stated at present. The cavalry had been sent to Shiraz in January because of serious danger to British subjects at Shiraz, which demanded a larger Consular Guard than usual. Lord Crewe protested against the idea that the force was sent from India to keep order in Southern Persia; it went as a Consular Guard. For the former purpose from 5,000 to 6,000 men would have been necessary which was quite a different thing.

Lord Curzon said he could not understand what the troops were doing. If the Government wanted to protect Consuls, it had not gone the best way to work. The presence of the troops had been a source of grave suspicion to the Persian Government.

Regarding the Moslem arms traffic Lord Morley said that the arrangement by which arms were bonded at Muscat was not ideal, but it was working as satisfactorily as such a limited arrangement could work. Referring to Lord Lamington's criticisms of the attitude of French Government, Lord Morley said, "We are perfectly sensible of the latter's difficulties. We are glad to think and hope that the French Government can have no two minds regarding the demands of civilisation in the matter. So far as we understand it, the French Government is doing its best to meet us. Important interests in France contend that the arms are not merely bonded or sequestered, but are really confiscated." "We contend," said Lord Morley, "that that is an erroneous view, and shall continue to do our utmost to bring the French Government, actively and completely, into line with us."

The Kurds have murdered a Belgian Inspector of Customs, named Dumez, four Persian assistants, and an escort of four horsemen on the frontier to the south-west of Lake Urumia.

Austria happen to be in part identical with the Turkish interests in this crisis. And, after all, in politics identity of interests furnishes a more solid basis of co-operation and sympathy than mawkish sentiment. The fact of the situation is that Muscovite diplomacy has with consummate skill ranged the entire weight and influence of the Triple Entente on the side of the Confederacy. With the ostensible object of "keeping the ring," both the British and the French Governments have actually created strange diplomatic and "moral" fences for the protection of their protégés, the Balkan allies. In diplomacy, as in war, initiative counts for much, and the promptness and energy of the British and the French Foreign Offices have consigned the diplomacy of the Triple Alliance to a purely defensive rôle. If the situation does not lead to grave European complications, Turkey can expect little help from any quarter and will have to settle the terms of peace single-handed. For Turkey it will not be an unusual plight. Her professed "friends" have invariably left her in the lurch in every grave crisis in her history, if indeed they have ever refrained from reaping personal advantage at her expense. As regards the existing attitude of Europe towards Turkey, we cannot do better than reproduce in part an important declaration made by Kiamil Pasha to the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*. The Grand Vizier said:—"We had not yet finished our preparations when we were obliged to answer a declaration of war, declared upon us by the allied Balkan States with the object of dividing our European provinces amongst them. A fortnight ago, when the chief cities and strong places had not been captured by our enemies, in consequence of their seizure of certain points, we demanded mediation from the Great Powers with the object of concluding an armistice for the preliminaries of peace. Several days passed before they decided to undertake the task of mediation in common. Meanwhile our foes had occupied other points of our territory. Not content with attacking us with their Regular forces, the enemy armed bands which they encouraged to burn villages and massacre old men, women, and children, with the result that thousands of Moslem families, terrified by their atrocities, fled precipitately and arrived in a state of utter misery at the capital, whence they were despatched to Asia Minor. Had the Great Powers without loss of time communicated our demand for an armistice to the Allies they would thus have taken serious steps to ensure the cessation of hostilities, and would have saved the lives of thousands of soldiers who fell in the battles which have since occurred, would have prevented the emigration of the Moslem population caused by the cruelties committed, and would have averted the fall of Salonica. Had the fortune of war been propitious to us and had the Imperial Army entered Bulgaria, would the Great Powers have shown that indifference which marks their attitude to-day, or would they have forced us to quit Bulgaria as once they prevented us from marching victoriously into Athens and from retaining the territories we had conquered from the Greeks? Do the Great Powers to-day distinguish against Moslems in defeat as well as in victory? If so, what becomes of all their professions of humanity and justice?"

Black and more stirring events in the Near Eastern Europe have, for the moment, eclipsed the lurid glare of the incidents which are hastening the dissolution of Persia. Since the departure of Mr. Shuster the country has virtually been without a

government and its affairs have been, with studied cynicism, allowed to drift into irretrievable chaos. Russia has settled like a nightmare over the principal organs of executive authority, and puppet Ministers have come and gone leaving not a rack behind. The Central Government exists only in name. Its members have taken good care to leave it without a shred of credit or prestige in the public eye. The people are in sullen despair, watching the destruction of their liberties, unable to lift a finger against their spoliation, even without the freedom of the helpless to cry aloud. The proposed Trans Persian Railway—the most effective iron rope of Muscovite designs to strangle Persia—had made some noise and brought the ugly fact of Russian domination in the Middle East home to some, at any rate, of the publicists and politicians of Great Britain. The proposal could not stand the fierce searchlight of public criticism that was brought to bear on it in a section of the British Press, and its authors consequently thought it prudent to draw the veil by referring it to the so-called Committee of Studies. Little has been heard about the proposal since then, though it is well-known that the agents of the Committee are touring in Persia and carefully studying the financial and commercial aspects of the scheme. We would not be surprised if a full blown project, backed with the most powerful political and financial interests, is shortly sprung upon the world. Persia will have to accept what Rus-

British statesmanship will devise for her benefit. The Balmoral Conference was supposed to have resulted in definite decisions about the steps that Russia and England should jointly take with a view to lift the Persian affairs out of the morass. It was generally understood that a big loan was to be advanced to Persia for administrative purposes and there were even some sneaking expressions of a wish to rehabilitate the Mejlis in order to strengthen the hands of the Central Government. The net result of the pious resolutions that were supposed to have been arrived at in the conclave at Balmoral is that the Persian situation is worse than ever it was before. The actual state of affairs existing today has been graphically described by Mr. M. Philipps Pice in an article embodying his personal experiences which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*. His conclusions, briefly stated, are that Russia is intent on making the Government of Northern Persia and Azerbaijan impossible; that the Persian Government representatives on the Turco-Persian frontier are largely corrupted by Russian influence which is exerted against the Government at Teheran and in favour of the ex-Shah; that the Kurdish tribes are disturbed but only attack those whom they fear are undermining their liberties, that they are particularly suspicious of Russian intrigues; and that a Russian Military Occupation is proceeding on the Persian side of the Turco-Persian frontier. The troops, which Sir Edward Grey said have been withdrawn from Tabriz, have been sent to the Turco-Persian frontier. According to a very moderate estimate, there are some 8,000 Russian troops in that quarter. The official Russian explanation is that troops are required there to preserve order against Kurds and Caucasian revolutionaries. The real object, however, is not only to foment disorders, but also to carry out a high political intrigue. "The Turco-Persian boundary is in dispute, and in the event of Persia collapsing, Russia is intent on pegging out her claims in Western Azerbaijan to prevent the Turks getting any of the plunder. In addition to that, Turkey is now involved in a great struggle in her European provinces, and a Russian military demonstration of some 8,000 troops on the Turco-Persian frontier would prevent her from drawing heavily on her Anatolian army corps at Van and Erzerum. Thus Russia is making a military demonstration against Turkey, and is using Persian territory for the purpose, in defiance of the Treaty of Turkmanchai and of the Anglo-Russian Convention. She is helping to attain the collapse of Persia by rendering the authority of the Persian Government worthless. And she is creating a condition injurious to the interests of European commerce in Northern Persia. Her policy cannot be reconciled with the regeneration of Persia or with a friendly attitude towards Turkey or with the Anglo-Russian Convention." On the top of it all comes the news that Persia has been saddled with Saad-ud-Dowleh as Prime Minister. Already an oligarchy under Russian tutelage was ruling the country without the Regent and without a Parliament against the wishes of the people. The return of Saad-ud-Dowleh, a powerful reactionary and open adherent of the ex-Shah, may furnish the real clue to what the future of the country is going to be. Sir Edward Grey admitted in the House of Commons that Saad-ud-Dowleh had been invited back to Persia on his advice. He thought that Saad's return "might be of use in the present crisis." He also expressed a hope that Saad would not be confused with two other quite different persons, Salur-ud-Dowleh (the rascal) and Shuja-ud-Dowleh (the tyrant of Tabriz). We do not know why there should have been any such confusion. As the *Manchester Guardian* says, Saad is a quite definite personage. "A staunch friend of Russia and a thorough-going reactionary: since his banishment at the time of the revolution he has acted as the agent in Europe of the ex-Shah." A likely person to be "of use in the present crisis!" One may well ask if Sir Edward Grey himself knows who Saad is. Perhaps the latter has been invited back to Persia at the Russian suggestion. In that case he is likely to be of considerable "use," and we trust Sir Edward Grey will soon be in a position to form an estimate of his actual utility.

TELEGRAMS from Sofia, Athens and Belgrade, which appeared in the European Press, accused the Ottoman Army of committing massacres, acts of violence and of pillage, and excesses. These calumnies were designed to influence and to deceive European opinion. The truth has, however, been told by the principal foreign correspondents at the Turkish camp, whose statements addressed to the Ottoman Agency will, we are sure, be read with interest. M. Jean Rodot of the *Times* says:—

"The Turkish troops are being accused of perpetrating massacres at various remote points. I can affirm that here not only has nothing of the kind been committed, but it may be said that not an Army in the world in such a terrible situation would have been so docile, so moderate, and given over to lower in-

actions." The correspondents of the *Figaro*, *Journal*, and *Illustration* with the Turkish army published in the Constantinople *Stamboul* an energetic and moving protest against the reports of atrocities committed by Turkish troops on the Christian population, praising in high terms the coolness and courage with which the unfortunate soldiers dragged themselves to Tcholu without molesting anyone, even when they passed people eating before their very eyes. The correspondents know of only one case of plunder committed by the retreating troops, and this is how they describe it:—"We had settled down (at Tcholu) in a big house, opposite which there was a bakery guarded by two soldiers, the only police protection in the whole street. On the first day we felt sure that the town would be plundered, and one must admit that this would not have been altogether unnatural. But nothing happened, and it was only on the evening of the second day that the men decided to force the door of the shop. The noise drew us to the window at the very moment when the boards had given way. I shall never forget this moment. We said: 'At last the fellows have resolved to eat something.' It is necessary to remember in this connection that the atrocities committed by the Bulgarian and the Serbian troops have been proved up to the hilt by independent and unimpeachable testimony. We have already quoted enough from the long accounts of rapine and massacre furnished by foreign correspondents with the Bulgarian and the Serbian armies, and we need not give any more details of the methods with which the 'liberators' of oppressed nationalities have acquitted themselves in their great and noble mission. One involuntarily recalls the words of Herr Theodor Wolff who predicted at the beginning of the war that Europe was on the eve of barbarities, perhaps worse than any she had seen during her years of maturity. Writing recently in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, he says:—"The anxious human soul guesses what is taking place behind the great veil on the roads where the victorious armies are marching, unaccompanied by any suspicious witnesses, and in the villages and country places she hears the frenzied cry of the women, children, and old people attacked by the Greek liberty bands and Serbian freedom volunteers. She shivers at the sight of the unbridled thirst of blood, with which the Bulgarian soldier, whose courage stood in no need of such incitement, hurls himself upon the enemy. All the massacres which have ever been perpetrated by Turkish hands in Macedonia are now being avenged and surpassed a hundredfold, and there is scarcely a sound of indignation heard from Europe."

When the Moslem University Constitution Committee resolved at Lucknow to refer to the Foundation Committee the important questions, dealt with in the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler's letter, relating to the character and scope of the Moslem University it was generally felt at

Method and Madness.

the time that the latter Committee would be called to meet as soon possible. Apart from the important nature of the issues involved in the Secretary of State's decisions, the state of Moslem feeling was such that any delay in ascertaining the views and wishes of the community in a proper form was bound to discredit the University movement itself. Many suggestions were made at the time to hold a meeting of the Foundation Committee during the Dusserah holidays in October last. The Moslem public and Press alike urged speedy action and called for an authoritative pronouncement. The Government of India and the Local Government were equally anxious. They, however, urged in vain. Time passed on: meanwhile matters of the most vital moment to the welfare of the community were hanging fire and those in authority sat snug and tight in their seats. Even a community excelling in the virtues of patience and not a little smothered of inertia was at last driven into despair, and despair by the tactics of masterly inactivity so beloved of its "leaders." Events in the Balkans, however, intervened at this stage and naturally began to claim the most anxious attention of the Mussalmans. The University question came consequently to be left in abeyance. It was at this juncture that the officiating Hon. Secretary of the Moslem University Foundation Committee found his opportunity. He had on an earlier occasion shirked the responsibility of summoning a meeting of the Foundation Committee because he desired that the initiative in this matter should be taken by his predecessor in office. Some sudden inspiration seems to have urged him later on to assume responsibility with a vengeance. On his own initiative and without apparently consulting the Central Committee of the Moslem University Foundation Committee he sprang on the Moslem public a novel scheme, muddled in conception, clumsy in method and unworkable in practice. He found out towards the end of October that "the constitution of the Foundation Committee was so vast that it is practically impossible to hold a meeting at one place in which thousands of the members of the committee could take part." He, therefore, laid down the law that "instead of trying to call together upwards of 25,000 men from every part of India, the best method of achieving the object seems to be that the members of the Foundation Committee

in every district in India should hold meetings to elect two delegates from amongst themselves who could take part in a big general meeting as the representatives of the members of individual districts.....All those committees and associations that are members of the Foundation Committee in their corporate capacity are requested to nominate one representative each.....In addition to the districts the members of the Foundation Committee in the cities that have a population exceeding 25,000 should hold similar meetings and nominate one representative each for the forthcoming general meeting of the Foundation Committee." The secretarial writ summoning the representatives of the Foundation Committee to meet at Lucknow provides a loose electoral system and bristles with pathetically childish devices. True, the Foundation Committee contains as miscellaneous an assortment as Noah's Ark. But that has been the usual device of Aligarh. The door of membership is thrown wide open when Aligarh needs funds. But when the time for decision comes every care is taken to exclude those from its councils who can be excluded without much ado. In every communal affair, big or small, it is an oligarchy that rules the roost. The greatest and most momentous educational problem of the community is now to be decided according to the impromptu device of the Hon. Secretary of the Moslem University Foundation Committee, a scheme that is like unto the wind of which Christ said that it bloweth where it listeth and nobody knows whence it cometh and where it goeth. Districts, Native States, Committees, Anjumanas, Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, members of District and Municipal Boards, Barristers, Vakils, Mukhtars, Zemindars, Merchants, Sunni and Shia Ulama, Mashukhs and Sajadushshams have all been huddled together into a huge electoral system with myriads of electoral colleges crossing and recrossing one another which lend themselves to endless shuffling by the simple process of permutation. There is no knowing who will represent whom, and by what method, and whether one individual will represent twenty separate electoral colleges or twenty individuals will represent practically one body of electors. How is one to be sure of the delegates being the true representatives? By what method is it to be ascertained that elections have really taken place and in every part of the country? We are afraid in the end it may come to pass that the nominees of a few committees and gentlemen will swamp "the big general meeting" to be held at Lucknow in Xmas week and decide the fate of the Moslem University. The Moslem community has already expressed through the Press its verdict on the questions awaiting solution in regard to the University project in no uncertain voice. If the Lucknow meeting decides against the wishes of the community, the Mussalmans would be justified in repudiating alike its decisions and its *bona fides*. Those who think the University question can be handled through in this fashion are very much mistaken. Let them do what Mr. Asquith once said, but failed to do—wait and see!

We are asked to state that the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference will be held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant and not earlier. We presume the 26th and 27th are reserved for the packed meeting of a manufactured Committee to register the done of the Secretary of State on the subject of the Moslem University. We expect the show of much loyalty and empty benches.

The Dates of the Conference.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has opened a subscription list in order to give the ladies of India, without distinction of race or creed, an opportunity of alleviating the sufferings of the wives and children of the Turkish killed and wounded. All subscriptions should be sent to Captain Nicolson, A.D.C., Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, and periodical lists will be published of subscribers with their names, or anonymously, according to the request of the donors. The first list of donations received is as follows—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Her Excellency Lady Hardinge	1,000	0	0
Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal	2,000	0	0
Quiser Dulhan Saheba of Bhopal	1,500	0	0
Shahyar Dulhan Saheba of Bhopal	1,500	0	0
Shah Bano Begam Saheba of Bhopal	1,500	0	0
Sahibzadi Birjis Jahau Begam Saheba of Bhopal	1,500	0	0
Members of the Bhopal Ladies' Club	1,375	0	0
TOTAL	17,375	0	0

The Comrade.

The Departure of the Mission.

LAST week we published in these columns an account of the departure of the All-India Medical Mission for Turkey, part of which was telegraphed from Bombay. Unfortunately the rest of the message arrived too late for publication in that issue and we were compelled to postpone it for this. It was stated that even when all arrangements had been made we were within an ace of losing the train by which the Mission had arranged to travel. All that happened, however, was that the whole party spent two nights and a day in a third class carriage. But to judge from the noisy revelry, which practically lasted throughout the thirty-five hours' journey, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Ry. who, although he gave the Mission a concession of half the fares, did not permit Second Class carriages to be attached to the Third Class Express, proved a real friend in disguise. The Mission had to pay the modest sum of Rs. 4-6-0 per head as railway fare, and a bogie carriage without any needless partitions invited the utmost sociability and friendliness even if it did not invite rest or sleep.

The adieu of the Mission was a fairly long-drawn affair and commenced with the presentation of the members to His Excellency the Viceroy. The members of the Mission drove in full uniform to the Circuit House where they arrived at 11 A. M. on the 8th instant. In a large panelled hall with some of the historic pictures over the loss of which Calcutta papers still shed copious tears seats had been arranged for the members, and a few minutes after their arrival His Excellency walked in with Sir James DuBois. The proprietor of the *Comrade* presented Dr. Ansari, the Director, who in turn presented the members of the Mission, and His Excellency cordially shook hands with everybody. When all the presentations had been made His Excellency conversed for some time with Mr. Mohamed Ali and Dr. Ansari, and expressed the hope that the All-India Medical Mission would prove even more useful than other medical missions and field-hospitals, as cholera being peculiarly an Asiatic epidemic Indian doctors were far more qualified to deal with it than European doctors. Dr. Ansari informed His Excellency that he was taking with him special cholera outfit, introduced by Dr. Rogers, of which Dr. Ansari had had extensive practical experience during the last outbreak of cholera in Delhi, having had to deal with about fifty cases daily and succeeding in curing 80 per cent. in spite of having been called in generally very late. His Excellency expressed his gratification at seeing the Old Boys of the Aligarh College so well represented, no less than eight out of the twenty-two proceeding from India having studied for some time at and, in some cases, graduated from Aligarh. His Excellency once more repeated his assurance that he would cable to the Secretary of State requesting him to arrange for the necessary assistance of British officials both in Egypt and Turkey.

In the afternoon the Mission was entertained by Hakim Haziq-ul-Mulk, and large sums were liberally contributed by the *elite* of Delhi society, including a sum of three hundred rupees by the host himself and five hundred rupees by the students of the Anglo-Arabic School of Delhi. On the previous Friday, when Dr. Ansari took the members of the Mission to offer their Jam'a prayers in the Jam'i Masjid, the Friday collections of the mosque were made over to the Mission by the Imam Sahib and other subscriptions were also offered, totalling about two thousand, including one thousand rupees offered by Haji Ahmad Din and a collection of about three hundred rupees from the Muhammadan washermen of Delhi. On Monday, before the Mission left Delhi, more subscriptions were offered, particularly by the members of the prosperous Punjabi community of Delhi, so that although the Red Crescent Society of Delhi had preferred to send its collections direct to Constantinople, it can no longer be said that the people of Delhi took no part in contributing towards the expenses of the Mission.

At three o'clock on Monday, the 9th instant, the members of the Mission marched in their uniforms to the Malhoo Hotel where they were entertained by Mr. Zikr-ur-Rahman, B. A., L. B., an Old Boy of the Aligarh College, and an influential Vakil of Delhi. After partaking of light refreshments the members of the Mission proceeded to the Fatchpur Mosque where they offered their A'sr prayers in company with an extraordinarily large congregation which bade them good-bye. The service over, the members of the Mission marched to the Jam'i Masjid where a still larger congregation had assembled. Before sunset prayers were over, Delhi witnessed a significant and extraordinary spectacle. Maulana Abdul Khair of Delhi, one of the latter-day divines of Islam, who is never known to have left his house to meet anyone, came over to the mosque to bid good-bye and god-speed to the members of the Mission. He offered prayers for their safe

journey and success and then went back to the house which is known to have entombed him for a large number of years. When the Muezzin's voice rang through the vast courtyard of Shahjahan's splendid mosque the members of the Mission fell in with their numerous friends and co-religionists into the orderly ranks of a Moslem congregation and offered their Maghrib prayers. After the service, the Imam Sahib offered special prayers for the success of the Mission and its safe return, and a very feeling poem was recited with much emotion by Nawab Seraj-ud-Din Sayil, which greatly moved the audience. The members were then entertained at an excellent dinner by Messrs. Riaz-ud-Din and Zamir-ul-Haq, two young members of the Punjabi community, and then proceeded in a torchlight procession to the Railway station. No resident of Delhi remembers to have seen at the station a gathering even half as large as that which packed the entire length of two platforms on the 9th December. Major Beadon, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, had also very kindly come to bid the Mission good-bye and appeared much impressed with the hearty send-off. The railway carriage was packed with garlands, flowers and fruits offered to the Mission. It was with great difficulty that the way of the train was cleared, and at 8 P. M. it slowly steamed off from Delhi in the midst of ringing cheers which indicated as clearly as possible that at last the heart of India's old and new capital was touched and it was second to none in its enthusiastic appreciation of the humane work which was calling the members of the Mission from the British Indian metropolis to the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

Sleep was absolutely impossible that night, for many of the friends accompanied the members to various stations as far as Agra, and throughout the night wherever the Express stopped the Muhammadans of the locality assembled in large numbers in spite of the late hour and the biting wind of a Northern India winter. The receptions at Agra and Jhansi during the night and the early hours of the morning were particularly enthusiastic. When the train reached Dhopal at midday another enthusiastic welcome was in store for the Mission. A photograph of the members was taken at the station and Prince Hamidullah Khan, the youngest son of Her Highness the Begum Sahiba, who is studying at Aligarh, sent a splendid luncheon which, in spite of the excellence of the cookery, a party of twenty-five ravenously hungry young men could not exhaust during their long train journey.

The Mission arrived at Victoria Terminus early on Wednesday morning. In spite of the inconvenient hour the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Kazi Murghay and many other prominent gentlemen of Bombay received the Mission and the party motored to Noorbaug, the Jama'atkhana of the Khoja community, where they remained as the guests of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy whom the Mission heartily thanks for providing it with summer uniforms. On Friday at 5 P. M. the *elite* of the Bombay Muhammadans came to Noorbaug to meet the members of the Mission, and among those who expressed their appreciation of the noble work on which it was setting out was Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola whose eloquent speech touched the audience. On Saturday Dr. Ansari received a congratulatory Address from the Muhammadan medical students of Bombay, and one of them, Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Khatkhatay, has sent two dozen woollen jerseys for the indoor patients of the Mission's field-hospital.

The Mission sailed at noon on Sunday, the 15th, by the Rubattino Company's *ss. Sardegna*. A large gathering had assembled at the Victoria Docks quite early in the day to see the Mission off. Just before the members boarded the vessel special prayers were offered on the pier for its success and safe return in which H. I. M. the Sultan's Consul-General at Bombay joined. After the medical examination the members of the Mission went on board and as a special case the Proprietor of the *Comrade* was permitted through the courtesy of the Doctor in charge to accompany them for a while. At last the time came to say good-bye and the boat left her moorings. Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, the Editor of the *Kawnadur*, who was himself to sail to-day for London and thence to Constantinople and Tripoli, made an eloquent speech indicating the full significance of the Mission. Mr. Mohamed Ali followed with a short speech and Dr. Ansari replied for the Mission. The speeches were punctuated by the expression of much emotion which the speakers and the audience felt themselves unable to suppress entirely. Photographs of the members of the Mission had already been taken both in a group and singly by Messrs. Vornon & Co., and the Proprietor of the *ss. Mr. Cole*, came to the pier and himself took a number of snapshots of a scene which would long be memorable even without such material reminders. It was past 2 P. M. when the *Sardagna* disappeared from sight and the whole assembly that had come to say farewell then left the pier.

The *Sardagna* is timed to reach Suez on the 20th instant. The members of the Mission disembarked at Suez.

then proceed by rail to Alexandria and thence embark on the first available fast service boat for Constantinople. It is expected that they would reach their destination on or about the 31st December.

Hitherto over two lacs have been received in the Turkish Relief Fund opened by the *Comrade*. Of this fifteen thousand rupees had been sent to Tripoli, and as we announced some time ago Rs. 20,000 were cabled to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali for the purchase of equipment for a field-hospital with a hundred beds. It was contemplated to send Mr. Ameer Ali a sum of Rs. 20,000 more for purchasing equipment for another field-hospital of hundred beds, as the eight doctors, seven dressers and ten male-nurses and ambulance-bearers of the Mission are quite competent to deal with the work of two such field-hospitals. But in view of the armistice it has been decided to postpone sending additional hospital equipment till Dr. Ansari has reached Constantinople and, in consultation with the Turkish Red Crescent Society, advises us as to the best method for providing relief for the war sufferers. Ten thousand rupees a month are being sent to Mr. Ameer Ali for replenishing the medical stores and provisions of the field-hospital, Rs. 7,500 having been sent by means of a Draft and Rs. 6,000 by telegraphic transfer last week. In addition to this, Rs. 1,500 have already been handed over to Dr. Ansari for the current expenses of the Mission and a Reserve Fund of Rs. 5,000 has been placed at his disposal at Constantinople for emergencies. Equipment of various kinds, including special cholera outfit and costing about Rs. 750 has been purchased in Bombay and a sum of about Rs. 4,300 has been disbursed for the return passage of four doctors and five dressers for whom the Mission is paying and half the passage money of the Manager, the Proprietor of the *Comrade* paying the other half. Contributions to the Turkish Relief Fund which had been earmarked by the donors for the purpose amounting to about Rs. 1,000, have been disbursed for paying the return passage charges of two other members of the Mission. The remaining ten have paid their own return passage charges. The uniforms of the Mission have cost something over Rs. 3,000, but the bill has not yet been submitted by the outfitters. Detailed accounts will shortly be published, but it may roughly be estimated that if the Mission remains in Turkey for six months it would altogether cost a sum of about a lac or a lac and a quarter. The balance of the funds at our disposal would either be employed in purchasing blankets and warm underwear and clothing for non-combatant sufferers or remitted in cash to the Turkish authorities for the relief of the orphans and widows. We have already instructed the Bank of Bengal to send a Draft for fifteen thousand rupees to the Grand Vizier on behalf of such of the contributors to our Fund as have asked us to send their contributions in cash. We also contemplate sending Rs. 1,500 to the British Consul-General at Salonica, as Mr. Ameer Ali has done, who writes to us that people are dying there of starvation. On this subject we have already written to His Excellency the Viceroy and will enlighten our readers in our next issue as to result of our efforts to reach the sufferers at Salonica. But what we have at our disposal is by no means enough if Indian Muhammadans would only realise the terrible sufferings of their co-religionists in Turkey during a period which combines almost all the calamities with which humanity can be afflicted—a devastating war, the bleakest of winters, and on the top of it all the grinning spectre of a horrible epidemic claiming more victims than the bullets of the enemy. Even those who have not died in battle or been struck with cholera have left their houses desolate because a conscript army when it marches to battle deprives thousands of families of the means of livelihood: every able-bodied male, who would have otherwise been the bread-winner of his family, has to respond readily to the call of duty. If after more than thirteen centuries it is still true that all Muhammadans are brothers, and the fraternity established between the *muhajireen* and the *anwar* by the Prophet of Islam, who sought refuge in Medina from the persecutions of the Meccans, is still alive, and if Muhammad (on whose name be peace and eternal blessings) succeeded in working a miracle such as no prophet could offer to the incredulous by destroying all barriers of physical distance and all distinctions of race and colour, then no home in Turkey can remain desolate and no widow or orphan creep shivering to a cold bed for the night without a morsel of bread or warm clothing to cover tired and paralyzed limbs so long as there are seventy million Moslems in India to claim the orphans of Turkey as their children and the widows of Turkey as their sisters. It has been well said that if emotion does not find an outlet in action it is not only useless but mischievous, for it does more harm than good even to the individual that feels it. If the feelings of Indian Mussalman have been stirred deeply by this war and the suffering that it has entailed on their brothers and their sisters in Turkey, then even in the interest of Indian Mussalman it is necessary that this emotion should be converted into action. And what better avenue could there be for generosity and Islamic sympathy than the Turkish Relief Funds opened in various centres of India. We claim no special merit for our own; but we hope our readers know that no

amount of trouble and expense which the collections and its transmission in the most suitable form to Turkey would entail would make us halt and look back. We regret we have to some extent neglected our readers editorially, but what is being done is an ample apology for us and we are sure we can always reconcile our readers to ourselves when once this period of trouble and travail is over. May God end it and usher in an era of peace and victorious progress!

As we go to press we have received the following very welcome and anxiously-awaited telegrams from the Mission—

CABLE.

Aden, Tawahi.

Date 21. Hour 13. Minute 20.

Comrade, Delhi.

All well.

Ansari.

WIRELESS TELEGRAM.

Karachi, Radio, Sardegna.

Date 21. Hour 22. Minute 50.

Comrade, Delhi.

Excellent voyage. All well. Send you grateful regards.

Ansari.

Sir James Meston at Aligarh.

WE HAVE more than once expressed the extreme gratification of the people of the United Provinces at the appointment of Sir James Meston as their Lieutenant-Governor, and to none could his appointment have been more welcome than to the Muhammadans, whose relations with Sir John Hewett had been far from cordial, and who were assured that a very different personality from the masterful Sir John had been entrusted by His Majesty with the shaping of their destinies. Sir James Meston stands in no need of repeated panegyrics. Those who have come in personal contact with him know well enough the cool temper and suave manner of the new Lieutenant-Governor, and even those who have had no personal relations with him could not have but formed an extremely favourable opinion of his methods and policy on perusing his various speeches delivered since he took office three months ago, notably the statesmanlike reply to the Address of welcome from the Provincial Standing Committee of the Congress. No head of a Government can go far wrong if he observes with unswerving fidelity the policy of friendly co-operation and trustfulness outlined by Sir James Meston in that speech, and the Muhammadan community not only of the United Provinces but of the whole of India, the greatest asset of which is a college of which Sir James Meston is the Official Patron, felt assured by that speech that the days of suspicion and friction in the affairs of Aligarh were over.

On the 4th instant Sir James Meston delivered a no less remarkable speech at Aligarh itself and, although opinions will differ as to the correctness of the information on which Sir James has evidently relied, and some notable omissions may readily come to mind in an all but comprehensive speech, there can be no two opinions as to the real sympathy for the cause of Muhammadan education, and a desire for unreserved co-operation with Muhammadan workers in that cause, which run through the entire speech.

The Official Patron of the college is always welcome at Aligarh, and the presence of no Official Patron could be more welcome than that of Sir James Meston. As he very clearly intimated at the very outset, he has no desire for inquisitorial interference, and it would be absurd to think that the present visit could be associated with such an intervention. But there are indications throughout the speech that Sir James Meston was this time drawn to the college by certain forces other than those of its own normal attractions, and that he felt the occasion to be important enough to demand his immediate presence in the college. Even if this importance may not be questioned, it is much to be doubted whether it can ever be the best possible of things for the college or for its Patron that early in the latter's régime he should be attracted to the college not by its merits and ordinary requirements but by circumstances of an unusual and possibly unfortunate character. We have no doubt that Sir James Meston possesses, as he claims, some first-hand knowledge not only of the hopes and purposes of the wise men of the past who brought Aligarh into being and moulded it according to their fancy, but also of the influence which the college is having on the life and character of the Indian Mussalman. But accessible as Sir James Meston is to every one who has any real business to transact with him, it cannot easily

be imagined that in the course of less than three months since he became the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province he could have received enough information from all sides and sources to supply him with sufficient data for comprehending fully the nature of Aligarh's many ailments.

There exists an unfortunate parallel in the case of Sir John Hewitt who was drawn to the college by the first great outward indication of the pathological condition of Aligarh only a few months after taking over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of these Provinces. He had not had time enough to collect information from different sides nor to assimilate the information he had collected. Compelled by circumstances of a grave nature he visited Aligarh before he had done either, and his masterfulness compelled him to intervene in a characteristic manner. The parallel between the present visit of Sir James Meston and the first visit of Sir John Hewitt would have been complete were it not for two important differences. In the first place, the heart of Aligarh beats much sounder to-day than it did six years ago, and, in the second place, Sir James Meston is not the person to be rushed into any action on the advice of a few individuals no matter what their rank or official position in the college or in the service of the State. And it may safely be said that whenever he may be compelled to interfere, we may be sure he will do so in a spirit far removed from masterfulness. Angry convulsions of the hot-tempered are not the strength of the really strong man, nor does a parade of strength really indicate strength. In the speech delivered by Sir James at Aligarh there is strength and not temper, and if only His Honour could indicate clearly enough that at least in one respect he resembles his predecessor, Aligarh would have reason to bless the day when he became its Official Patron. It was the saving grace of Sir John Hewitt that he had not the commonplace notions of the Anglo-Indian bureaucrat about the prestige of officials, and, although he was too often led by some personal dislike to come down with a heavy hand on an official or European delinquent, he certainly did not spare him merely for the sake of official or the white man's prestige. Sir James Meston has used the most tactful language in expressing his disapproval of certain matters at Aligarh and in warning those interested in its progress of dangers which he foresees. But the velvet glove does not altogether conceal the character of the hand it clothes, and, if we know Sir James at all, the glove could never have been meant to conceal the hand. But there are certain aspects of the difficulties of Aligarh to which no reference was made in his almost exhaustive speech, and we hope and believe that the omission was entirely due to a natural lack of knowledge of those aspects. Let us, therefore, trust that when in the fullness of time Sir James acquires a fuller knowledge of Aligarh and its many ailments and difficulties, then too there will be an iron hand as well as the velvet glove.

Whatever may have attracted Sir James Meston to Aligarh, the Trustees themselves gave an excellent opening to their candid friend, and in a manner drew upon themselves the reply which we review to-day. In the good old days of despotism when despots ruled and were obeyed without having to wile the backing of Official Patrons, the drafting of Addresses presented to Aligarh's distinguished visitors was left entirely to the Founder who could have said with even greater truth than the autocrat of France, *l'état c'est moi* (I am the State). This was natural enough because there were no such things in the good old days as the Trustees of the college. Syed Ahmed Khan was in reality the sole Trustee, and, although he had many personal friends whom he associated with him in his great work, the college was his creation and he could well have said—although he never said it—"Alone I did it." He alone understood what he had created, and in the clearest manner explained his motive and meaning to the world at large in a series of Addresses drafted by the late Justice Mahmood who possessed a genius hardly inferior to that of his great father. After the death of Sir Syed Ahmed, the old despotism of one over all disappeared, and its place was filled by the dictatorship of the few over the many. The Addresses presented to Aligarh's distinguished visitors during this latter period show no trace of original thinking and no gleams illuminating the purposes of the workers at Aligarh. They are a monotonous series in which the old mussels are chewed afresh and the visitors addressed are extolled in such a manner that one Address would have sufficed for all with the mere alterations of names. Occasionally they reflect something of the storm and stress at Aligarh, but indicate no haven towards which the head of the storm-tossed vessel is turned. At times they also contain a reference or two to the fads of the men in power, whether Trustees or members of the English Staff, the Director of Public Instruction or the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. But if one is to peruse them carefully, as Sir James Meston has evidently done, he would easily detect contradictions in plans and purposes such as the one to which His Honour referred in his reply, viz., the policy of creating provincial colleges on the model of Aligarh when a certain class of Aligarh's "friends" became

afraid of its growing size, and the evident abandonment of that policy now after the memorable decision of the Secretary of State regarding the federal type of University for the Muhammadans of India. The present Address is indeed a "remarkable document" in many respects; but it would astound His Honour if he came to know that, it was chiefly remarkable for the fact that a large number of the Trustees signed it without having paid him the compliment of reading it, and few, if any, beyond the local coterie were permitted to see it except in print. We should like to know how many large institutions created by the united efforts and carried on according to the united wishes of a community—as the Address presented to Lord Lytton in 1877 declares Aligarh to have been intended to be—present remarkable documents to their Official Patrons after so little deliberation and discussion as went to the shaping of the Address to Sir James Meston.

Before discussing in detail the reply of Sir James Meston it is necessary to discuss the Address of the Trustees itself. So long as it confines itself to the beaten track and reiterates the ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan we have no quarrel with the Address. But when it begins to discuss what it calls the critical stage in the life and evolution of Aligarh which is destined to determine for better or for worse its fate and future for ever, and the mysterious problems which it declares to be as complex as they are momentous in their far-reaching results, we believe that the Trustees or Trustees responsible for its drafting are slipping fast into a quagmire of their own creation. Surely there is no mystery about Aligarh except the obscurity of words with which a hazy mentality beguiles even the obvious when it fails to comprehend it. Nor is there any abnormal complexity about the problems of Aligarh unless it be of the nature of complications which set in when quacks prescribe for diseases which they were never trained to diagnose. "There was a time," runs the Address, "when the principles of the Aligarh movement prospered and flourished in a congenial atmosphere which they breathed on all sides," and it goes on to mourn pathetically that "those conditions appear to have changed and new spirits and new forces are setting in rendering the maintenance of our traditions and ideals more and more difficult." We agree with those who have drafted the Address so far that we believe the principles of the Aligarh movement had once upon a time a congenial atmosphere to breathe in, and we also concur so far that whatever be the present condition of Aligarh we have to suggest no improvement other than a return to the ideals and policy of the Founder. But the fault does not lie with any new spirit and new forces. Aligarh is only afflicted with a type of new men who are as incapable of being imbued with the old spirit and regulating the old forces as the ordinary sensitive plate of the photographers is incapable of receiving impressions of the variegated colours of Nature's flowers and fruits, the green of the grass that carpets Nature's fields and the sapphire of the sea that encircles God's earth. If there is a new spirit, and if new forces are setting in, are we to understand that they are any other than the spirit and forces which the creator of Aligarh foresaw that he would be creating and setting in motion? If not, are these the Frankenstein's which even he who conjured them could not subsequently control? To believe in either possibility would be to insult the memory of Sir Syed Ahmed, and to lay the blame of our follies and fruitless at his door. The younger men who are now coming to the fore in the Muslim community, whom no doubt the author of the Address had in mind, are after all the first fruits of Syed Ahmed Khan's efforts, and if the harvest is disappointing, what shall we say of him who sowed the seed, and of those that were associated with him in the husbandry? If, however, the reference is only to the ears of corn that are now ripening under the sun in the fields of Aligarh, could there have been a more pathetic confession of failure than the Address of the Trustees, the majority of whom have themselves had to do the ploughing and sowing and must therefore do themselves the reaping of the harvest? To our mind the truest reply to these cavillings and complaints is contained in the following verses addressed to the Founder of the college when it had to be closed on account of an unfortunate but wholly avoidable strike of the students:

تہ خواہش نہیں کچھ قوم کو م نکو رقی میں
ہاری آرزو تم ہو ہمارے مدعا تم ہو
سکایا تھا تمہیں فی قوم کو یہ شور و شر سارا
جو اسکی ابتدا تم ہو

(The nation feels no new desire but only mourns you. You alone are our aspiration, you alone our prayer. You yourself had taught all this fire and fury to the nation. You yourself were the beginning if we are the end.)

The War Supplement.

News of the Week.

London, Dec. 6.

A Rome wire says the *Tribuna* states that the Italian and Austrian Ministers in Athens will notify Greece that the occupation of Valona will not be permitted.

A Constantinople wire says it is stated there that Adrianople will be re-occupied when the peace negotiations begin. The Turkish fleet is concentrating in the Dardanelles. It has been ordered to engage the Greek fleet in the Aegean, but a naval battle is regarded as improbable.

An Athens wire states that the Greeks have begun the bombardment of Janina. It is officially explained in Athens that Greece has not signed the armistice because it is anxious that the Greek fleet should be free to prevent the reinforcement of the Turks, which would have endangered the chances of peace. The Allies, it is said, are agreed on the attitude of the Greeks, who will send their plenipotentiaries to London for the peace negotiations.

A Sofia wire states: The Government organ *Mir* says that the object of the war—the liberation of the Christians—having been attained, it is useless to continue hostilities, and that both belligerents are sincerely desirous of peace. The paper hopes that the Turks will understand that their salvation lies in a *rapprochement* with the Balkan States. The fact that Greece has not adhered to the armistice does not alter the situation. The Allies are aware that their strength lies in union.

Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro have appointed delegates to enter into peace negotiations in London. There was some consternation when it was realised that the first meeting was to be held on a Friday, and on the thirteenth day of the month, consequently the meeting may be postponed for a day or two.

A Paris wire says that M. Poincaré, Premier, made an important speech in the Chamber to-day on the international situation and analysing French policy. He expressed the opinion that there would be a general settlement of the Balkan question one way or another. He also pointed out that the French were the principal creditors of Turkey, and it was necessary to determine the share of the Debt to be assumed by the Balkan States. France was also interested in the tobacco regime and numerous concessions. He trusted that Turkey in the near future would recover her prosperity. France was sincerely anxious to preserve her traditional relations with the Porte.

The *Empire* publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, Dec 5:—

The general opinion is that Greece is making a great mistake in not signing the armistice. The real trouble is jealousy over the distribution of spoils, though Greece blames Bulgaria for endangering the League. It is a fact that several sanguinary affrays have taken place between Greeks and Bulgars. The latter are annoyed at the Greeks securing the rich prize of Salonica at a cost of 12,000 casualties, while they sustained 50,000, and Adrianople is not yet captured. With the Allies divided, Turkey will beat them in diplomacy.

London, Dec. 7.

The authorities in the Dardanelles report that the Greek squadron of six units was sighted off the Straits this afternoon.

A Constantinople wire says that a *communiqué* of the Prefect announces that the cholera in Constantinople is real cholera, and that there have been over a thousand cases in twenty days. Half of them have been cured.

It has been arranged for the peace negotiations to be held in St. James's Place.

London, Dec. 8.

A Constantinople wire states that the Vali of Adrianople, in a telegram dated the 4th instant, says that all the forces of the 3rd instant delivered an assault on all four sides, but were repulsed after a terrible battle, lasting six hours.

A Cetinje message states that, notwithstanding the armistice, the Turks at Teshaldja on the 6th instant attacked the Montenegrins, who, however, did not return the fire.

An Athens wire states that the Greeks in the Epirus have accepted Santi Quaranta, Delvino and Argyrocastro.

A Sofia message says that Dr. Danoff, President of the Chamber, has returned from Teshaldja. He is most optimistic as

to the outcome of the peace negotiations. He says that the Turkish delegates at Teshaldja are very conciliatory. It is reported that Adrianople only has provisions for fifteen days.

Greek diplomatic circles in London announce that no misunderstanding exists between the Allies. The arrangements for an armistice were settled in the general interests of the Allies. This lends colour to the suggestion that the abstention of Greece from signing the armistice was a diplomatic ruse to make the Turks concede more advantageous terms to Bulgaria, while enabling the blockade of the Aegean to be maintained.

It is semi-officially declared at Vienna that the international situation is unchanged as, in spite of repeated admonitions on the part of Russia, the attitude of Serbia is still intransigent owing to the predominance of the military party. It is reported that the Serbians have mounted several batteries on the bank of the Danube opposite Orsovie, which is on the Serbo Roumanian frontier.

The Albanians in Valona are hurrying on the organisation of the State. They have already appointed a Cabinet consisting of two Catholics, three orthodox Christians and five Mahomedans.

A Rome wire states that the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announces that Italy and Austria have informed Greece that they will never consent to the Bay of Valona and the Island of Saseo belonging to Greece. He adds that there are grounds for hoping that the question will be satisfactorily settled.

A St Petersburg wire states that the Grand Duke Nikolai Mikhailovitch has left for Bukharest to present to King Charles the baton of a Russian Field Marshal.

London, Dec. 9.

A Constantinople message states that owing to irregularities in connexion with the recent arrests of members of the Unionist party, the composition of the court-martial has been modified by the appointment of a new President and other members, while the persons who were detained unjustly have been released.

A Belgrade wire states that the appointment of Colonel Popovitch, one of the regicides, to the command of the coast troops is much commented upon. The Turkish stores captured at Monastir are valued at £600,000.

The Balkan delegates to the Peace Conference in London are being appointed. Dr. Danoff, President of the Chamber, heads the Bulgarian Delegation. Although Greece has not signed the armistice, she is likewise sending representatives to London, including M. Venizelos Premier. The Turkish mission has not yet been completed. All the missions will be accompanied by expert advisers.

A Cetinje wire says: With reference to the Turkish sortie from Teshaldja on the 6th instant, it appears that a Montenegrin officer was blinded and conducted within the Turkish lines, where he handed over a telegram from Nazim Pasha announcing that an armistice had been signed, but the Turks refused to believe the authenticity of the telegram and reopened fire.

The renewal of the Triple Alliance was expected, but the announcement on the eve of the London Conference is significant, and is regarded as a demonstration of the solidarity of the Alliance in view of a possible hitch. It is expected, however, that the Conference will be of short duration as all the parties are most anxious for a settlement.

His Majesty's offer of St. James's Palace for the peace negotiations has greatly gratified the Balkan States.

A Constantinople wire says that news from Gallipoli describes the heartrending plight of Christian villages in that neighbourhood, which the Turkish troops raided in retaliation for their having surrendered to Bulgarian bands. Nine villages have been subjected to terrible treatment and massacres, violation and pillage have been perpetrated on a wholesale scale. The French cruiser "Victor Hugo" has gone to Gallipoli.

An Athen wire says that an official despatch describes the Greek occupation of Salonica. It says that the Bulgarians accepted the hospitality of Greece and sheltered in Salonica from the bad weather. They were under the command of the Greek Commander of the town.

A Belgrade wire states that influential Serbian merchants have sent a petition to King Peter urging that Serbia's claim to a port on the Adriatic should be strongly upheld.

London, Dec. 10.

A Bukharest wire states that the King's speech at the opening of the extraordinary session of Parliament yesterday pointed

out that Roumania had observed strict neutrality in the war and plainly hinted that Roumania in consequence expected to be considered in the Balkan settlement.

A Cetinje wire states that the Turks at Sentari persist in refusing to believe that the armistice has been signed. Fighting has been resumed at Tarabosh and Turkish sorties have been repulsed. The Montenegrins threaten to exclude Sentari from the armistice.

A Constantinople wire states that the Ottoman delegation to London will consist of Halil Pasha and Rechid Bey, Minister of Marine and Agriculture, and Osman Nizami Pasha, Minister to Berlin.

It is understood that the Balkan Allies will settle with Turkey before deliberating as to the partition of territory among themselves. The difficulties in this respect will probably be very severe. There are various indications at Constantinople that Turkey's attitude in the peace negotiations will be unexpectedly stiff. The military party and the national *amour propre* are very strong and will hardly be reconciled with the heavy sacrifices on which the Allies will certainly insist.

A Vienna wire states that General Anffenberg, Minister of War, and Field Marshal Schemm, Chief of the General Staff, have resigned. They will be succeeded, respectively, by General Krobato and General Hoetzendorf. No explanation is given, but the change is believed to be due to political causes.

A Berlin wire states that an inspired article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* on the subject of the renewal of the Triple Alliance admits that the object of the Allies in publishing the fact of the renewal at the present juncture was a desire to give to the world, prior to the London conference, an unmistakable proof of the complete accord of the Allies.

It is believed in Vienna that the resignations of General Anffenberg and Field Marshal Schemm is a victory for the militarists against Count Berchtold's pacific policy.

Immense insurances against risks of war are being effected at Lloyds upon all kinds of business premises and factories on the Gallician frontier of Austria.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey announced that the Powers cordially approved the suggestion that Ambassadors in one of the capitals of Europe should engage in informal non-committal consultations, and so facilitate an exchange of views by the Powers. It would not be a conference. Sir Edward Grey was not able to give details at present.

The Austrian and Hungarian Governments have placed twenty-five million dollars of two years Treasury bonds with a syndicate in which American bankers will participate.

London, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said the Government would do everything in its power to promote the convenience of the Peace delegates. The choice of London as the meeting place had been made by the belligerents on their own initiative. Their presence would be very welcome (Cheers.) The Government believed that the delegates would find conditions in London favourable for negotiations and for the conclusion of peace which everyone desired.

In connexion with the Austrian and Hungarian Governments each placing twenty-five million dollars of biennial Treasury bonds with a syndicate in which American bankers will participate, it is announced in New York that the Americans refused to join the Syndicate till they were assured that the money would not be used for military purposes and the peace of the Continent was certain.

The bonds placed with the Syndicate by Austria and Hungary bear interest at four and a half per cent. They were issued below 97, and are now being offered in New York at 97½. It is stated that one object of the issues is to improve exchange by bringing gold into the Treasury.

Austria and Italy appear to have resolved upon the neutralisation of Albania under European guarantee.

A Belgrade wire states that the changes in the Austrian War Office are regarded as a veiled threat against Serbia, as the new Generals are described as notoriously in favour of war.

Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, hoped that the Ambassadors would meet in London next week and exchange views, especially upon points directly affecting individual Powers. He pointed out that if a formal conference were ultimately necessary it would presumably take place in Paris. M. Poincaré, Premier, having initiated the proposal. The relations between the Powers, Sir Edward Grey said, were amicable and the diplomatic situation was favourable. The only anxiety was lest some untoward unforeseen incident should change unfavourably the diplomatic atmosphere. The meeting of Ambassadors round a

table would bring the Powers into closer touch and there would be less danger of a deadlock, or of drifting apart.

London, Dec. 18.

A St. Petersburg wire says that prices on the bourse are dropping daily. There was a heavy fall yesterday owing to reports of a critical tension between Austria and Russia.

A Paris wire says that the papers are disturbed, and even anxious, over Austrian mobilization measures, which they declare are not needed at the present hour, and they ask what Austria wants. The *Matin* recommends the *Entente* to exercise greater vigilance and considers the Austrian enigma and dissensions among the Balkan States sugar ill for the peace negotiations.

Calcutta, Dec. 18.

An Empire cable says that the diplomatic outlook is not so reassuring. Sir Edward Grey's statement indicated a distinct note of anxiety, which is similarly felt in all Capitals. The chief Serbian delegate to the Conference says she abated not a jot of her claim to an Adriatic port. This, Austria will never concede. Her limit is the use of a port under an autonomous Albania.

London, Dec. 13.

An Athens wire says that vigorous fighting has taken place along the whole of the Turco-Greek front in the Epirus. The Greeks landed a force at Santiqasanta, to the northwest of Yanina. This force detached a portion of the Turks from the main body, whereupon the Greek army attacked in force and occupied, at the point of the bayonet, Turkish advance posts towards the Bazani fortifications. An Athens wire says that the battle was interrupted at nightfall. The Greeks had two hundred wounded. The principal feature of the fight was a terrific artillery duel, lasting four hours.

The Greek, Serbian and Montenegrin peace delegates have arrived in London. Sir Edward Grey will welcome the delegates at the opening of the conference. The opening meeting of the peace delegates will probably take place on Monday. The Bulgarian delegates have arrived and the Turks are expected late to-night. The Lord Mayor has intimated that he will extend it a great pleasure to give a *dinner* in honour of the delegates at the Mansion House.

A Constantinople wire says that the Turkish delegates have been instructed not to meet the Greeks in London until Greece has signed the armistice.

The Conference meets in the tranquil atmosphere of the picture gallery of St. James's Palace, a handsome panelled apartment hung with pictures of Sovereigns. Queen Victoria at one end and Henry VIII at the other. In the centre of the room is a handsome mahogany table with twenty seats, and inkstands, lent by the Privy Council, dating from Charles II. There are side tables for Secretaries, with maps. Other apartments have been appointed for luncheon, smoking and conversation.

The French Press continues to regard as most disquieting the situation resulting from Austria's arming and declares that peace or war depends on Austria, who ought not to delay in making a reassuring declaration and clearing the air. Another troubled feature is considered to be the fact that Dr. Danell broke his journey at Berlin yesterday and luncheoned with Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter, while the other delegates were assembled at table with M. Poincaré.

London, Dec. 14.

An Athens message states that General Sapoundjakis on the 12th December occupied the heights of Aloragion, after a bayonet assault. The Turks, on the following day, abandoned Pesta and the whole line and took refuge in the fortifications of Janina, which the Greeks are now besieging. A Constantinople wire says that reports of a Turkish victory near Janina and the capture of a Greek mountain battery are officially confirmed. There has been some fruitless cannonading between Greek torpedo boats, Turkish war vessels and forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The Turkish delegates have arrived in London. The Balkan delegates, at the meeting last night, had a long discussion which established perfect unity of purpose. The Peace negotiations will open in London at noon on Monday. An improvised Conference of the Balkan representatives, held last night, lasted until midnight. It was agreed that M. Novakovich, of Serbia, being the senior in age, should preside at the negotiations, unless the Turks objected, in which case the chief of each Mission would preside alternately. It was agreed that absolute secrecy should be maintained. The delegates absolutely agreed on the attitude of the Allies towards Turkey and the terms to be presented. The meeting concluded with an exchange of the pleasant and most friendly assurances of unity in the Balkans. Dr. Danell has gone to Paris to consult M. Poincaré, the Premier.

The portents of the Peace Conference are not regarded as very favourable. Turkey's objection to the presence of the Greek, almost suggests a hitch at the outset, while an interview with Dr. Danef, President of the Bulgarian Chamber, on his way to London, declaring that the Bulgarian possession of Adrianople is a *sine qua non* otherwise the war will be renewed, and another interview with Reshid Pasha dwelling on Turkey's greatly improved position, scarcely indicate conciliatoriness.

Dr. Danef, interviewed by Reuter, said the position of Greece in regard to the armistice should not be construed as weakening the alliance. "The important fact is that the Allies have decided to act together on all questions." With reference to the position of the Bulgarians and Greeks at Salonica, Dr. Danef said "that is not a question to be discussed to-day. We are here for the definite purpose of concluding peace. Other questions can come afterwards." Reuter's Agency understands that at a meeting of delegates of the Balkan Allies on Friday evening it was recorded that when the armistice was signed the Turks were told plainly that Greece would participate in the peace conference in any case and under any circumstances.

A Sofia wire says that in a speech from the Throne at the opening of the Chamber the King congratulates the country on its glorious victories and trusts that the negotiations in London will result in a treaty giving legitimate satisfaction to the Allies so that it will be unnecessary for the Allies to renew the struggle. The legislation to be introduced includes a credit of two millions sterling for army purposes.

A Paris wire says that Dr. Danef, President of the Bulgarian Chamber, had very cordial interview with M. Poincaré, Premier. He then saw the Russian Ambassador and afterwards left for London.

The Serbian Press is becoming more violently anti-Austrian and is reasserting Serbia's claims to a port on the Adriatic.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says that Roumania is desirous of being represented at the meeting of Ambassadors in London and that the Triple Alliance will support her if she announces her wish.

The *Tribuna* says that Austria desired the question of a Serbian port on the Adriatic to be excluded from the conference of Ambassadors in London, but Italy wished for its inclusion, and that Italian views appear to be gaining ground.

A Vienna wire says that the curt wording of the Emperor's letters accepting the resignations of General Aulenberg and Field Marshal Schemua is much commented on. It is pointed out that neither letter contains a word of recognition of past services. The *Neue Freie Presse* says the public have every right at such a critical moment to know exactly what has happened.

A Berlin wire states that the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* forebushadows fresh military expenditure. This is regarded as portending supplementary estimates for the development of the airship fleet, the formation of new cavalry divisions, howitzer detachments, etc. It is expected that the outlay will be partly met by a new property tax.

A Paris wire states that a telegram from Belgrade says that in consequence of the ever-growing Austrian military measures, Serbia has made representations to Austria complaining of anti-Serbian demonstrations, particularly opposite Belgrade.

London, Dec. 16.

A Paris wire says that in an interview with a representative of the *Times* Dr. Danef, President of the Bulgarian Chamber, pointed out that the Conference in London had no mandate to settle questions between the Allies, nor questions which war or peace might raise for Europe. If, however, he added, the views of the Powers regarding the Adriatic and the Aegean Islands be communicated to the delegates, they will discuss them with deference. "If no such communications are made, we shall ask Turkey to satisfy the desiderata of our Allies. The solidarity of the Allies will be shown in each of the territorial questions raised. Unless Turkey surrenders Adrianople, which is bound to fall in a few days, the war will recommence and we shall claim an indemnity."

It is stated that the Porte has telegraphed to the Turkish delegates to the Peace Conference cancelling its instructions for them not to meet the Greek delegates.

Dr. Danef has returned to London. The meeting of Ambassadors is expected to begin to-morrow.

The peace negotiations were opened at St. James's Palace to-day. The most rigorous police precautions were taken. The Turkish delegates arrived first, followed by the Serbians, Montenegrins, Bulgarian and Greek.

Sir Edward Grey opened the proceedings with a speech welcoming the delegates on behalf of the King and the Government.

He said His Majesty trusted they would find the rooms in the Palace, which he had placed at their disposal, suitable. Sir Edward Grey said he believed they would find this country, with its atmosphere of impartiality and calm, favourable for their work.

In his speech before the peace delegates at St. James's Palace Sir Edward Grey said: "There are difficulties in all negotiations for peace after war. I do not attempt to estimate what may be your case. There can be no noble task than to overcome these difficulties and to accomplish peace as the result of your own efforts and your own work. In this way you lay foundations upon which, I trust, will be built by true wisdom and statesmanship the prosperity, moral, economic, and national, of your respective countries. Without that statesmanship the gains of war are of little or no worth to the future generation; with that statesmanship the losses of the war can be repaired and bitterness merged in the realisation of the blessings of peace. "I say no more, except to wish you success in your task, and to assure you that you have the goodwill of everyone in the objects for which you have assembled and that by accomplishing peace you will secure the respect of the whole of Europe."

The chief of the delegates cordially acknowledged Sir Edward Grey's remarks and Honorary Presidency was offered to him. He accepted it and then withdrew after which the delegates discussed that the chair should be taken alphabetically according to States.

The Conference then adjourned.

An Athens wire states that the Greeks on Saturday occupied Paranythia, south-west of Janina, after a desperate battle lasting all day. According to details received of the storming of the heights of Ktorachon, the Turks were strongly entrenched and supported by thirty guns. The Greeks, who ascended the steep slopes in the face of a fierce fire, lost 200 in a few minutes, but they pressed on undaunted. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting followed in the trenches, the Turks finally retreating. The Greeks captured seven heavy guns. Turkish and Greek despatches concerning the fighting around Janina leave the issue in considerable doubt. In any case it is certain that the struggle there was a severe one.

Under the terms of the armistice several trains full of provisions for the Bulgarian troops before Tchataldja have passed through Adrianople station.

A Belgrade wire says it is stated that Serbia is prepared to negotiate with Austria on the following terms: Serbia is to recognise the autonomy of Albania and to have a port on the Adriatic, with which she can communicate freely. Serbia in turn engages not to turn that port into a military port, to give Austria-Hungary preference as regards loans for public works, to grant her the most favoured nation treatment and to revise her tariff in favour of Austria-Hungary.

A Berlin wire says the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* hopes that the peace negotiations in London will justify expectations and remarks that it can be considered a favourable factor for the progress of the conference of Ambassadors that Austria's Balkan policy is now regarded more tranquilly in many circles.

London, Dec. 17.

The Peace Conference reassembled this morning. The Peace delegates proceeded to the verification of their powers. The Turks intimated that they must ask for further instructions before entering into discussion with the Greeks who have not signed the armistice. Thereupon the conference adjourned Thursday. The delegates have asked for the appointment of an English Secretary.

Reuter learns that there is no hitch in the Peace Conference. The best feeling prevailed throughout to-day's meetings, though surprise is felt that the Turks neglected to obtain further instructions earlier. Meanwhile the Turks have suggested that the peace terms of the Allies be communicated to them, but the Allies have replied that this is useless, because if Turkey is unable to negotiate with the four States, there can be no negotiations at all.

The Turkish fleet engaged the Greek squadron yesterday morning off the Dardanelles and Imbros for an hour. The Turkish account states that several shots struck the cruiser "Georgio Averoff," silencing her big guns, and then the Greeks fled towards Piræus. The Turks suffered no injuries.

The Greek account says that the Turks kept under protection of the forts and finally fled back to the Dardanelles, and that the Greeks cruised outside the whole afternoon. Five Greeks were slightly wounded.

The meeting of Ambassadors in London will begin to-day.

A Vienna wire states that M. Edl, Emissary of the Austrian Foreign Office, who went to Prizrend to make investigations on the spot, reports that the charges that M. Prochaska was kept prisoner and ill-treated are unfounded, but the attitude of the Serbian military authorities towards the Consulate was sometimes not correct, and the Serbian Government has been requested to give satisfaction.

The first meeting of Ambassadors took place this afternoon. Sir Edward Grey received the Ambassadors at the Foreign Office this afternoon. The proceedings were private. It is probable that they will first deal with the delicate questions which are calculated to have a disturbing influence.

The extensive precautionary armaments of Austria continue to excite apprehension. The Vienna newspapers express gratification that the Prochaska incident has proved far less serious than was imagined, and are confident that the affair will be satisfactorily settled.

From Kirk Kilissh to Tchorlu.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Tchorlu, Nov. 6.

THE difficulty of unravelling the story of operations which ended in the *debacle* to the 1st Corps between Baba Eski and Lule Burgas has been great, mainly because the Turkish concentration methods have been so haphazard that units are inextricably mixed where they are not altogether lost. I have already described the operations by which Torgut Shevket Pasha command for a time the Bulgarian advance, and to some degree enabled the 1st Corps to recover from the evils that fell upon it.

The story of these evils may be briefly told. Before the outbreak of war Kirk Kilissh was held by its nominal garrison, the 3rd Army Corps, brought up to strength by the incorporation of reserves and some Redif battalions of the 1st Corps. The first division to arrive was 3rd (Osman Pasha). It had reached Yenikem when the Bulgarian invasion was a *fait accompli*. The remaining divisions of Omar Yavuz's corps were redeployed on the right rear of the Third Division at Kavakli. Something of the Turkish method of *babulshah* may be understood when it is recalled that the Third Division when it reached Yenikem had been without food for 19 hours. On the night of October 22 the Kirk Kilissh garrison seemed to be holding its own. The Bulgarian general, however, had justly estimated Turkish measures of protection, and a daybreak assault on the Kirk Kilissh position found the outposts, such as they were, asleep, and swept the garrison out of the position with considerable slaughter.

The broken residue of this garrison fell back upon the 1st Corps, with the disastrous effect that I have already described. On the 25th the Bulgarians were in touch with the outposts of the Third Division at Yenikem. Urgent instructions had been sent from Constantinople that the Bulgarians were to be attacked and defeated at all costs. I do not presume to criticize either these orders or the method by which Omar Pasha put them into effect, but he advanced only one regiment, the 9th, to deal with the Bulgarian position. The three battalions marled stolidly to the attack. The Bulgarians, who had thrown up field works, were a far more. The was withheld until the loose Turkish lines were within 300 yards. Then a murderous fire at all arms opened up in the devoted Ottomans. To all intents and purposes it was a massacre. The Turkish infantry were without support either by artillery or rifle, and the first blast of fire obliterated the columns. It is computed that only 30 per cent of the 9th Regiment returned to Yenikem. At the same time the Bulgarians began to engage the Second and First Divisions between Yenikem and Kavakli. It seems that Prince Aziz Pasha put into effect much the same tactics as had Omar Pasha, for the 4th Regiment of the Second Division was so mauled that it ceased to be a unit. At this point a torrential rain began to fall. Accepting the annihilation of one of his units as the deciding factor in his action, Omar Pasha ordered his division to retreat upon Isani Keui. This brought them more or less into line with the other two divisions of the 1st Corps, but in the retreat he had lost some of his transport.

THE BULGARIAN ARTILLERY.

The Bulgarians at this point were not slow in pursuing their advantage, and on October 17 they were attacking the three Ottoman Divisions all along the line. It was here that the superiority of the Bulgarian artillery fire was demonstrated. Both in the number of batteries in action and in their service they overpowered not only the Turkish artillery but the infantry as well. The 1st Army Corps certainly does not understand field fortification, and the unfortunate battalions paid the penalty of their inability to make good use of the spade. After a resistance that was

rapidly becoming dangerous, and which lasted about ten hours, the Army Corps Commander issued orders for a general retirement upon Baba Eski. This retreat developed into what might well have been a rout, if the Bulgarians had shown more activity. During the night the Ottoman troops, terrified beyond control, began to shoot into each other, with the result that a disorganized mass of units, without officers, without impediments, found themselves at Baba Eski on Monday, October 28. In this disastrous affair the 1st Army Corps lost almost half its artillery, and more than half its ammunition and supplies. How many prisoners the Bulgarians took, how many casualties the Corps had, it has been impossible to ascertain from this side.

The troops did not halt at Baba Eski, but continued their headlong flight towards Lule Burgas, pursued but not pressed by the Bulgarians. Fortunately, fresh troops were already up at Lule Burgas. Here the 18th Redif Division and the 8th Regiment of the 3rd Division were thrown out to stay the pursuing enemy. It was here that the sole Turkish commander that has shown any signs of capacity in the field came into the picture. Torgut Shevket Pasha was up on October 28 with the 12th Division and the Sniyrna troops. To some extent he was able to establish a temporary equilibrium to the operations. He disposed the 18th Division, on the line Lule Burgas-Umureha-Satkeim and held his ground, as I have already described from the standpoint of the eye witnesses, until the afternoon of Wednesday, October 30. On that night he had to retire, because the 2nd Army Corps on his right had begun to give way. This, however, in my opinion, is not a sufficient reason. I fear that it was lack of both food and ammunition that forced this retirement. I would not like to hazard a guess at what the Turkish losses have been, what with casualties, desertion, and prisoners there are many thousands missing. The Bulgarians were not slow to improve their superiority in artillery by turning the captured Turkish batteries to account, and when Torgut Shevket finally evacuated his position covering Lule Burgas he was being shelled by material manufactured by the house of Krupp.

On the side the only relief to a miserable picture was the action of Torgut Shevket Pasha. I fear that Prince Aziz Pasha, and Osman Pasha, the three divisional commanders of the 1st Corps, have been removed from their commands, and will have to face a Court of Inquiry. As it is the whole Turkish Field Army has fallen back to the line Tcherkesken. Up to to-day a re-established brigade from the unhappy 1st Corps was holding this place. This now has fallen back towards the rest of the army, and its place has been taken by the 1st independent Cavalry Division, which, returning from the direction of Karsliuram, reports that the Bulgarian Army is moving east in the direction of Viza, and not following the railway line.

War Scenes in Thrace.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Dec. 12.

It is extremely disheartening, after inking every sacrifice possible, to find that the entire British Press has been deceived by the spooned information published from the Bulgarian side by the *Reichspost*. If this information is to be believed there has been a running rearguard fight and a hot pursuit from Lule Burgas to Tebataldja during the past week. As a matter of fact there was no pursuit whatsoever, and your Correspondent has been taking every risk of suffering and privation between the two hostile armies on the Lule Burgas and Tchorlu road.

The Bulgarians, for reasons I do not pretend to fathom, never advanced beyond Lule Burgas before November 7. On November 6 the writer with a Turkish officer's patrol reconnoitred the Bulgarian outposts at Lule Burgas. The Turkish rearguard, an infantry division left Tchorlu without having fired a shot for six days, and on the following day the Bulgarians began a forward move, and the Turkish independent cavalry division evacuated Tchorlu before them. Of all this the writer was an eyewitness, as he himself was nearly "bagged" by a Bulgarian patrol as he retired on Rodosto. The Bulgarians on this flank, certainly lost one of the greatest opportunities ever presented to a victorious army in the field. Why? Because of the resistance shown by that moiety of the Turkish Army remaining staunch. Unfortunately only three of the correspondents with the Turks saw anything of the fighting, while the remainder saw nothing but a disorderly flight, themselves being hurried back by their official sponsors amidst a disorganized retirement. The stories they supplied gave colour to the *Reichspost* Correspondent's no doubt intelligent anticipation of events. Hence the false reports to the effect that Rodosto was occupied on November 8, and that there was fight at Tebataldja a week ago.

THE BULGARIAN ADVANCE.

A mixed Bulgarian and Serbian force occupied Tchorlu and Muradli on November 7 and 8 without opposition. They immediately began to collect transport, and found that all the available Turkish local transport had been taken away after Rodosto had been abandoned as a line of communication. The terms offered were £3 for the hire of a bullock to make the journey from Lule Burgas to Teherkesskeni with the option of sale at £12 a bullock, payment being available at Lule Burgas up to November 8, after which date at Tchorlu. The treatment of all by the invaders has been perfectly correct, the commanding officer at Muradli village insisting on paying for the hospitality shown to him by the headman.

The writer was at Rodosto from November 8 to November 11. The Turks, with unwonted energy, removed all the military stores by means of the troops under the cover of the guns of the Messudiyeh, Hamidiyeh, and Assur-i-Tewfik. Of the epidemical panics which seized the Christian inhabitants you have already been advised. As an independent Englishman your correspondent's life was made a burden by appeal from all classes of the panic-stricken inhabitants. The burden had to be borne night and day. On Saturday, November 9, the enemy's patrols were close up to the town, and next morning villagers reported that Bulgarian troops in some numbers were on the Muradli road. The Turkish troops disposed to cover the final embarkation consisted of about 1,000 bayonets made up of three companies of the Rodosto regiment and sundry recruited deserters, mustilif and "catch-em-alive-ers." These were disposed in a thin semi-circle round the northern confines of the town. A naval brigade, the only portion of the Turkish service showing any approach to military smartness, had already been utilized to cut the telephonic communication, and were prepared to direct the fire of the naval guns telephonically as soon as the enemy showed sufficient numbers.

THE QUALITY OF THE TROOPS.

On Sunday afternoon the Messudiyeh opened fire, reducing the inhabitants instantly to an object state of panic. The fire was at very long range. The enemy's skirmishers, moving in among the vineyards and mulberry groves, began to engage the Turkish infantry. This was really only desultory fighting, but the thunder of the Messudiyeh's guns gave the impression of a heavy battle, and this caused the terrified Levantines to rush in hundreds to the Consulates. The quality of the "catch-em-alive-ers" in this brutal fight was well demonstrated in one of the country lanes leading down from the height that command the town, where I watched them retiring before the enemy, being their rifles from their hips as they ran. The regulars, however, on the immediate subject, lay firm in their position and, though they suffered several casualties, did not give ground. Nightfall, however, found the Turks preparing for the final evacuation and, being suspicious of their intention to burn the confines of the town nearest the enemy as they had commandeered my colleague's motor-car to carry petroleum to the northerly portion of the town, I decided that it was time to quit, as a boat had just put in en route for Constantinople.

I had some difficulty in carrying on this project, as all roads converging on the landing stage were protected by men with orders to shoot on sight. Time after time I found myself looking down the muzzles of rifles, but eventually, by passing through some courtyards, I evaded the hostile picket, and reached the jetty. Here, after some demur, the military commandant permitted my departure.

A SACRE QUI PEST.

It was now dark. Never in my life have I seen such a sight, as I did on my arrival at the steamer. Under cover of darkness countless cliffs, loaded until their flanks were almost flush with the water with trembling fugitives of all classes and both sexes, were racing to the steamer. The boats all jostled round the vessel. Dozens of people clung screaming to the ladder, while the more agile walked over them. Women and children were hauled bodily over the ship's side. She was packed until she could hold no more in safety, yet, in spite of the ladder being hauled up, people still persisted in hundreds until the captain, hardening his heart, put to sea amid a babel of heart-rending appeals.

It is practically a safe prophecy to say that the invaders occupied Rodosto to-day, as the store troops were withdrawn on to a waiting transport after we left, according to a report by an Italian cruiser which put in at midnight to take off Consular families. It is interesting to note that Rodosto telegraph office was in communication telegraphically with Adrianople until Saturday midday. Possibly this was permitted by the Bulgarians for the purpose of tapping the wires.

I now come to what is the present position of the Turkish line. The army fell back during the ten days from November 2 to the present date, first to Teherkesskeni, then, on information

of Mahmud Mukhtar's success on the right being negatived, on Tchataldja. On the left no shot was fired at this army in its retirement after October 31 until yesterday, when the now advancing Bulgarian *dchaurage* are said to have come in touch with the Turkish advance guard division at Kabakjekeni. As far as I could learn when in my unique position between the two hostile armies, there was a similar failure on the part of the Bulgarians to follow up the retirement of the Turkish right wing. The reading public must dismiss from their minds all these stories of cavalry charges and positions carried with the bayonet. With the exception of Kirk Kihissah and the wasteful counter-stroke by Mahmud Mukhtar nearly every issue has been decided by fire supremacy, especially by the efficient Bulgarian shrapnel, added to the supremacy which the Bulgarians have established by their superior fire tactics.

A GIANTIC Muddle.

The Turkish armies have been weighted by the most miserable attempt at staff direction ever undertaken. It was quite useless for anybody to say that such and such a brigade and such and such a division or army were at any time in any given place even before contact with the enemy. Corps, divisions, brigades, regiments were so hopelessly mixed that no commander knew exactly what forces he had at his disposal. There was no intercommunication between armies except *via* Constantinople, no measures for field communication between armies except *via* Constantinople, no measures for field communication other than the telegraphic system of the country railway. Staff officers had no control. The nearest general ordered units off trains when he wanted a train himself for his own units. The General Staff at Constantinople is now giving what it professes to be the correct dispositions to Attaches here. This is not worth the paper it is written on. An army corps commander told the writer on Wednesday week that a third of his units had never come to hand, that he made up with another 10, as he was able by seizing wandering battalions found at the rear head. Is it surprising that an army so devoid of intelligent direction and administration should be defeated? Yet on the front at Lule Burgas this maladministered army, in spite of the fugitive units of the First Corps tumbling upon it, in spite of lack of direction, lack of officers, lack of food, gave pause to the Bulgarians for four solid days, and retired without pursuit. The chief Staff officer of the Fourth Corps told the writer that he had no ammunition, or any chance of getting further supply. His skeleton battalions would have held even a successful position until Tchakesskeni, but most of the troops had had no bread for 48 to 72 hours. The ammunition supply had broken down completely, nothing was left, therefore, but to fall back as narrated.

The reason why the Bulgarians have given them this respite, to enable the Ottoman Army to pull itself together, events of the future alone can explain. Whether on the restricted front nearer than here the Turkish Army will ever be able to sort itself from the stupendous muddle explained above and establish any adequate system of administration I do not pretend to prophesy. At least they are having resort to the spade the best friend of the soldier when intelligently used. Personally I do not believe that there will ever be a battle at Tchataldja of any magnitude. The allies will shortly take measures to possess themselves of the Dardanelles, a step which may well event the price in blood possible at Tchataldja which the Turks can never all afford. This, however, is a personal view only, which is not shared here.

Behind the Tchataldja Lines.

The Last Ditch.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.)

"The Larches," Nov. 15.

THE address requires some explanation. My colleague and myself are in hiding. We are in a little Greek village tucked away between two spurs of the Tchataldja hills. From the standpoint of the picturesque it is a delightful spot. Therefore, as the map name must not be divulged lest we be halted from our cubby hole we have christened it "The Larches." We are living, as travellers in the East live from day to day, in the guest-room of the *han* above the gateway. We do not pretend that our room is comfortable, but our servants have made it moderately clean. We are, however, removed from the beaten track, where anxious staff officers and prying gendarmes weight down the correspondent with restrictions.

Our companions in the village are for the most part the staff of a field hospital and such details of supply and transport units that pass this way to the particular portion of the lines with which we are in touch. Where the rest of our colleagues are we neither know

nor care. It is now a case of every man for himself and God for us and all. The Turkish organization for the control of correspondents has ceased to exist. The permission has been withdrawn. Hence the necessity of lying hid in some strategic position near the front.

A RECONNAISSANCE.

This morning we made a general reconnaissance of the southern half of the Tchataldja lines. With good glasses it was possible to cover in a 15-mile ride the whole range of Turkish works from the Mohmudiye Mahmut Pasha works to where the Turkish warships were occasionally shelling from the Kalikratia Bay. The headquarters of the Turkish Army is at Hademken, which hillside village is at the moment a veritable military emporium. Railhead, however, is further west. Supply trains now discharge below the ridge on which stand the Tonnash and Ahmed Pasha works. There has been a redistribution of the Turkish Army. At the time of writing the new *ordre de bataille* is not available, but it is certain that the residue of the 1st Army Corps has been joined to the surviving units of the 2nd Corps. It is probable that the same amalgamation has been made between the 3rd and 4th Corps, while at least one fresh army corps has been brought up from the rear composed of Nizam units and picked Redifs from Erzurum and Syria. Even if I knew the dispositions of these armies it would not be fair to disclose them. Frankly I do not know them with the exception of the actual troops with which I am in touch.

This much I do know, that the failure of the Bulgarian Army to take advantage of the victory at Lule Burgas-Bunar Hissar has enabled the Turkish Army to re-establish itself and to recover much of its morale. The vast numbers of men that I have seen to-day behind the southern half of the lines are, with the exception of outposts, all under canvas at night; they are also fully supplied with bread and rice. There is, however, sickness, epidemic sickness, with the army, but of this later.

THE BULGARIAN POSITION.

The Bulgarians, whom Europe was beguiled into believing were dashing with levelled bayonets against the Tchataldja positions ten days ago, are slowly feeling along the line. The bulk of the Bulgarian Army seems to be establishing itself on the Tchataldja ridges between the town that gives its name to the Tchataldja position and Papas Burgas. With our glasses yesterday we could make out their working parties west of the latter place. It looks as if they had selected Baghecheth as a salient and were digging gun *equidements* in readiness to support this selection. To-day the Barbarossa was flinging shell in a desultory manner along the Tchataldja ridge as held by the enemy, but owing to mist and cloud we could see nothing of the effect of this fire.

If the epidemic of cholera does not undermine both the fighting strength and morale of the Turkish Army, and if the troops fight well in trenches as the rearguards fought without trenches and adequate artillery support at Lule Burgas, the taking of the present positions which the Ottoman Army holds will be as expensive to the attack as was Liaoyung to the Japanese. Here there is no friendly *kaoliang* (millet) to give visual cover, there is nothing but long plains of modest gradient. The Bulgarian infantry have not in the past fights shown themselves adept in stealing dead ground. Their infantry are without gun, and march as do Russian *mogils*, with methodical bravery from position to position. This is why they have lost so heavily in all their victories. This is possibly why they were not able to reap the fruit of victory. It is upon these considerations that I based the surmise that Bulgaria would prefer to make peace upon the existing conditions without exposing her army to the fearful losses that the forcing of the Tchataldja lines will demand, to say nothing of damaging effect to the prestige already established, if perchance Tchataldja should prove inviolate.

CHOLERA.

In passing down the interior of the lines from Hademken we met a very heavy sick convey. We certainly passed a couple of hundred patients being conveyed to the railway. It was the clearing day of a field hospital situated in a valley behind the front held by the left Turkish Army Corps. This field hospital was in a tiny hamlet. As we came down to it the noisome atmosphere of a windless day warned those of us whose memory dates back to India of the nature of the epidemic now raging in the Ottoman Army. The locality smelt of cholera. Half comatose patients were being carted from the place. A few ghoul-like villagers were engaged in burying corpses, while all round the houses the dead lay in stiff attitude just where they had crawled until the disease destroyed them. It was a scene to blanch the stoutest heart. The Turks, however, are so different to us that they do not appear to be affected by the horror of such surroundings.

The Bulgarians will be fools if they choose to fight for the heritage of disease that will be theirs if their bayonets win the Tchataldja lines.

Marking Time.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.)

"The Larches," Nov. 16.

The peaceful public unused to the ways of war thirst daily for the great deciding events which order the fate of nations. In reality, in war battles are the exception while long, tedious, disease-ridden periods are the rule. When modern armies are in the field the preparation for battle is the guiding factor in the game. The creaking ammunition wagon, the broken railway-bridge, the morass that pretends to be a road conspire to say to army commanders, "Thus far and no farther can you go." We have reached one of these periods now.

It may be that the diplomatists at the capitals, who one day prate of national honour and the next of racial incapacity utilize the interval to assess the values of the battles won and lost. Their protestations may be in earnest or the reverse; but all the time the horses are galling in draught and the oxen chafing at the yoke as they toil to bring to the armies that which alone makes battle possible. It is only when one attempts to estimate the number of rounds of shrapnel that the Bulgarians had to expend in order to defeat the Turkish field armies that one can even remotely realize what this question of ammunition supply for modern armies means. Each mile the victorious army advances the ratio of the transport value of each shell it fires increases in proportion to the firing line. Yet if the Bulgarians are to force the Ottoman Army again in rout from their defences behind Tchataldja they will have to expend more than double the number of rounds that terminated in the victories of Lule Burgas and Bunar Hissar. It is this store of war that the lay mind does not readily understand.

A NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

I stood for some hours this morning watching the Turkish warships shelling the position upon which the point of one of the Bulgarian advance guards has established itself. My companions were two General Staff officers from a divisional staff of the 4th Army Corps. If the reader will turn to the Austrian Staff map of the Tchataldja lines and discover the village marked (Baghecheth), just north of the Boyuk Tchekmedje Gulf, he will find at the "j" in Bagenskoj the exact spur upon which we stood. From here there is a wonderful panorama of the hills which the Bulgarians now hold west of the gulf as far as Tchataldja Mountain and village, and the reverse of the Turkish positions from Papas Burgas to the Mahmut Pasha works. The shelling from the fleet was desultory and the target so far inland that we failed to see the bursts. The Bulgarians at intervals returned the fire with field guns. Their shells, falling woefully short, burst on impact with the sea perilously near the waterside village of Kalikratia. Of course there can be no question of the Bulgarians' attempting to force a passage by the Höyük Tchekmedje causeway. From the direction of Papas there are possibilities if the commander be prodigal of his men. My Staff officer friends, however, told me that their information was to the effect that the trend of the Bulgarian movement was into the hilly country covering the approaches to the northern portion of the lines.

THE TURKISH REORGANIZATION.

I want now to correct some fallacies which, judging from the London papers, have asserted themselves with regard to the retirement of the Turkish armies from the line Lule Burgas-Via. I can speak with full authority with regard to the left wing of the Ottoman armies. The overwhelming disruption of the 1st Army Corps, which communicated itself to many of the Redif units of the 4th and 2nd Corps, has been interpreted by the many inexperienced correspondents who joined the general fight as a *sauve qui peut* of the entire fighting strength in the field. That the 1st Corps was utterly demoralized is true, and that the movement to the rear of the *matériel* of the armies was a miserable travesty upon orderly retirement is also true. There was, however, a saving element which the correspondents in their haste did not wait to appreciate. The hurried falling back of the army is covered by the 4th Army Corps, in which a respectable and fightworthy degree of discipline was maintained throughout. As the readers of the *Times* must have learned from the telegrams, the writer was with this army corps in Tchoris days after the corps of correspondents had left for the rear. Disorder is always disorder, but it is very difficult to maintain a just sense of proportion while you are participating in a disorderly retirement. If, however, the disintegration of the Turkish field armies was as great as Europe has been led to suppose, then Hagim Pasha's army has made a recovery that is little short of miraculous. A careful examination of the southern section of the Turkish lines has revealed no evidence of this tremendous disorganization. There exists to-day no greater disorder

than is usual in every Turkish army that the writer has been with. The course of the Turkish Army in this campaign has been insufficiently trained reservist. He broke and fled in disorder, and the army is now the better for his absence. The hill which covers the writer's present lodging commands a view of four roads that lead up to the lines. Daily each road is full of transport bringing bread and ammunition to the front. There must be some system to direct this supply, though it is readily admitted that the system employed in the Ottoman Army is one that is all its own.

THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

The same with the medical services. We are told that there is no hospital arrangement at all. The P.M.O. of the 1st Corps, who is now employed on cholera duty, is the writer's guest to-night; he is snoring in the corner while this letter is being written. When questioned as to the arrangements in force to deal with the epidemic he took a paper from his pocket and showed that large segregation camps have been established at two points down the line ten miles short of Stamboul. Unfortunately unsuspected cases have to travel to the segregation camps in trucks that will pass on to San Stefano to be reloaded with troops. The present exigencies of the war prevent any other course. The P.M.O. traces the virulence of the outbreak during the first few days to the fact that the stomach of the army was weak through the privations of the previous fortnight, and that part of it in the retreat passed through a grape country. At present between 50 and 60 per cent. of the seizures prove fatal.

Fierce Bulgarian Attack.

The Tchataldja Lines, Nov. 17.

After having sent off my message to-day I returned to a point of observation to see the progress of the Bulgarian demonstration against the salient to the south of the Turkish positions.

The firing had lessened a little towards 3 o'clock, when the Bulgarian batteries to the south of Izz-ed-Din (three miles north-east of Tchataldja) opened a continuous fire against the twin works of Hamidiyeh. Here the Bulgarian infantry had debouched into the plain and taken possession of the village of Izz-ed-Din, from which they were driven by Turkish artillery, and in a little while the village burst into flames.

From what I was able to see, the Turkish troops were easily holding the enemy at bay. Through my long-distance glasses I could not discover any sign that the Turkish reserves had left the positions where they were in the morning. They had been grouped together a little more at the back of the slopes to avoid the shrapnel with which the enemy was sweeping the hills. On the immediate front, where the railway winds its way through the Kara-su valley, the Turks had felt but slightly the pressure of the enemy since midday.

The Bulgarian batteries cleverly entrenched at the edge of the plain were unmasked by the flashes, and had to bear the fire of the heavy guns of three warships booming their broadsides from the sea. This fire, directed by signals from the hills, seemed to be offensive, but from time to time the angry flashes of field artillery, seen through the mist of smoke and dust made by the naval guns, indicated that the Bulgarian artillerymen were still courageously serving their pieces. Thus the artillery combat ebbed and flowed till the sun went down in a crimson glow amid a wet fog drawn up by the fire.

Just before night fell rapid battery fire was renewed with much more energy on the part of the Bulgarian against the Hamidiyeh works. The response of the Turkish gunners was as energetic. I thought for a moment that this hell of shrapnel-bursts preaged an assault, but it seems that I was wrong, as with the setting sun all signs of the fight disappeared save the flames of the burning villages. It was as if the battle had been cut short by the touch of an electric button.

Thus finished the first day of the Bulgarian preparation to discover a salient in the famous lines of Tchataldja. The Bulgarian General Staff must have learned much to-day, and has certainly learned not to place too much confidence in the appreciation by amateur correspondents of the morale of an army lately in retreat but now well established.

It is impossible here to inform you what is passing in the direction of Buynalik. Here and towards the north of the lines the troops in occupation are seeing the enemy for the first time. From what I have seen, the Bulgarians have not made any headway here. Perhaps they will attack us by moonlight.

The Bulgarians Checked.

The Tchataldja Lines, Nov. 18.

Last night a strong north-east wind brought on a Scotch mist, which greatly impeded the operations of the Bulgarian artillery against the Hamidiyeh forts.

In comparison with that of yesterday, to-day's cannonade on both sides was desultory. The Bulgarian batteries in front of Papas Burgas have been severely punished.

The effect of the Turkish naval guns had apparently induced the Bulgarians to withdraw these batteries, as they did not fire a shot all day. At midnight a Turkish battalion advanced and occupied the village of Papas Burgas, on the heels of the Bulgarians, who evacuated it precipitately before them. This rather gives the impression that the Bulgarians have found the extreme Turkish left to be impracticable.

Up to the dusk of evening the Turkish gunners were easily able to keep the Bulgarians at a distance, as their heavy guns have a longer range than that of all the opposing batteries. The Turks have had no need to call up their reserves, which blacken the crests of the hills and slopes behind the lines while they watch the long-distance artillery duel with the greatest interest.

Fresh troops in good condition arrive daily, and at least one division has come in this evening.

Withdrawal of the Bulgarians.

The Tchataldja Lines, Nov. 19.

Since this morning only the Turkish guns have been firing. It is clear that the Bulgarians have evacuated the positions facing the Hamidiyeh group of forts. The Turks followed the retreating enemy with their artillery, which has a longer range.

I cannot understand the Bulgarian operations as seen from this front; their withdrawal may possibly be a feint, but if this is the case why did they make such strenuous efforts to introuch themselves? Is it conceivable that the Bulgarians believed the sensational stories of the retreat from Lule Burgas published by emotional correspondents who never saw the Turks in action at all? Did the Bulgarians imagine that they would arrive at Tchataldja and find the road to Constantinople open, or have the Bulgarian generals' orders to make a demonstration without seriously committing their troops, in consequence of the negotiations? Again, it may be that they want to draw an attack by the Turks, and to bring on an engagement in which they hope to obtain the advantage by superior mobility. I must admit that I do not understand.

I have just returned from the Mahmud Pasha lines, where the Turks are massed in such considerable strength that they look as though they would be able to resist indefinitely any attempt on the part of the Bulgarians to approach them if the enemy's forward movement continues to be as sketchy as it has been during the last three days. The weather to-day has been fine and the air still; but from the Mahmud Pasha ridge I did not hear any sound of battle coming from the northern zone.

The Bulgarians have retired to the hills in the immediate vicinity of Tchataldja. The Turkish infantry has once more occupied the villages in the plain facing the Hamidiyeh position as far as Izz-ed-Din. Whatever may be the importance of this movement, it has acted like a strong tonic on the spirit of the troops, and is making them forget the Bulgarian shrapnel at Lule Burgas.

A fresh division of good troops arrived at Hademkeni this morning, and as they marched in they loudly cheered the Commander-in-Chief, whose headquarters are situated in that village.

Uncensored Message.

Tchataldja Lines, Nov. 20.

My telegrams describing the Bulgarian demonstration against the left and left centre of the Turkish lines have all been sent through the Turkish telegraph office. Therefore, in order to correct any impression that may be formed from messages so worded as to pass the censorship I now despatch this uncensored message, by which I wish to endorse every word already sent and hope to correct the inaccurate diagnosis sent, as I am told, from other sources. For this purpose it is necessary to recapitulate somewhat.

On Sunday last the Bulgarians unmasked their artillery positions as described. Their main endeavour was concentrated against the Turkish works facing Papas Burgas and the Hamidiyeh twin works. As the Turkish guns in reply ranged these positions, the Bulgarians unmasked at 5,000 to 6,500 metres, and as the Bulgarians had, so far as I could judge, only one battery of howitzers, any one with military knowledge of the crudest will understand the small effects of their fire—field and mountain-gun shrapnel—against even moderately prepared positions. At these ranges the Turkish 5in. and 6in. position guns, apart from the help given by the naval guns, were a match for the Bulgarian preparation.

At midday on Sunday the Bulgarians felt for an infantry opening and gained the cover of the shelving banks of the Kara-Su in front of Papas Burgas and Izz-ed-Din. These advances never ended in close engagements nor were they pressed

vigorously, but they gave excellent targets for the Turkish field guns placed along the alignment of the defences.

As I have already telegraphed, I am still at a loss to understand the intention of the Bulgarians, as they appeared to me to be engaged in a futile attempt unless they were convinced that they had only to show their teeth to drive the defence pell-mell back upon Stamboul. As a preparation the movement had no weight, as a reconnaissance it was unnecessarily cumbersome.

At midnight on Sunday the Turks moved forward and made good the line of the Kara-Su, the Bulgarians not staying to dispute possession. Under cover of darkness they withdrew their batteries on the Papus Burgas front, and on Monday night they did the same with several batteries in front of the twin works. On Tuesday and Wednesday firing was almost entirely confined to the Turkish position guns. The incident in which Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha was wounded was one of those silly episodes of which we furnished instances ourselves in South Africa. The Pasha went out to do his own reconnaissance, and a Bulgarian infantry picket had him out.

LIMITS OF THE TURKISH SUCCESS.

I must caution your readers with the same words which I used of the Italians in Tripoli:—"Proportion, gentlemen, proportion." The Bulgarians have suffered no defeat; they have only made what in the opinion of the writer was a very tame and inadequate demonstration. Nor have the Turks won any victory, they have only fended off this selfsame tame demonstration. The fact that they have been able to do so has, however, given the army great heart. If the leaders are content with this advantage and do not think they are now in a position to attempt any aggressive folly, the Turks have all the best of the bout. I doubt if on either side the casualties are very severe. The Turks had 600 or 700, mostly slight shrapnel wounds. This latter effect should teach the Turkish regimental officer the necessity of deepening his trenches.

Yesterday afternoon I was at the Mahmud Pasha works. The Turks were engaged in pushing a division of fresh Erzurum troops into the Hamidiyeh alignment to relieve the troops who bore the brunt of Sunday's preparation. These look good troops, and the army corps from which they are drawn has never mixed in politics and has a more reasonable proportion of officers. Although I criticise the methods of the Bulgarians, it must not be inferred that their artillery fire was desultory. Throughout Sunday they burned cartridges as if the material was of no cost or weight, so that to any one who was not close up it must have appeared as if they had established an inferno impossible to live in.

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

I now come to the question of disease. The Turkish Army has had a bad bout of cholera, and the attack has made a clean sweep of such constitutions as were enfeebled by the privations of the previous campaign in Thrace. San Stefano is the base cholera hospital, and the scenes there, I am told, beggar description. Unburied dead are lying about in dozens. At the front, however, the disease appears to have worked itself out, for during the last two days there has been a diminution in the number of cases and a falling off in the percentage of mortality. I speak with some knowledge, as in order to escape official notice I was myself driven to take refuge in a cholera hospital, which indicates the desperate straits to which I have been pushed in order to continue this service. I may point out that the Turkish staff are now openly hostile to all foreigners. They assume no responsibility for the safety of any one, and send all unauthorized persons when caught back to the base under an escort of gendarmes. One has lived the life of a hunted hare in the last ten days, and if it had not been for the friendship of certain individual officers I could not have endured the strain. The cholera isolation camp was the only safe hiding-place. Nor are the staff to be blamed. The majority of the reports sent from this side are exaggerations, though, alas! there is a foundation for them, and it is the truth that hurts most.

FURTHER LINES OF DEFENCE.

The Turks are preparing a second and a third position between this and Stamboul. There are over 10,000 of the last class of reserves working at these fortifications.

I can say nothing but good for the rearward order maintained at present in the Turkish Army, and it seems to me that the Embassies in Constantinople might have postponed their precautions until the Tchataldja lines had been forced.

Turkish Position.

The Tchataldja Lines, Nov. 25.

Since my last despatch from the front there has been no fighting along the lines, beyond a few affairs of outposts. Heavy gun-fire has been desultory. Meanwhile the Turks have taken

advantage of the respite and have piled pick and shovel with such good will that I am more and more convinced that, except in the event of pressure from another quarter, the Allies will not risk the losses which direct operations against the Lines would entail.

Three lines of prepared positions now separate the Bulgarian Army from Constantinople. In the interests of fairplay I cannot, of course, indicate the second and third line position. The strength of these intrenchments must prove an important factor in the current negotiations, and it definitely confirms my first contention that, whatever might be the cause of the delay, the Bulgarians lost their real opportunity during the first week of this month. I am so positive that no serious fighting is imminent until the flank of the lines has been turned by operations in another theatre of war that I am about to strike camp and to return to Constantinople, which, in the opinion of experienced observers, will be the scene of an arrangement at an early date. There are signs that the autumn of Southern Thrace is turning to winter, and this is likely to add yet another difficulty to the many with which the invader already has to contend.

A Last Visit.

Constantinople, Nov. 26.

I have just returned from what is probably my last visit to Tchataldja. I was forced to abandon "The Larches," as the place had been changed from a divisional cholera segregation camp into an army corps mortuary, which was more than human nature could support.

Before, however, saying farewell to the Turkish Army, I should like to point out that, if what we saw during the three days of Bulgarian operations before Tchataldja is a true sample of the quality of Bulgarians in making offensive war, then the Turks have every reason to believe that Adrianople will hold out against it for three months more. They know themselves that they can fend off such a travesty upon serious military operations as the Bulgarians have so far given them at Tchataldja, and if they are wise enough to turn a deaf ear to those now counselling them to take the offensive, I believe they can do the enemy desperate damage by keeping him in the field another three months and so morally and materially exhaust him that he will either seize the nettle and be stung or modify his demands.

Turkey at this moment is careless of all the good advice of Europe, and reckons nothing of Europe's wishes. Her military experts believe that though Bulgaria appears diplomatically to be in a dictatorial position yet militarily she is in no end of a quagmire. I do not believe anything short of the occupation of the Dardanelles will shake this belief. It is just possible that she is more subtle than Europe, and, in spite of assurances to the contrary, that the allies are "all out."

The Turkish Army in Position.

(By the "TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE energy and enterprise of the experienced special correspondent of *The Times* with the Turkish Eastern Army have enabled readers of this journal to form a much more correct judgment of the later phases of the campaign in Thrace. Our correspondent has been the first to point out that, contrary to all other reports, there was practically no pursuit after Lule Burgas, and that the Turkish Army had been granted a precious fortnight in which to repair its losses, to reconstitute order from disorder, and to strengthen the defences of Tchataldja with men, guns, and works. Further, the courage and activity of our correspondent enabled readers of *The Times* to be the first to learn the details of the attack on the lines which began on Sunday last, and subsequently to follow all the incidents of the battle, which lasted without intermission until the opening of negotiations for an armistice.

SITUATION AT TCHATALDJA.

The news that these negotiations have broken down and that hostilities are to be renewed is very disappointing, but will not greatly surprise those who are following events. No one can doubt that, whatever the aim and motive of the Bulgarian attacks may have been, no impression has been made upon the lines, and that the attack will now have to be recommenced *ad initio*, with all the advantages which will accrue to the Turks from the recent test of the strong and the weak points of their defences. It is evident that more solid Nisus troops from Asia Minor and Syria are flowing in; that heavy guns have been brought up; that the intercepted Serbian field batteries of French make-up are in battery; that the works of defence have been greatly strengthened, and that large reserves, hitherto not used, are in position in rear of the lines to re-take any works which the Bulgarians may capture. The Turks, moreover, are at last fed and supplied with ammunition, and in these conditions, provided that the rights of the

position is as strong, as the centre and left, the capture of the lines by assault promises to be a particularly bloody affair.

Our special correspondent confesses that he is unable to understand the Bulgarian operations, which he has apparently witnessed from the left centre of the position. He suggests various explanations, but admits that he cannot choose between them, and, if this is his judgment, it would be absurd for us at a distance to try to improve upon it. The Bulgarian action is capable of various interpretations.

It has had some appearance of diplomatic orchestration destined to exert an influence upon the council chambers and harems of Constantinople. We must judge its effect as we should the effect on Downing-street were the sound of guns from the mouth of the Thames to be carried to London by an easterly wind. On the other hand, it is clear that there has hitherto been no real assault and that the action described has only amounted to a *prise de contact*, and an attempt to fix the Turks in their position, to draw their fire, and to reconnoitre their dispositions. It has been a preliminary action which may have served its ends, and this action may conceivably have been broken off, in order to save the loss of life in an assault, until the result of the negotiations for an armistice had become known.

On the whole, the result of the four days' fighting has been extremely disadvantageous for Bulgaria, because it has served to encourage the Turks and to stiffen their backs in negotiation. One must, from the broad political point of view, entirely agree with *The Times* leading article which adjured Turkey to make peace, because, no matter how great Tebatalija's powers of resistance may be, the Turkish Army has lost all offensive power and cannot consequently enable the Sultan to recover his lost possessions. This is, however, an argument for statesmen, and one must differentiate between the point of view of the statesman and that of the soldier, which has prevailed. From the soldier's point of view, a race is never won till the numbers are up, and no thought of ceasing resistance must ever arise until resistance itself becomes impossible. This is far from being the case at present, for there is a numerically powerful army in the lines; there are reserves of good quality still to come up, Adrianople holds firm; Soutari is gallant as ever, and the war in Macedonia is more alive than the first reports from Belgrade of the capture of Monastir allowed us to expect.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

It is legitimate to make a mild protest against the premature announcement of the lessons of a war not yet concluded. The Americans, with their customary acuteness, have asked to be allowed to visit the battlefields and to ascertain what these lessons are before announcing them. Their example is worth following. The General Staffs of Europe were almost completely at fault in their preliminary appreciations, and were these documents collected and published they would afford reading of a humorous description. Practically none of the military attachés have been allowed to see anything, and only a few correspondents have been better off. As some wag has said, the military attachés have not been allowed to join the Turkish Army, but the Turkish Army has been allowed to join the military attachés. We know neither the numbers, nor the dispositions, nor the strategical plans, nor the tactics and administrative achievements of the belligerents, and to draw lessons from a campaign before these facts are accurately established is the most useless and misleading of endeavours. The only point that is not in dispute is the courage and spirit of the allied armies. As for the destruction of nearly all preconceived notions of Turkish fighting efficiency, we can await patiently the explanations which must eventually be given by those German officers who for 20 years have been Turkey's military mentors, and we need not say anything to increase the very sore feelings which have naturally been caused in German hearts by the sorry collapse of their military protégés. So far as armament is concerned, we must not accept too hastily the highly unfavourable comparisons of Krapp with Canet. It will certainly be no surprise to readers of *The Times* that French field-guns should have asserted such marked superiority in the encounter battles, for on many occasions the technical pre-eminence of French artillery has been asserted in this journal. But it is not a question of chalk and cheese; there is certainly not the difference between the two that some correspondents assert, and one must attribute the hopeless failure of the Turkish artillery mainly to defective training. Allah can do a great deal, but it is not his practice to set fuses or direct the fire of a modern battery, and the maxim that Heaven helps those who help themselves has been apparently lost upon Turkish gunners.

We have, curiously enough, two short and preliminary statements from the belligerents of the reasons for Bulgarian successes

and Turkish failure. In a recent article the *Mir* entirely disputes the theory that the Turks have been cowardly in action. The *Mir* claims that Bulgarian soldiers have been victorious because they are more intelligent and better educated, and consequently more capable of understanding modern arms of precision and of making use of them. It points out that only 6 per cent. of the Bulgarian soldiers are illiterate, and claims, apparently with justice, that they are better prepared morally, and better taught in the school and the barrack, to fulfil their duties as citizens and patriots. The *Idam*, on its side, publishes the report of two *ulemas* who formed part of a delegation sent to the theatre of war to raise the morale of the troops. These *ulemas* declare, like the *Mir*, that the Turkish soldier has not lost his military virtues, and that his defects are due to defective organization. These defects, they declare, are due to the changes made by the various Cabinets of the Committee of Union and Progress, which have, among other results, caused a weakening of religious sentiments in the army and have had disastrous consequences. Before the Constitution, they say, soldiers said prayers five times a day and the *imams* preached to them respect for religion, but after the Constitution these practices were given up, religious observances were neglected, and discipline became relaxed. It is thus to causes of a moral order that the two belligerents attribute victory and defeat, and we must not be too hasty to find in material, or tactical or technical reasons the true causes of the triumph of the allies. The doddering professors who taught us in our youth that the victories of Prussia were due to the company column do not deserve to have modern imitators.

In a recent French cartoon a Bulgarian regiment is shown on its knees being blessed by its priests. Two French correspondents are standing by. "What," says one, "what would one of our generals get if he dared to do this?" "*La victoire*," replied his friend.

An Open Letter to the Sultan.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "COMRADE.")

"AL-ILHAM'S" Special Correspondent wired on November 14th from Constantinople that Prince Sibah-uddin had published an open letter to His Majesty the Sultan. The following is an extract from the same:—

"Master! The dangerous state of feeling in Your Majesty's capital at a time when the very existence of our country is threatened compels me to beg leave to raise my voice in prayer before Your Majesty's throne. Whatever I say comes from the very depths of my heart and, therefore, I am sure will be found by Your Majesty to be thoroughly reliable. To-day Your Majesty's forces stand in need of a motive power to invigorate them. The motive power I find nowhere but in Your Majesty's august person. Therefore it is Your Majesty's duty to proceed in person to the scene of war escorted by all the members of the Royal family which for the last six centuries has held sway over the Ottoman nation. When the Caliph of Islam stands in person at the battlefield and tells his soldiers to do their duty—to live with honor or to die—it is possible that they may improve.

"But at the moment, when we find ourselves hedged round with calamities I feel bound to refer to a more important feature of the present situation which cannot be passed over in silence.

"Your Majesty, the fact may be bitter, but we have to accept it as it stands, that our enemy is our own self and no other. Italy is not ruining us, the Balkan States are not killing us, the European Powers are not destroying us; but the fact is that *we are killing ourselves*. We owe our present disorder to our own social and political weakness which is impeding our progress.

"We have no right to assert that the united Balkan States are ruining Turkey. In fact, we should say that the Ottoman Empire is killing itself."

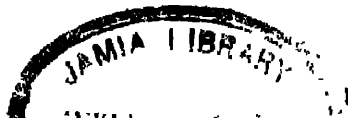
Then the Prince goes on to point out that our dislike of the modern science and our aversion to the new doctrines of human progress are the real causes of our downfall.

The Arrest of Committee Leaders.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Nov. 25.

THE military authorities have issued a long *communiqué* explaining the recent arrests. The *communiqué* asserts that information obtained by the police conclusively proves that a number of the Committee



leaders took part in the students' demonstration before the Sublime Porte on October 7 with several officers in plain clothes, and, indeed, that the number of members of the Committee present exceeded that of the students. The police have also ascertained that the object of the demonstration was to bring about the fall of the Cabinet. The *communiqué* adds that it has also become known that troops going to the front have in several instances been urged by Committee propagandists not to fight for a Government which was selling the country. The police, moreover, have ascertained that a person whose name it is for the present inexpedient to mention and who is not yet in the hands of justice, told several persons recently arrested, who have made a full confession, to take bombs from a certain depot and kill the Sultan, Nazim Pasha, and several other members of the Cabinet.

The communication concludes by urging all persons possessing any information concerning the plot to lay the same before the court-martial.

Further arrests of members of the Committee are reported. That of Ahmed Agnief is denied, and Nedjm-el-Din Mollah has been released, his arrest having been due to an official error. Great efforts are being made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to secure the release of Carasso Effendi.

Nov. 26.

Haladjian Effendi and Mushtak Bey have been released on bail. On the other hand, fresh arrests are reported to have been made yesterday and this morning.

In European circles opinion differs greatly as to the wisdom or justice of the action of the Government against the Committee. Sympathizers with the past régime, mostly financiers or persons interested in finance, aver that it is dictated by a reactionary and revengeful spirit, and assure all and sundry that the Committee extremists are among the best intentioned of mankind. Critics of the Committee, while not denying that many of the leaders were individually the most agreeable idealist who ever turned a country upside down and disunited its forces and united its foes, express satisfaction at their well-deserved overthrow. The larger body of opinion holds that the Government in the circumstances acted wisely by reducing the most turbulent elements among the educated classes to temporary impotence during a period of national crisis, but express the hope that it does not intend to inaugurate a policy of persecution. The release of a large proportion of the persons most recently arrested is regarded with satisfaction.

As for Turkish opinion, the Government has no public criticism to face. The members of the Committee refrain from expressing an opinion, and the masses are apathetic.

("MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND "DAILY CHRONICLE" TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, TUESDAY (VIA CONSTANZA).

The alleged Young Turk plot to establish a republic by a *coup d'état* has proved a much more serious affair than was at first supposed, and no fewer than 300 persons have already been arrested.

The conspiracy had its roots deep in the army, and the timely discovery undoubtedly prevented the outbreak of serious disorders in the capital. The authorities will not permit me to telegraph full particulars direct, and have this morning issued a statement minimising the affair. But I can vouch for the truth of the following account.

The Government on Saturday received information of the instructions of the Union Committee of Liberty and Progress (?). The conspirators' plans were to have been put into execution to-day. Orders were immediately given for the arrest of the chiefs of the party, and within a few hours a number of ex-Ministers, ex-deputies, and prominent journalists were already in custody. By dawn on Saturday there had been 30 arrests. The intention was to set up a republic under Mahmud Shevket Pasha, though some favoured the leadership of Riza Bey. Mahmud Shevket was among the first apprehended. He was questioned, and finally released under military surveillance. His ex-side-de-camp was also seized.

The real leader of the movement was undoubtedly Djavid Bey, who, hearing that this arrest had been ordered, escaped to the German Embassy, and is believed to have now left the country on board a Russian ship. Talat Bey, ex-Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, was less fortunate. He was serving with the army at the front as a volunteer, and when he heard that the plot had been discovered he attempted to escape, but was caught when about to flee from the camp.

Two of the alleged conspirators offered serious resistance. Djambulat Bey, an ex-Minister, shot at and mortally wounded the gendarme sent to arrest him. Djambulat has been tried, sentenced to death, and shot.

Another prominent conspirator was Husam Djahid Bey, then directing affairs from Constanza and editing the journal *Tamim*

there. When a large edition arrived yesterday by a Roumanian boat the police immediately confiscated it.

There have been a large number of arrests in the army. All the military conspirators will be tried by court-martial at once.

This morning the police found traces of a second plot by *ulemas* (or, roughly, priests), but thought this is not regarded as serious it seems to have potentialities.

Kiamil Pasha's Mistakes.

Writing of the landing of European marines in Constantinople—"an event of great historical importance, for it is the first time since the conquest of Constantinople by Mehmet the Conqueror that foreign troops have trodden the soil of Byzantium,"—the Constantinople correspondent of the *Frankfurter* writes:—"If the Government is now painfully touched by this action of the Powers it has itself conjured it up. Kiamil in his senile peevishness let drop certain remarks which on being reported to the Ambassadors imposed upon them the duty of taking measures of safety into their own hands. The English have no reason to be proud of their protégé. Kiamil's statesmanship has suffered complete shipwreck at this critical moment, and even his sincerest admirers and adherents are deeply disappointed. How could they, indeed, help being so when, at this critical time through which Turkey is passing, Kiamil find nothing better to do than to initiate a prosecution against the Committee of Union and Progress and to arrest Unionists by the dozen? At first he let it be known that the Committee had formed a conspiracy against the Government, but, as this found but little credence, it is now semi-officially announced that the arrests are connected with the demonstration that was held in front of the Porte six weeks ago in order to protest against the Government's intention to introduce reforms in Macedonia in accordance with Article XXIII. of the Berlin Treaty. Of course no man here believes this new version of the story, which only illuminates the boundless and self-seeking party fanaticism of the Turkish politicians. It may be assumed that Kiamil and his lieutenant, Reshid Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, have started the prosecutions to make impossible a change of Government, which to many appears unavoidable and necessary. But what does it matter who carries out the liquidation of the Ottoman Empire?"

Greek Treatment of Prisoners.

(FROM THE "TIME," CORRESPONDENT.)

Salonica, Nov. 25.

THE Greek authorities yesterday arrested 500 Turkish officers and placed them aboard the steamer *Themistocles*, which leaves for the Piræus. The prisoners were taken unawares, some in houses, others in streets and tramcars. The most prominent among the civilians is Dr. Nazim Bey, chief wirepuller of the Committee, who for the past six weeks has directed the Red Crescent hospital. The authorities have also begun the transport of Hassan Tahsin Pasha's army into Greek territory.

As the terms of capitulation stipulated that officers should be free to circulate in Salonica, while the rank and file should remain in appointed camps until the end of the war, it was inevitable that charges of breach of faith should be made against the Greeks. They claim, however, with reasons to have ample justification for their action, though there is no doubt that they may be blamed for accepting conditions which they might have foreseen the Turks would never respect.

As far as the troops themselves are concerned, the Turks were the first to break the agreement. The men were to be disarmed and concentrated at Karaburun within two days. It is undeniable that ten days later they were walking freely about the streets of Salonica and hundreds had escaped into the surrounding villages. Further, Mussulman notables having demanded passports to enable them to repatriate refugees, a thousand of these permits were issued, many of which were given to soldiers, who, by disguising themselves, were able to break their parole. The importance of this development will be understood when it is realized that the character of the war in Macedonia has changed, and that the Greek Army is now seriously harassed by numerous guerilla bands, largely composed of these illegally liberated soldiers. The Bulgarians, too, put their weight into the scale by complaining that Turkish officers were taking steamer to Constantinople and joining their comrades at Tokatalda. The Greek authorities can therefore hardly be blamed if they decided on the removal of the rest of the prisoners to some safer sphere.

For several days a change in the attitude on the part of some of the leading Mussulmans had become evident, it was subsequently discovered that a certain circle, with Nazim at the head, was holding reasons and intriguing against the Government. Effects of this movement having been obtained, the ring-leaders were arrested.

TURKISH RELIEF FUND.

Through Mohammed Nasir, Esq., Chapra	...	50	0	0
Syed Abdul Na'im, Esq., Colganj	...	2	0	0
Mahmud-din Ahmad, Esq., Ramganj	...	4	0	0
Mohammed Azim, Esq., Mahendru	...	4	0	0
Bapu Misra, Esq., Katal	...	4	0	0
Through Abdul Rahman, Esq., Sitapur	...	18	2	0
Through Hamid Noman, Esq., Gorakhpur	...	50	0	0
Through Sami-uddin, Esq., Allahabad—				
Contributed by the inhabitants of village Sheikh,				
Pargana Chail	...	15	3	0
Through A. Sympathiser, Khodaganj—				
Mangal Khan Sahib	...	4	0	0
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani hide	...	8	10	0
Through Abdul Majid, Esq., Chapra	...	25	0	0
Through Sultan Hyder, Esq., Darabanki—				
Makhdoom, Cook	...	5	0	0
Wife of Makhdoom, Cook	...	0	4	0
Other minor collections	...			
Through Mohammed Akbar, Esq., Chatarpur	...	17	1	0
Through Sheikh Bittu Ali, Esq., Secretary, Anjuman				
Islami, Ranchi	...	27	0	0
Through Nurul Hali, Esq., Bardwan	...	71	0	0
Through Shah Mahid-ud-din Ahmad, Esq., Sasaram—				
Muslimans of the place	...	500	0	0
Through Abdul Halim, Esq., Barh	...	14	18	0
"Anonymous"	...	2	0	0
Through Chaudhri Mohi-uddin Shah Sahib, Simla	...	211	0	0
Through Hasan Jan, Esq., Laheria Serai	...	511	0	0
Mrs. Chiragh-ud-din, Delhi	...	11	0	0
Mother of Khurshed (servant of Dr. M. A.				
Ansari), Delhi	...	2	0	0
Through Mohammed Ismail, Esq., Gorakhpur—				
Collections made by Hafiz Abdul Kadir Sahib	...	700	0	0
Collected by Abid Ali Khan Sahib	...	29	4	0
Collected by Abdul Latif Sahib	...	67	0	0
Muslimans of village Tilki	...	13	0	0
Collected by Abdul Halim, Esq.	...	365	12	0
Through T. Ahmad, Esq., Dacca—				
Collected by Mohammedan students	...	50	0	0
Through A. Mannaf, Esq., Dacca—				
Collected by himself and others from village				
Nickraj Bag, under the advice of Osman				
Gany Hajjari	...	100	0	0
Through Nawab Khadeevang Bahadur, Hyderabad,				
Deccan	...	206	8	5
Through N. Kudratulla, Esq., Haldwani, Nainital	...	1,000	0	0
Through Syed Zainul Abedin Bilgrami, Esq., Ranchur—				
Contributions of the public of Ranchur	...	4,000	0	0
Through Kifayatulla, Esq., Satna—				
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani skin	...	22	12	0
Miscellaneous collections	...	3	0	0
Messrs. Ahmadulla, Shair Ali, Ashraf Hussain,				
Asghar Ali, and Jehangir Khan, rupee one				
each	...	5	0	0
Through Zikrur Rahman, Esq., Delhi—				
M. Kuthi-uddin, Esq., of Jhalu, Bijnor	...	168	12	0
Kazi Maqsood Ali, Esq., Jaunpur, District Gurgaon	...	56	0	0
Minor subscriptions	...	0	1	0
A Sympathiser, Sindh	...	0	12	0
Gholam Mohammed, Esq., Delhi	...	2	0	0
Through Zamir-ud-din, Esq., Secretary, Hilal-e-Ahmar,				
Sultanpur—				
Idgah collections	...	136	0	0
Messrs. Abdul Hamid, Mohammed Nawaz, A				
Mohammedan, A Sympathiser, and An Old				
Man, rupees five each	...	25	0	0
Shaikh Nur Mohammed, Esq.	...	10	0	0
Hajjaj Bithi Sahib	...	30	0	0
Minor collections	...	29	0	0
Through Abdul Ghaffar, Esq., Sirajganj	...	400	0	0
M. M. Zafar, Esq., Aligarh	...	2	0	0
A. Shamsuzzoha, Esq., Mysmeningh	...	2	0	0
Through Mohi-uddin Khan, Ullapara, Pubna—				
Messrs. Nasir-uddin Khan and Kasim-uddin				
Khan, rupees twenty-five each	...	50	0	0
Messrs. Kasim-uddin, Mir Akbar Ali and Badur				
Rahman, rupees five each	...	15	0	0
Miscellaneous collections	...	185	0	0
Through Shah Mahid-ud-din Ahmad Sahib, Sasaram—				
On behalf of the Muslimans of the place	...	500	0	0
Through Aurangzeb Khan, Esq., Kot, Fatehpur—				
Muslimans of the place	...	100	0	0
Dr. M. A. Kadir, Dackipat	...	10	0	0
Abdul Haq Khan, Esq., Barabanki	...	1	3	0
Through Mohi-uddin Ahmad, Esq., Arrah—				
Mohammedans of Begumpur, Arrah	...	81	11	9
Mohammedans of Jamalpore	...	8	0	0
Mohammedans of Saripore	...	12	1	0
Hanafi of Tikhti	...	8	10	0
Mohammedans of Sirkichuck	...	07	1	0
Mohammedans of Kasichuck	...	7	0	0
Mohammedans of Sandes	...	6	0	0
Mirs of Ramnagar	...	28	2	0
Mohammedans of Chalapura	...	45	0	0
Mohammedans of Malhar	...	5	0	0
Mohammedans of Bago	...	124	2	6
Mohammedans and widows of Mehdayan, District				
Patna	...	19	5	0
Mohammedans of Nonhar	...	8	2	0
Mohammedans of Kasminagar	...	15	0	0
Mohammedans of Chandi	...	18	0	0
Milki Mohalla Mohammedans	...	151	3	9
A Sympathiser, Jammu	...	200	0	0
Kherode Babu, through Syed Khurshed Husain,				
Esq., Calcutta	...	1	0	0
Sufdar Razu, Esq., Delhi	...	1	8	0
Ali Mohammed, Esq., and others, Delhi	...	12	0	0
A. F. K., Bombay	...	1	0	0
H. Khatoon, Pathakandi	...	1	8	0
Amun-ud-din Khan, Esq., Kat Kapura	...	5	0	0
Pundit Pajdhan Pande, Station Master, Mau—				
On behalf of the employees of the Ry. station	...	164	0	0
Through Niaz Mohammed Khan, Esq., Etawah—				
Kazi Mazharul Haq Sahib	...	84	0	0
Self	...	5	0	0
Mrs. Niaz	...	5	0	0
Hussain Ahmad Beg, Esq., Aligarh	...	20	0	0
Through Nur Ahmad Rezvi, Esq., Samdan—				
Messrs. Mahtab, Munir, Mahabub and Puttu	...	3	0	0
Petty collections	...	1	0	0
Gama Hash Swami, Esq., Nowgong	...	10	0	0
Through Azmatulla, Esq., Mianganj, Unao—				
Syed Abdul Hasan	...	10	0	0
Miscellaneous collections	...	10	0	0
Through Mukhtar Ahmad, Esq., Sandila—				
Begum Sahiba of Syed Hufat Rasul Sahib	...	45	0	0
Miss Altaf Rasul and Mrs. Maqbul Ahmad Sahib,				
rupees five each	...	10	0	0
Miscellaneous collections	...	50	0	0
Through Syed Abdul Karim, Esq., Girdih—				
Sent by Khwaja Hakim Jan Sahib, Mirzaganj,				
District Hazaribagh	...	111	8	0
Moulvi Abbas Ali Sahib, Jhalu, District Bijnor	...	7	10	0
Through Mukhtar Ahmad, Esq., Sandila—				
Haji Ashiq Ali Sahib	...	15	0	0
Diwan Lalta Parshad Sahib and Ahmad Hussain				
Sahib, rupees ten each	...	20	0	0
M. Muftaba Ali, Esq.	...	8	0	0
Messrs. Abdul Rahman, Rajjab Ali and Ashfaq				
Hussain, rupees five each	...	15	0	0
Amjad Khan Sahib	...	6	0	0
Miscellaneous collections	...	36	0	0
Ali Mohammed, Esq., Ludhiana	...	5	0	0
Through Abdul Karim, Esq., Lakhimpur—				
Mohammed Bashir Sahib	...	162	10	0
Imtiaz Ali, Esq.	...	100	0	0
Mohammed Hani, Esq.	...	13	0	0
Through Zikrur Rahman, Esq., Delhi—				
Syed Ahmad, Esq.	...	10	0	0
Through Hasan Jan, Esq., Laheria Serai	...	100	0	0
Through Mohammed Abdul Ali, Esq., Laheria Serai	...	575	0	0
Through Tasadduq Ahmad, Esq., Dacca—				
Collected by the Mohammedan Students	...	50	0	0
Through Lutfal Rahman, Esq., Mysmeningh	...	63	0	0
Through S. M. Hasan, Esq., Secretary, R. C.				
Society, Palamau—				
S. M. Hasan, Esq.	...	16	0	0
Mrs. Faqal Khan	...	8	12	0
Mrs. Seraj Ali Khan	...	2	4	0
Mir Rahat Hussain of Hussainabad	...	15	0	0
Nawab Ishaq Ali Khan	...	10	0	0
Messrs. S. Tajmuddin Hussain, M. Yaqub, S.				
Sultan Mohdi and Serajuddin, rupees 2 each	...	8	0	0
Messrs. S. Elahi Bukhsh, S. Yawar Hussain, and				
S. Nasir-uddin Hyder, rupee 1 each	...	3	0	0
Messrs. Esm Khan, A. Rasheed and M. Akbar, of				
Upri, rupees 2 each	...	6	0	0
Messrs. Mohammed Bukhsh Khan, Gulam				
Mohammed, Lal Mohammed, Afzal, Ismail,				

A. Hamid Khan, Subhan and a lady of Upri, rupees 1 each ...	8 0 0
Shah Abdul Haq Sahib ...	7 0 0
Shah Ismail Sahib ...	4 10 0
Through Juman Khan, Esq. ...	18 0 0
Juman Khan (self) ...	4 0 0
Wahid Khan of Karimundih ...	8 0 0
Dost Mohammed Khan of Lape ...	6 0 0
Abdul Wahab Khan, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Khaira Khan of Kureha ...	9 0 0
Messrs. Gulam Mohammed Khan, S. Ali Karim, A. Satar and Mohammed Nuni, rupees 4 each ...	16 0 0
S. Sinath Ali, Esq. ...	8 0 0
Messrs. Nisar Hussain and Sitare Din Khan, rupees 3 and annas 4 each ...	6 8 0
Messrs. Fakir Mohammed, S. Mohammed Yari, and Dechan Khan, rupees 3 each ...	9 0 0
S. Karanati Ali, Esq. ...	4 0 0
Messrs. A. Rahim Ali Khan, Jafar Khan, S. Ahmed, Kefayat Khan, Pir Mohammed, Imaman Khan, Nekali, Dechan, Hanif, Jan Mohammed Khan, Junt Khan, S. Habibullah, Faqira Khan, Aliyar Khan, S. Hayat Mohammed and S. Hahi, rupees 2 each ...	34 0 0
Messrs. Altaf Khan, and Ali Khan, rupees 2 and annas 8 each ...	5 0 0
Mr. A. Karim and Bibi Lakho, rupees 1 and annas 11 each ...	3 6 0
Anlad Khan, Gulam Hussain and Fazil Khan, rupees 1 and annas 8 each ...	4 8 0
Fazil Khan, Esq. ...	1 5 0
Messrs. Abdul Razaq Khan, Dost Mohammed, Nizam Ali Khan, Abdul Khan, Raza Khan, Amir Khan, Ali Mohammed, Wars Ali Khan, Meharban Khan, Raza Khan, Razaq Khan II, Habib, Faizyab Khan, Subhan Khan, Enayat ullah, Ali Karim, Asgar Khan, Enayat Khan, Kudrat Khan, Yari Mohammed Khan, Gulam Khan, Mohammed Din Khan, Razaq III, Kodu Khan, Fuzaid Shah, Amir Khan, Abdul Malik, Qasim Ali, Mansur Khan, S. Ahmed, Dilt Khan, S. Dilbar, Gulab Khan, S. Ali, Kasim Ali, Hasan Ali, Kelkhan Kariman, Rata, Lal, wife of Junt and A. Rahman, rupees 1 each ...	14 0 0
Minor subscriptions ...	27 11 0
Through Iqbal Hussain, Esq., Zira—	
Muslimans of Salalabad ...	200 0 0
Through Sheikh Kunal ul-din, Esq., Sehora ...	96 0 0
Small Enusuf Ahmad, Esq., Bangoon ...	10 0 0
Through Mohammed Osman, Esq., Kharagadh ...	300 0 0
rough Matin-ul-Haq, Esq., Gorakhpur—	
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani hide ...	22 0 0
Abdul Ghafur, Esq., Aligarh ...	13 0 0
Through Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Esq., Sheorapur ...	27 12 0
Abdul Kayyum, Esq., Jagdalpur ...	5 0 0
Through Abdul Wahid Khan, Esq., Ajmer—	
Mohammed Ali Akbar, Esq. ...	10 0 0
Through S. Mukhtar Ahmad, Esq., Sandila—	
Sale-proceeds of hide given by Naim-uz-zaman and Mohammed Raza Sahib ...	1 0 0
Rauzan, Esq. ...	1 0 0
Rafi Ahmad, Esq., Baralundi ...	2 3 0
Through Azmat Ali, Esq., Dansi—	
Self ...	15 0 0
Sikandar Zaman, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Miscellaneous collections ...	28 8 0
Through Syed Ali Naqi, Esq., Purua—	
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani hide and contributions of Messrs. Ali Naqi, Fazul Bari, Maunou Ahmad, Nazir-ul-Haq, Mohammed Ismail, Budhu, Mohammed Hussain and Musammat Kitabun ...	44 5 0
Through Latifat Hussain, Esq., Barh—	
Collected by Ali Kasim Sahib at Akbarpur ...	180 0 0
Shah Mohammed Kasim, Esq., Allahabad ...	4 0 0
Through Rahman Baksh Kadri, Esq., Agra—	
Messrs. Abdul Latif Khan, Kasim Beg Chaghtai and M. Salamat-ulla Khan, rupees fifteen each ...	45 0 0
Rectors of Sebri ...	30 0 0
Hakim Mahbub Ali Khan Sahib ...	10 0 0
M. Satter Baksh Kadri ...	5 0 0
Minor subscriptions ...	13 10 0
Abdul Aziz Brahman-baria, ...	10 0 0

Through Sheikh Taslim Ahmad, Esq., Treasurer, Anjuman Muin-ul-Islam, Sherkot, Bijnor ...	1,000 0 0
Through Fazle Haq Khan, Esq., Basai ...	500 0 0
Through Mustafa Khan Sahib, President, Turkish Relief Fund Committee Mirzapur ...	380 0 0
"Karim Mahal," Yeotmal ...	110 0 0
Through A. R. Adhami, Esq., Allahabad ...	25 0 0
Azzur Rahman, Esq., Meeraganj ...	25 0 0
Through Nihal Ahmad, Esq., Kara ...	5 0 0
Abdul Hasan, Esq., Shahpur ...	1 7 0
Ebad-ulla, Esq., Allahabad ...	2 8 0
Fazle Haq, Esq., Lahoria Serai ...	42 0 0
Abrar Ahmad Siddiqi, Esq., Agra ...	2 10 0
Through Mohi-uddin Ahmad, Esq., Arrah—	
Moulvi Mohammed Saeed Sahib ...	1 4 0
M. Esa, Esq., Beruth ...	6 0 0
Collections by M. Aziz-uddin, Esq. ...	9 12 0
Mother of Alim-uddin, Esq. ...	3 0 0
M. Lutfur Rahman, Esq., from Perou ...	44 6 0
Shah Hidayat Hussain, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Mohammed Ismail, Esq. ...	20 0 0
Other Mussalmans ...	10 6 0
Through M. A. Qureshy, Esq., Aligarh ...	15 0 0
Through Abdul Majid, Esq., Chapra—	
Collected in Village Phozepur ...	50 0 0
Mohammed Azim uddin, Esq., Kakoti ...	10 0 0
Mohammed Hafiz, Esq., Merchant, Fatehgadh ...	4 0 0
Through Abdul Salam, Esq., Azamgadh—	
Collections made in villages Jairagpur, Allaiddin Patti, Jagmalpur, and V. Hengapurin Azamgadh District ...	811 0 0
Through Mohammed Yusef, Esq., Phaphund—	
Contributed by the Mussalmans of the place ...	120 0 0
Through Syed Abdul Ghaffar, Esq., Siraganj ...	200 0 0
Through Nihal Ahmad, Esq., Kara, District Allahabad ...	120 0 0
Through Kalmujan Rai, collected by Sahelzada Mohammed Habib Ahm, Calcutta—	
M. Abdus Said and Sahibzadee Raisun Nisan Begum, rupees twenty five each ...	50 0 0
Sahibzade Shamsun Nisan Begum ...	16 4 0
Seven Kabules ...	10 0 0
Self and Deenat Sheikh, rupees five each ...	10 0 0
Petty collections ...	8 12 0
Through Moulvi Abdulla Sahib, Peshmam, Mangeli, District Bilaspur ...	60 0 0
Hap Ahmad-uddin Sahib Ambalawala, Delhi ...	1,000 0 0
Nawab Faz Ahmad Khan Sahib, Delhi ...	100 0 0
Contribution of the Dobbies of Delhi ...	280 8 0
Fine imposed by the butchers of Delhi on themselves ...	15 0 0
Delhi Jam's Masjid collections ...	182 0 0
Sale-proceeds of silver rings and a cup ...	2 8 0
Syed Alimuddin Hashmi, Esq., Khanna ...	10 0 0
Through Syed Mokarram Ali Esq., Cuttack—	
Mussalmans of Cuttack ...	450 0 0
Ladle Khanum Sahiba, Dacca ...	5 0 0
Mohammed Idris, Esq., Agra ...	1 14 0
Through Mohd Hasan, Esq., Dacca—	
Some students of Training School ...	12 0 0
Through Nur Ahmad Reza, Esq., Sandhin ...	4 1 0
Through Abdul Hamid, Esq., Aligarh ...	14 0 0
A Sympathiser, Mymensingh ...	5 0 0
Syed Abdul Wajid, Esq., French-Backs ...	5 0 0
Nur-uddin Ahmad, Esq., Nowganj ...	3 10 0
Mulla Qaud-ulla, Esq., Jounagar, District Bardwan ...	16 0 0
Abdul Kadir, Esq., Jhelum ...	15 0 0
Through Shah Abdus Shakur, Esq., Bikapur ...	16 0 0
M. Abdulla, Esq., Dadgan ...	10 0 0
Rafi-uddin Ahmad, Esq., Chondh ...	2 0 0
Through Ahmad-ulla Khan, Esq., Aligarh—	
Sale-proceeds of Kurbani hide ...	108 2 0
Through Sheikh Ahmad Sahib, Merchant, Alampur, Raichur ...	125 0 0
Mohammad Mahmud, Esq., Tangail ...	25 0 0
Through Sheikh Ahmad, Esq., Merchant, Alampur, Raichur ...	200 0 0
Through Mohammed Bashir-uddin, Esq., Sirimangal—	
M. B. Ali, Esq. ...	40 0 0
M. Hira Khan, Esq. ...	20 0 0
Mrs. Hira Khan, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Messrs. Bashir-uddin and Pir Dhan, rupees five each ...	10 0 0
Messrs. Zahur Mian and Sunna Mian, rupees four each ...	8 0 0
Messrs. Mohammed Tahir, Abdul Mian, Habi Baksh, Bihari Dhan, Bikam Chand, Dhan Raz and Bing Raz, rupees two each ...	14 0 0

Petty collections	10	0	Through Nazir-uddin Hasan, Esq., Secretary, Red Crescent Society, Lucknow	7,500	0	0	
Messrs. Sarfaraz Ali, Nabi Bakhsh and R. Bakhsh, Gonda—			Through Saydur Rahman, Esq., Bagitpur	48	0	0	
Collections in village Kharagpur	86	1	0	Through Zia-uddin Ahmad, Esq., St. Stephen's College, Delhi—			
Azim-ud-din, Esq., Kapasin	58	0	0	Baijnath Pershad Sahib, Esq.	2	0	0
Through Syed Afzal Shah Sahib, of Khanpur	200	0	0	A 3rd Year Student	8	7	0
Through Mohammed Mustafa Khan, Esq., Mirzapur	800	0	0	M Zubaid Ahmad, Esq.	1	0	0
Through Khawja Mohammed Khan Sahib, Kundi, Secretary, Red Crescent Society, Bannu—				Professor Abdur Rahman Sahib	4	0	0
Major H. Stewart, D. C., Bannu	100	0	0	Petty collections	0	9	0
Ismail Dinkhan, Wazir Japerka	1,000	0	0	Shamsul-Ulana Syed Ahmad Sahib, Delhi	100	0	0
K. B. Khan Mohammed Khan, Hathhi Khel	800	0	0	Wife of Imanan Sahib, Jam'i Masjid, Delhi	10	0	0
K. B. Abdul Karim Khan, District Judge	600	0	0	Syed Hamud, Esq., Delhi	5	0	0
Khan Shadi Khan, Rais, Ghazni Khel	400	0	0	Ahmad Khan, Esq., Delhi	5	0	0
K. S. Sher Zaman Khan, E. A. C	261	11	4	Hayt Ghulam Ahmad Sahib, Delhi	10	0	0
K. D. Mir Abas Khan, Rais, Bazar Ahmad Khan	300	0	0	Shamsuddin Ahmad, Esq., Jhennedeb	26	0	0
Mohammed Firoz-uddin Khan, Inspector of Schools	195	0	0	Mohammed Shahabuddin, Esq., Masnipatam	2	0	0
Khan Mohammed Azim Khan, Rev. Assistant Khan Lab-ul-lah Khan, Treasury Officer	125	0	0	Through Bahadur Ali, Esq., Daryapur	30	0	0
K. S. Fakir Abdul Hasan Khan, Honorary Magistrate	100	0	0	Nakehd Choudhri, Rajgadh	40	0	0
Khan Gul Mohammed Khan, Head Clerk	100	0	0	Through A. S. M. Jafar, Esq., Ghiar, Dacca—			
Purdil Khan, Mughal Khel	100	0	0	Mussulmans of Ghiar	55	7	0
Khan Bahadur Khan, Kot Deli	60	0	0	Badri Alam, Esq., Burdwan	10	0	0
A. Wali Mohammad Khan, Esq.	50	0	0	Syed Aziz Hussain Bilgrami, Esq., Bilgram	7	0	0
A. Mohammed Aslam Khan, Esq.	50	0	0	Mohammed Rafiq, Esq., Calcutta	2	0	0
Miscellaneous collections through carpenters of Bannu	50	0	0	Syed Amir Hasan, Esq., Calcutta	4	4	0
Through Hay Nawaz Khan, Mughal Khel	66	12	0	Mohammed Ismail, Esq., V. Osmunkunyan, District Basti	12	0	0
Through Mirzaman Khan, Mughal Khel	61	0	0	Mohammed Ishaq Khan, Esq., Khurja	5	0	0
Through Purdil Khan Mughal Khel	38	0	0	Through Muz-uddin Khan, Esq., Kot	50	0	0
Through Muqarrar Khan, Mughal Khel	28	0	0	Mrs. Mohammed Isa, Azamgadh	1	5	0
Muqarrar Khan (self) Mughal Khel	10	0	0	Through Wali Ahmad, Esq., Secretary, Chail Moslem Debating Club, Allahabad	24	8	0
Through Shadi Khan, Ghazni Khel	46	1	3	Through Aziz Ahmad, Esq., Khudaganj—			
Mehrat Khan, Doctor	40	0	0	Collected in Fdgah	22	13	0
Amir Mohammed Khan, Petition-writer	40	0	0	Abdur Rahman, Esq., Secunderabad	10	0	0
H. Mohammed Mawaz, Esq.	47	0	0	Through Muntaz Khan, Esq., Ministry, Loco Shop, Udaipur	20	0	0
Imman Bakhsh Khan, clerk of Court	40	0	0	Through Hafiz Khulilur Rahman, Esq., Peshiman Jan'i Masjid, Kasganj, District Etta—			
Ghulam Huda Khan, Honorary Magistrate	25	0	0	Mussalmans of the town	75	0	0
Mr. Mohr Bakhsh, Tailor Master	22	5	0	Through Abdul Hakim, Esq., Hosharpur—			
Mohammed Jan Khan, Mohamud Khel Wazir	20	0	0	Collected by the Pr. and Gr. Class of Islamia School	2	4	0
Mirza Sultan Jan Khan	15	0	0	Syed Shujaat Ali, Esq., Chatra, on behalf of his Mussalman neighbours	10	0	0
Taj Mohammed Khan	15	0	0	Fazal Ahmad, Esq., Barabanki	2	0	0
Sheikh Allah Bakhsh, clerk	20	0	0	T. A. Alam, Esq., Mymensingh	3	0	0
Sheikh Ghulam Sarwar Khan, clerk	30	0	0	Mohammed Raza Noor, Esq., Aul	8	0	0
Zardad Khan, Mamash Khel	15	0	0	Through Mohammed Ismail, Esq., Gorakhpur—			
Pir Syed Kabir Shah, Bazar Ahmad Khan	15	0	0	Collected by Hafiz Mohammed Ashraf Sahib	67	11	0
Khawja Mohammed Khan, Kundi	20	0	0	Collected by the Editor <i>Mashuq</i>	270	8	0
Haider Shah, Kuti Sadat	17	0	0	Collected by Ibrahim Mohammed Said, Esq.	98	0	0
Through Sher Ghul Khan, Sukari	12	11	6	Mohammed Abdul Wali, Esq.	10	0	0
Through Abdul Aziz & Co., Sukari	16	14	0	Through Syed Wilayat Ali Sabzposh	67	6	0
Mother of Anwar Shah and Mir Hamza Khan, rupees fifteen each	30	0	0	Through Niaz Ahmad Khan, Esq.	29	6	0
Messrs. Syed Mahbub Shah, Din Mohammed Khan, Ghulam Sarwar Khan (Appral-writer), Mian Abdul Hakim Mistay and Sarfaraz Khan, Ismail Khel, rupees ten each	50	0	0	Through Mohammed Majid, Esq.	200	0	0
Mohammed Ali, Ismail Khel	9	0	0	Miscellaneous collections	17	1	0
Messrs. Mohammed Amin and Ghulam Julani, rupees eight each	16	0	0	Hanifa Begum Sahiba, wife of Rahmatulla Khan Sahib, Khurja, Dist Bulandshahar	500	0	0
Messrs. Malik Naubat Shah Kuchan, Murr Ahmad (Timor), Maulvi Mohammed Sher, Mohammed Jan, Nur Mohammed, Akbar Ali Mir Akbar Khan Barakzaa, Ghosh Nawaz Khan, Hakim Khan, Gul Mohammed Qureshi, Fazal Ishaq, Khaja Allah Bakhsh, Khaja Mian Allah Bakhsh, Rab Nawaz Khan, Ahmad (Kasab), Hakim Ghulam Sara, Shahzad Khan Salema, Maulvi Ghulam Din, Ghul Ahmad Shah and Mrs. Naubat Shah, rupees five each	100	0	0	Through S. M. Ishaq, Esq., Aurangabad, Gaya—			
Ghulam Rasool Khan, Dafadar	7	0	0	Anjuman Nural Islam of Aurangabad	50	8	0
Pilawar Khan, Hathhi Khel	20	0	0	Sale-proceeds of hide	228	11	0
A Mussalman	50	0	0	General collections	320	13	0
Id collections	106	10	3	Through Mohammed Zahur and Hajjab Ali, village Gardhya Dist Basti—			
Malik Naubat Shah, price of skins	15	0	0	Poor cultivators of the village	47	2	0
Malik Naubat Shah (self)	5	0	0	Through Mohammed Omar, Esq., Benares, on behalf of the Mussulmans of the station	1,000	0	0
Through Khan Mian, miscellaneous collections	38	0	0	Through Syed Shujawuddin, Esq., Rohtak—			
Through Sanam Jan, miscellaneous collections	30	0	0	Mussulmans of the place	500	0	0
Through Hakim Khan Hared, miscellaneous collections	47	0	0	Through M. A. -O. Collego Club, Aligarh—			
Sheikh Abdullah	5	0	0	Ibtigha ul-Jilkhair	1,000	0	0
Sheikh Najibul-lah	25	0	0	Through Fazal Hosain, Esq., Ahmadpur Bhawalpur—			
				Mussulmans of the place	500	0	0
				Through Ghulam Yasin, Esq., Khannagou—			
				Self	100	0	0
				Messrs. Rezvi and Md. Ismail, rupees five each	10	0	0
				Mr. Jan Mohammed	2	0	0
				Minor subscriptions	38	0	0
				Through Syed Mohammed Karim, Esq., Kodarna—			
				Mussulmans of the place	165	0	0
				M. Shahzad Hussain, Esq., Shahdara (for the expenses of Hasan Raza Beg)	30	0	0
				M. Shahzad Hussain, Esq., Shahdara	20	0	0
				Sister of Syed Ghafur Ali of Rampur	1	0	0

Muslimans of Meerut through M. Najmuddin, Esq., for the expenses of Hasan Raza Beg ...	86	0	0
Nasirul Hasan, Esq., Delhi ...	15	0	0
Musammal Wasiran, Delhi ...	1	0	0
Barkatun Nisan Begum, Delhi ...	50	0	0
Hafiz Wahiduddin, Esq., Delhi ...	50	0	0
Haji Mianjan and Abdur Rahman Sahiba, Delhi ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Mohamed Yahya and Mohammed Farnq, Delhi ...	25	0	0
Messrs. Mohammed Sadiq Abdul Latif, Delhi ...	30	0	0
Messrs. Jamaluddin Ahmad Din, Delhi ...	5	0	0
Through the Hon. Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Hasan Choudhry—			
Muslimans of Dhanbary ...	1,000	0	0
Through Malik Ghulam Mohammed Khan Sahib, Bhandara District, Ahmadnagar—			
M. A. A. ...	500	0	0
Malik Ghulam Mohammed Sahib ...	50	0	0
Other Subscribers ...	150	0	0
Through Syed Abdul Majid, Esq., Chapra—			
Safe-proceeds of Kurbani hide from several villages ...	780	0	0
Through Nuruddin Ahmad, Esq., Nowgong—			
Collected in some villages ...	60	0	2
Collected by M. Mohammed Ali Bepari ...	30	0	0
Contributed by Poona Circus ...	39	8	0
Bibi Hassan Bano ...	10	0	0
M. Mir Baksh, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Miscellaneous collections ...	150	7	9
Hazikul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, Delhi ...	300	0	0
Students of the Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi ...	300	0	0
Haji Abdur Razzak Sahib, Delhi ...	50	0	0
Ghulam Mohammed Hasan Khan Sahib, Delhi ...	150	0	0
Mirza Mohammed Ali Khan Sahib, Delhi ...	50	0	0
M. D. Dulsara, Esq., Delhi ...	15	0	0
Ghulam Mustafa Khan Sahib ...	467	4	4
Moulvi Abdul Ahad Sahib, Delhi ...	100	0	0
Through Hakim Mohammad Yaqub Sahib, Jambaria ...	100	0	0
Through Amir-uddin Khan, Esq., Jallaur—			
Muslimans of the town ...	340	0	0
Said-uddin Ahmad, Esq., Nowgong ...	10	18	0
Through Abdul Noor, Esq., Banars, Dacca ...	150	0	0
Through Hameid Noimani, Esq., Gorakhpur ...	50	0	0
Through Yaqin-uddin Ahmad, Esq., Dinsajpur ...	29	11	0
Through Abdur Razzak Khan Esq., Dhamtari ...	119	13	0
Through Nihal-uddin, Esq., Agra ...	148	8	0
Abdul Kadir, Esq., Tippera ...	4	8	0
Through Abdulla Khan, Esq., Garmuktesar ...	14	0	0
Through Messrs. Ibrahim Khan and Abdul Ghafur, Umaria ...	30	0	0
Through Abul Mohammod, Esq., Shahzadpur—			
Shonna-ulla Sarkar, Kamail Munshi and others ...	30	0	0
Manab Pramanik and others ...	30	0	0
Korban ulla Sarkar ...	25	0	0
Fajar-ulla Sarkar ...	21	0	0
Abdur Rahman Sarkar and others ...	17	0	0
Ranjana Sarkar ...	11	0	0
Emarat Mandal and others ...	10	0	0
Tarf Ali Sarkar and Jhaloo Molla ...	11	0	0
Mahmud Haji and Baboo Molla ...	9	0	0
Aqar Ali Sarkar ...	7	0	0
Haji Manyar Khan ...	5	4	0
Hasan Ali Mandal ...	5	0	0
Abbas Ali Sarkar and others ...	5	0	0
Kabir-uddin Sarkar ...	4	0	0
Messrs. Mir Mohammed Ali, Jadoo Sarkar, Ara) Mandal, and Raihan-uddin Khan, rupees three each ...	12	0	0
Messrs. Abdul Khalik Mia, Emarat Sarkar, Kali Khan, Munshi Shaikh, Abdul Pramanik, Hauli Pramanik, Hakim Haji, Pear Haji, Karim Biswas, Jatra Sarkar, Chuni Lal Pramanik, Hauli Haji, Kaji Pramanik, Alul Hameid Khan, Jitno Molla and Fazil Pramanik, rupees two each ...	34	0	0
Messrs. Dil Chand Sarkar and Mangal Pramanik, rupees one and annas eight each ...	3	0	0
Talran Nissa ...	1	4	0
Messrs. Wajid-uddin Mia, Nazim-uddin Munshi, Shukoor Mamud Bijari, Savon-uddin Khan, Kadir-uddin Mia, Abdul Sattar Mia, Abdul Hakim Khan, Azizul Haque Mia, Hatem Ali Khan, Majid-uddin Khan, Abdul Jalil Mia, mother of Abdul Sattar, Njama Nissa, Efazan Nissa, Rikatan Nissa, Joy Lal Karigar, Bahaj Pramanik, Mazam Pramanik, Jabid Pramanik, Halim-uddin Molla, Salik Pramanik, Sedoo			

Pramanik, Thim Bepari, Joy Ali Bawa, Mokbul Karigar, Feloo Molla, Mula Shaikh, Ramjan Molla, Allik Sardar, K. Janik Pramanik, Moalem-uddin Pandit, Malik Molla, Elahi Bax Molla, Miesjan Shaikh, Ebarat Pramanik, Jubardi Pramanik, Hanid Sardar and Jahir Molla, rupees one each ...	39	0	0
Modz-uddin, Esq. ...	1	5	9
Smaller collections ...	19	2	3
Through Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Hyderabad, Deccan—			
Subscribed by the Hindu and Parsee ladies ...	400	0	0
Through A. A. Khan, Esq., Ranchi, with the co-operation of Babu Jagat Pal Sahai, Vakil, Ranchi—			
Contributed by the Mussalmans and some Hindu Sympathisers ...	665	0	0
Through Aziz-ul-Haq, Esq., Calcutta—			
Collected by the Red Crescent Society of Moalem Institute, Calcutta ...	1,000	0	0
Through M. Abdul Aziz Sahib, Simla ...	500	0	0
Amount received from the afternoon of 2nd December midday to 10th December after deducting Rs. 96-1-4 received less from the Secretary, Red Crescent Society, Bannu ...	49,314	9	11
Amount previously acknowledged ...	1,32,302	12	0
Total, Announced ...	1,82,617	6	11
Total amount received upto 18th December, 1912 ...	2,05,530	4	1

LADY LOWTHER'S TURKISH RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions for Lady Lowther's Turkish Relief Fund have been received by H. E. the Viceroy :—

H. E. the Viceroy ...	1,000	0	0
Bahawalpur State ...	20,000	0	0
H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad ...	15,000	0	0
Nawab Salar Jung of Hyderabad ...	6,000	0	0
Mirzapur Mahomedans ...	2,750	0	0
Nawabzadi Amena Bano of Dacca ...	1,250	0	0
Welayat Ali (Shillong) ...	952	0	0
Nawab Chowdhuri of Tippera (2 donations) ...	696	0	0
H. E. the Governor of Madras ...	500	0	0
Sir George Ross-Koppel, K. O. I. E. ...	500	0	0
Bharatpur Mahomedans ...	500	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam, C.S.I. ...	500	0	0
H. H. the Lieut. Governor of Behar and Orissa ...	400	0	0
Mahommed Ali Nawab Chowdhuri ...	400	0	0
J. G. Larimer, Esq., I. C. S. ...	315	0	0
Amanat ulla Ahmed (2 donations) ...	263	0	0
104th Wellealey's Rifles ...	253	2	0
Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, C. S. I. ...	250	0	0
Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, C. S. I., C. M. G. ...	250	0	0
S. F. Rahman, Esq. ...	240	0	0
Aziz-ul-Din, C. I. E. M. V. O. ...	200	0	0
N. D. Beaton Bell, Esq., O. I. E. ...	150	0	0
Nawab Inad-ul-Mulk Syed Hussain Bilgrami ...	150	0	0
Mrs. Inad-ul-Mulk Syed Hussain Bilgrami ...	150	0	0
Col. Archer, C. S. I. ...	150	0	0
Maulvi Mahommed Hadiq (3 donations) ...	145	0	0
Syed Ejaz Ahmad of Kheta Sural ...	100	0	0
Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, C. S. I. ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Lawson Cornish (Madras) ...	100	0	0
Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp ...	100	0	0
A. G. Pusch, Esq. ...	100	0	0
R. E. Mogul, Red Crescent Society, Chittagong ...	100	0	0
Mahommed Faiyas Khan ...	100	0	0
Mrs. Archer ...	50	0	0
Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson Moore, C. V. O. ...	50	0	0
Lieut.-Col. H. Cordue ...	50	0	0
Darcy Lindsay, Esq. ...	50	0	0
H. L. Braidwood, Esq. ...	50	0	0
The Bishop of Madras ...	50	0	0
Anonymous ...	50	0	0
Dixit Manad Sircar ...	50	0	0
H. E. C. ...	50	0	0
Mohammed Ismail ...	35	4	0
Mrs. Aziz-ud-din ...	25	0	0
Mrs. W. B. Gourlay ...	25	0	0
Lieut.-Col. E. W. R. Stephenson ...	15	0	0
S. M. Harain ...	10	0	0
Anonymous ...	5	0	0
Abulkhair Mohammed Abdul Jabbar ...	5	0	0
Anonymous ...	1	0	0

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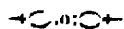
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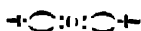


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The Comrade.

A Weekly Journal.

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Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare
The truth thou hast, that all may share
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere,
They only live who dare!

—Morris



Vol. 4. Single Copy
No. 22. Annas 4.

Delhi: Saturday, December 28, 1912.

Annual Subscription
Indian Rs. 12. Foreign £ 1

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The State Entry.

The State entry into Delhi on 23rd December was marked by an atrocious attempt on the life of the Viceroy, a bomb being thrown and exploding in the *howdah* in which Lord and Lady Hardinge were sitting. His Excellency received some wounds on the shoulders and on the thigh, while two Indian attendants sitting on the back part of the *howdah*, one was killed outright while the other was wounded. The outrage occurred in the crowded part of the Chandni Chowk in the heart of the city where large crowds had gathered to view the elephant procession. The streets were lined with troops and the King's Royal Rifles were on duty in this particular section of the route.

The Viceroyal train reached Delhi main station punctually at eleven o'clock and the Viceroyal party were received according to the official programme. Their Excellencies were greeted among others by their daughter, the Hon. Diamond, who was on the platform. The Viceroy received and replied to a municipal address of welcome read by Major Beadon, Deputy Commissioner. The elephant procession was formed outside the station and took its way through the Queen's Gardens. All went well in passing through Queen's Gardens and the head of the procession was well clear off the Chandni Chowk when an attempt on the Viceroy's life was made. The spot was about 400 yards from the gate of the Gardens, the Chowk at this point being crowded with spectators standing behind the

troops lining the front. The road is a broad one and on it runs the tram line and there is a footpath running down the middle. The windows and roofs of houses were filled with sightseers and many thousands of persons must have been present in the Chowk itself.

Bomb thrown at the Viceroy.

As the Viceroyal elephant passed along three-storeyed block on the left, a bomb was thrown, it is believed from the roof. The first intimation of this dastardly act was a loud explosion and then a cloud of smoke. Only those in the immediate vicinity knew for some little time that an outrage had been committed. The bomb exploded with terrific force. Of the Viceroyal attendants, a Bahampur jemadar of elephants, who was seated immediately behind Lord Hardinge, was killed instantaneously, his body being mangled. The other, a jemadar named Ghangarn of the Viceroy's household, was wounded but was able to keep his seat. Some of the missiles with which the bomb was filled had struck the Viceroy in the back, but His Excellency did not at first realize that he was severely hurt and he did not know that one of his attendants had been killed behind him, so the procession did not at once come to a halt but proceeded on some forty or fifty yards. Then Ghangarn managed to inform His Excellency of what had occurred and the elephant was stopped but remained standing with its ghastly burden in the back part of the *howdah*. Lady Hardinge dismounted and the body of the dead jemadar was removed. Their Excellencies had shown marvellous coolness and self-possession though the shock from the explosion must have been severe. Lord Hardinge, however, by this time had begun to feel faint and he could no longer remain with safety in the *howdah*. Some members of his staff, including Colonel Roberts, his surgeon, had meanwhile dismounted from the elephants in front and hurried back fearing only too justly that something serious had happened. His Excellency was lifted down with some difficulty from the high *howdah* and a hasty examination was made to ascertain the nature of the injuries he had received. They were considered to be not very serious, but still were such as to incapacitate him from any further participation in the day's programme.

A motor car was then summoned from the front and the Viceroy was placed in one of these while Lady Hardinge and her daughter were driven in the other, the most direct route being taken to Viceroyal Lodge beyond the Ridge. His Excellency before leaving directed that the ceremonies should proceed in due course and that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson should read the two speeches prepared, one in reply to the address from non-official members of the Legislative Council and the other at the Durbar in the Diwan-i-Am. The procession was accordingly re-formed and took its way to the fort.

The house from which the bomb was thrown is a three-storey one and is a large block with a flat roof. The ground floor contains business offices, one being an East Indian booking office and another occupied by the Punjab National Bank. The other stories are used as Indian residential quarters. It was packed in every part with Indian spectators and there were probably

150 men, women and children on the premises, as a good view could be got of the procession. The large crowd in the street below scattered in all directions when the bomb exploded and there was a certain amount of confusion. Two Indian spectators were slightly hurt by the flying fragments while a few men of the King's Royal Rifles had their helmets dented. The police surrounded the house, but it cannot be said whether any of the occupants had escaped before this was done and those remaining were detained.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE FORT.

There had been much surprise felt after the first squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons and Horse Artillery Battery had arrived at the Fort and some anxiety began to be felt later. Then rumour spread that a bomb had been thrown, but this news was really known to only a few officials for some time. Eventually the elephant procession arrived and it was seen that the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge had not come.

Address from the Legislative Council.

The address from the non-official members of the Legislative Council was read by Nawab Sayed Muhammad to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at the Naubat Khana.

Sir G. F. Wilson read the following speech on behalf of the Viceroy:—

"It is to me a source of very great pleasure to receive the address on this memorable occasion from the non-official members of my Legislative Council, who have assembled here to-day from every part of India to give me a hearty welcome to the new capital. I thank you warmly for the cordial expression of your good wishes to me and to the Government of India and I can only assure you of my firm belief that the new epoch of progress and advancement upon which we have entered and to which you have referred will be an era of happiness and prosperity to India and her people. You have alluded to the King-Emperor's message of hope. May I add one of faith. I have faith in India, I have faith in her future and have faith in her people. It is the solemn duty of Government to promote the best interests of India and her people and under Divine guidance we shall not falter in this course again. I thank you for your good wishes and your presence here to-day."

Darbar in the Diwan-i-am.

Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with the Panjab chiefs and airdars had moved in procession to the Diwan-i-Am which was filled with those sharing in the Durbar. Sir Louis and Lady Dano took their seats on the *tais* a little in the left rear of the two golden thrones intended for the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. Later came a second procession headed by the Imperial Cadets. This included the Commander-in-Chief and staff, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Legislative Council, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Northern Army, and the Foreign Secretary. The absence of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge was only too marked as the thrones remained empty until Sir G. F. Wilson occupied one as representing His Excellency. A fanfare of trumpets was blown, but an air of depression hung over the whole assembly and the ceremonial seemed ineffective. But the Viceroy's desire that a darbar should take place was paramount and Sir Henry McMahon went through the customary procedure of obtaining permission to open it.

This Sir G. F. Wilson gave and then Sir Louis Dano advanced and facing the *dehis* prepared to deliver his speech as the Lieutenant-Governor handing over Delhi to the Government of India. He was plainly very much affected and he prefaced his address with the following words:—

"I feel that before proceeding with the business of to-day I must refer to the disasterly attempt that has been made upon His Imperial Majesty's representative in this his Imperial Capital. By the grace of God His Excellency's life has been preserved and I am glad to say his injuries are slight, but poor men doing their honourable duty of service to the Crown have been killed and maimed by the assassin. I am sure that the voices of the loyal Panjab, loyal Delhi, and loyal India, Indians and Europeans, will condemn this atrocious crime on a day such as this. God grant that this may be the last of these outrages. It ought to appeal to all by-laws as amounting to a sacrilege on such an occasion and I hope that everyone of them here will make it clear to his countrymen that such an attempt checks all progress. It puts the clock back it may be for fifty years and remember what happened here fifty years ago. Thanks to Almighty God the attempt has failed."

Sir Louis Dano then read his speech which had of course been intended for delivery before the Viceroy in person.

Reply delivered by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on His Excellency's behalf.

YOUR HONOUR, YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

Twelve months ago, His Majesty the King-Emperor announced his decision "to transfer the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of India." The entry of the Government of India into Delhi to-day is in accordance with, and gives effect to, His Majesty's decision. The new Delhi, which is to form a permanent memorial of His Majesty's visit, still remains to be constructed; but from to-day Delhi is definitely, and in fact, the seat of the Government of India and the Capital of the Indian Empire. It was right that this occasion, an occasion which I am convinced will have its own significance in the evolution of Indian history, should be marked by a ceremony of a formal character. Nor could a more fitting place be found for that ceremony than this Hall, where we are brought at once into direct connection with the memorials and traditions of India's great past and are able to offer to the Indian people the clearest proof of our desire to maintain in our present Administration the spirit of what is best in Indian history. It was for this reason that I considered it appropriate that our first official act should take place amid these memorials of an historic past, in the Hall where the builder of our present Delhi held his Court, and where the Emperor Aurangzeb must have heard the daring voice of the Sikh prophet proclaim the advent of an Empire greater than the Great Moguls.

But the ceremony to-day has a second purpose. Fifty-four years ago the Government of India handed over Delhi to the care of the Panjab; to-day we resume that charge, and Delhi will pass from the Province, with which it has been so long and so honourably connected, into the direct charge of the Government of India. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has told us in glowing language how the Panjab and some of the Ruling Chiefs came to the rescue at Delhi—and perhaps you will all forgive me a little tinge of personal pride in the reflection that Maharaja Ranbir Singh, who is among those who have received honourable mention from Sir Louis Dano's lips, was the son of that Gulab Singh whom my grandfather placed upon the throne of Kashmir, while besides the present Maharaja of Kashmir I number many personal friends among the descendants of those other Chiefs who did such loyal service, not a few of whom it is a great pleasure to me to welcome and to see around me here to-day.

Lord Lawrence, who did so much for England, in England's darkest day, in his farewell speech when leaving the Panjab said—"In the quality of the Civil and Military officers under my control, in the excellence of the Panjab force which has been raised, trained and disciplined under the Civil Government, in the general loyalty of the Chiefs and peoples, as much as in the valour of our British troops, did I find the means of securing public tranquillity and of rendering assistance in Hindustan. The Panjab was found to be a tower of strength to the Empire," and again in after years when leaving India for good almost his last exhortation to British officials was to be just and kind to the people of this country. Such language shows what manner of man he was, and doubtless my grandfather had a shrewd idea of his transcendent qualities when he selected him as the first Commissioner of the Jullundur-Doab upon its annexation after the First Sikh War.

Sir Louis Dano went on to recount how the Panjab has acquitted itself of its stewardship, and it may well be proud of the message of gratitude which Delhi has sent it at the moment of parting company. His Honour at the same time gave expression to a very natural regret at the severance of Delhi from his own administration, but I confess that I look at the transaction from an entirely different point of view. The question at issue is not who should have the honour of administering Delhi and its surroundings—it is rather a question of the restoration to India of one of her ancient traditions, as a symbol of the community of interests and sentiments between Great Britain and India, and that the ancient Capital of the Emperors of India is once more the seat of a Government that serves a dynasty which has Indian interests at heart as closely as those of any other part of the British Empire. We may comprehend the note of pathos which now and again made itself heard in His Honour's speech; we may sympathise with the note of pardonable pride in the achievements of his Government, and we may hold the note of satisfaction to be justified; but to my ear these notes are drowned in the triumphant chorus of a great city come to its own once more, but now the Capital of an Indian Empire far more extensive, progressive and prosperous than the India ruled by any of its former conquerors.

We may indeed sympathise with the Government of the Panjab on their loss of Delhi, but it would have been inconsistent with the destiny proclaimed for Delhi by the King-Emperor himself, that it should at once and the same time become the seat of the Imperial Government of India, and yet in its own province lack the status and dignity even of a provincial capital.

The province of the Punjab still remains a goodly Province, which any man may well be proud of the task of administering. Thanks to the peace that has prevailed for many years, and to the magnificent canal system that has been introduced, the Punjab has a future of prosperity before it that can hardly be rivalled by any Province of India. The services to Delhi and the Empire of the great succession of Punjab administrators will continue to be numbered among the Punjab's proudest traditions; and so long as the sturdy and manly races of that great Province constitute, as they have constituted in the past, the backbone of the defence of the Indian Empire, whether against internal disorder or against foreign aggression, there can be no fear that the character of the Punjab administration should lose in the future any of those high qualities of manly sympathy with a manly people, nerve, endurance, and vigour to which in the past its long and honourable record has given it a just and abiding claim.

On the other hand, I am sure that Delhi will not suffer from the change—she will now be under the fostering care of the Imperial Government in a way that no other city of India has ever been—and while I can foresee her progress in education in sanitation, in prosperity and in beauty, I hope that, by the careful selection that I have made of officers of the Punjab to carry on the work of administration, continuity of knowledge and of sympathy with the people entrusted to their care, which are so vital to a peaceful, happy, and progressive administration, will be firmly secured.

There are some who deny that there is any real justification for the selection of Delhi as the seat of the Government of India, and maintain that such ancient names as Kanauj, Lohkot, Taxila, Patna, not to speak of Agra or Calcutta, possess far stronger title to such Imperial honour. Far be it from me to attempt the task of arbitrating these varying claims; but as we turn over the dusty pages of the much mutilated volume of history, some of them well preserved and clearly written and some obliterated and almost illegible—as we turn these pages over—we note among the places that find recurring mention, now under one name and now under another, few that fill more chapters in medieval and modern times than Delhi, and fewer still that can trace their annals further back into dim antiquity than this same Delhi and the country round her.

At Indraprastha was founded the capital of the Pandu Kingdom by Yudhishthira, that great monarch of olden story, and it was here that, firmly seated on his throne, he determined to signalise his paramount sovereignty by the solemn ceremony of the Aswamedha; and it was not far from here that a few years later was fought on the field of Kurukshetra that mighty warfare that fills the pages of the grand old epic, the Mahabharata. The two stone-pillars of Asoka brought hither by Firoz Shah stand as a record of one of the greatest and wisest rulers India ever produced, but the annals of Delhi are lost in oblivion for many a long century until we find it once more repopulated and rebuilt by Anangapal, whom tradition asserts to have been a direct descendant of his great forerunner Yudhishthira, and the name of Delhi first appears under the auspices of this dynasty whose representatives still hold high place among the aristocracy of Rajputana.

As we turn further pages over, we come to clearer writing and find another great Rajput clan—the Chauhans—succeeding to the throne, and the name of Prithviraj throwing a parting ray of splendour over the disappearance of the last Hindu Rulers of Delhi. Under the name of Rai Pithora his fame still lives among the people, the theme of many a popular ballad, the hero of countless feats of arms and gallantry. To this day may be seen the Lal Kot or citadel of the fortress he built as a protection against those Muhammadan invaders who finally brought about his fall; and there is an iron pillar set up there which bears inscriptions by both Chauhans and Tughlaks, though it really belongs to a much older period, and is one of the most interesting memorials of Hindu supremacy in India.

Next we find near by writ large in the famous Kutub Minar and other stately buildings the record of the dynasty founded by Kutub-ud-din Aibak; and not long afterwards another dynasty produced that fine old fighting frontiersman Ghias-ud-din Tughlak, who gave Delhi new birth in the mighty fortress of Tughlakabad; and Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlak, who not only left behind him another Delhi in Ferozabad; but to quote from his own diary of 700 years ago—"by the guidance of God was led to rebuild and repair the edifices and structures of former Kings which had fallen into decay."

The next great landmark of the story is Purana Killa, begun by Shah Shah—a mighty man of valour as well as a wise and successful Ruler—and finished by Humayun, the father of the Empire's latter.

And later still, built by Akbar's grandson, comes modern Delhi or Shahjahanabad, whose beauties lie around me as I speak.

I have lightly dipped into page after page of the story, and made no attempt to follow it out in detail, but I think I have said enough

to show that, through the ages as far back as tradition goes, the glamour of a great and Imperial city has illuminated the neighbourhood of Imperial Delhi. But I need hardly remind you that to us the greatest and most memorable event of all is the historic pronouncement made by His Imperial Majesty in Durbar last year, when he proclaimed Delhi to be for ever the permanent Capital of the Indian Empire under the benign rule of our great and good King-Emperor and his successors. Of this landmark in the history of India the monument has yet to be built.

I have dwelt thus upon the noble monuments of a few of the great Rulers who have held their Court in the different Delhis, but there are many other pages which tell a different story. I need not remind you that the field of Panipat hard by, in three of the most decisive battles of Asia—twice crowned the Mogul arms with victory, and a third time shattered the Mahratta power; nor need I tell of the victory of Lord Lake on the other side of the river, which gave to England her Indian Empire. That Empire was strengthened and consolidated after the great siege, to which you, Sir, have referred at length, but the city has stood many another siege and watched many another scenes of battle, as well as of civil strife. Many times has she been spoiled, and more than once the whim of an Emperor has transferred her inhabitants in their thousands to new and distant Capitals.

As we look around us on the mighty relics of the olden time, we may think with pride of the past glories of half-forgotten dynasties, but let us not forget that this glory was often dearly purchased with the tears of the people.

You, Sir, have recounted with satisfaction the administrative achievements of the Government of the Punjab, in the discharge of its duties towards the city and people of Delhi, and your story is not a narrative of sanguinary victories won, of massive fortresses or noble palaces built, but a plain unvarnished tale of material improvements and increasing trade and prosperity. In this there is little romance, but the contrast is one of which England may well be proud; and though I greatly hope that the new city soon destined to arise may prove not altogether unworthy of the great and ancient monuments with which it will be surrounded, yet it is not to such things as these that England will point in the days to come as the beauty of one of the brightest jewels which adorn her Crown, but rather to the peace, happiness and contentment of the millions over whom her King-Emperor exercises sway; to the trust and confidence which she has been able to repose on their loyalty, and perhaps most proudly of all to the generous share which she has been able to give and to give with gladness, to the sons of India in sharing her Councils and in shaping the destiny of this great and wonderful country, of which this city of Delhi, recreated as it is under different and happier auspices, may, we trust with God's grace, continue to be for long future ages the noble capital, the capital of a great Empire of ever-increasing happiness and prosperity. May the blessing of the Almighty for ever guide and direct those who, in future from this Imperial City, shall govern this great Empire for the good of the people and their steady advancement on the path of progress and civilisation under the protecting arms of the British Crown.

His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Address of the Delhi Municipality.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have listened with much pleasure to the expression of the gratification felt by you and the citizens of Delhi whom you represent at our arrival here to-day, and I thank you very warmly for the kind words of the welcome which you have given to Lady Hardinge and myself.

As you have rightly stated in your Address, the formal entry of the Viceroy and his Council into your city definitely marks its position as the Capital of the Indian Empire, it is a dignity which you view with legitimate pride, and which I am confident that you will make every effort to justify.

In the course of ages your ancient city has seen many changes. It is here that a devout tradition has placed the site of the city of the Pandavas whose glories are celebrated in the great religious epic of the Iliad. At the dawn of Indian History it was the seat of a powerful Hindu dynasty. In the ebb and flow of Muhammadan conquest its possession became the symbol and the proof of Sovereignty in Northern India; and when the Moguls consolidated their rule, it was Delhi which they chose as the Capital of the greatest Empire which the Eastern World had hitherto known. Since the fall of that Empire your city has undergone many vicissitudes; there is hardly a generation in which its fortunes have not formed the turning point of Indian History. It is now once again the Capital of a great Empire. There is an Indian saying that a city is made either by a river, or by a rain-fall or by a King. Your city has many natural advantages, and these advantages have, no doubt, determined its history in the past. But it is not to them that Delhi owes the

position which it is now called upon to occupy. It owes it to the express desire of the King-Emperor that the Capital City of his Indian Empire should be associated with the great traditions of Indian History; and that the administration of the present should have its centre in a spot hallowed to Indian sentiment by the memories of India's glory in the past.

You recognise in Your Address that the dignity which now falls on Delhi has its responsibilities, and I am glad to note that you have determined to accept those responsibilities to the full. I must warn you that they will not be light. Yours must become a Capital City, not only in name, but in fact; you must make your town a model of Municipal administration; your institutions, your public buildings, your sanitation must be an example to the rest of India. To attain these results will demand on your part much sustained effort, and the cultivation of a high sense of public duty. I can promise you that the Government of India will be prepared to sustain you in those efforts by every means in its power. We shall not forget, when building a New Delhi outside your walls, that there exists an Old Delhi beside us which claims our interest and our assistance. For my own part, I shall rejoice in every evidence of the increased prosperity which I confidently believe that our advent will bring to you, and I can assure you of my fullest sympathy in every effort which tends to advance the welfare of your city and its inhabitants.

Feeling in India.

The following resolutions were passed at a crowded mass meeting of the Mussalmans held in the Jam'i Masjid, Delhi, on the 24th instant:—

1. Resolved that this public meeting of the Mussalmans held in the Jam'i Masjid views the dastardly attempt on the life of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, on the auspicious occasion of His State Entry into Delhi with the utmost abhorrence and expresses its deep sense of horror and indignation at the outrage.

2. Resolved that the Mussalmans present at this meeting should offer prayers to the Almighty for His Excellency's speedy restoration to full health and that the Imam Sahib of the Jam'i Masjid be requested to lead the prayers again on the next Friday after the Jam'a prayers beneath the central dome of the Mosque.

3. Resolved that all the Mussalmans should help the Government collectively and individually, as circumstances may require, in the detection and arrest of the perpetrator of this detestable crime.

4. Resolved that the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy be requested to supply a copy of the bulletins issued from time to time about the health of His Excellency the Viceroy to be put up at the main gate of the Jam'i Masjid for the information of the Moslem public which eagerly awaits His Excellency's progress towards recovery.

5. Resolved that a deputation composed of the Secretaries of all the Moslem Public Bodies of Delhi should wait on the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy for the expression of their feelings of deep distress at the dastardly outrage.

6. Resolved that copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi and to the Indian and English Presses in India and a brief message be cabled to the London Times.

We have received copies of resolutions from the following Moslem bodies expressing horror and indignation at the dastardly attempt made on the life of H. E. the Viceroy and conveying deep sympathy both to His Excellency and His Excellency Lady Hardinge in their trying ordeal:—(1) Anjuman-i-Islamia, Montgomery; (2) the Muhammadans of Ferozepore (city); (3) Anjuman-i-Khudam-i-Islam, Lahore; (4) the Muhammadans of Aligarh; (5) the District Moslem League, Gya; (6) the Muhammadans of Moradabad; and (7) the citizens of Batala.

The latest Bulletins about the Viceroy's Health.

The following Bulletin was issued on the morning of the 27th inst. at the Viceregal Lodge:—

The Viceroy's progress is good and natural sleep is returning. He is fairly free from pain except on movement. The large lacerated wounds of the back are doing well, but there is some trouble beneath the punctured wound in the neck. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has not broken down under the strain of the past few days, but has been able to transact all her business which is very considerable as telegrams have been arriving from all parts of the world.

The following Bulletin was issued at 8 A. M. on the 28th instant:—His Excellency's general condition is satisfactory. The stiffness of the right arm is very much better this morning. He passed a fair night. The wounds are not causing so much discomfort.

TETE A TETE



THE Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali has sent us the following facts in connection with the British Red Crescent Mission which, we are sure, will be read with interest:—“(1) We have now two hospitals in Constantinople; one is stationed at Soutari under the immediate supervision

of the Director, where a large number of Turkish sick and wounded are under treatment. The other has been opened at San Stefano for the treatment of cholera patients with the generous and sympathetic co-operation of Mrs. Rockhill, the wife of the American Ambassador. If hostilities are resumed, a field-hospital will be sent at once to the front. In consultation with His Highness Damad Ferid Pasha it is proposed to open another hospital in Stambul itself. (2) The hospital sent to Sofia to tend the large number of sick and wounded, who appear to have received little or no attention until the arrival of our contingent, is doing admirable work, as you will see from the Surgeon's report. (3) But the crying need of the moment is the relief of the homeless and foodless refugees. We propose to start at once relief operations to save their lives in the bitter winter months. In consultation with His Highness Damad Ferid Pasha and other Turkish notables and the co-operation of the Turkish Government we propose to build wooden huts for their housing in the several places in Asia Minor where the Mahajarin are flocking and to supply them, so far as our funds will permit, with food and fuel. The Director, assisted by some of the Doctors and Turkish assistants, will visit the places personally and, as he speaks Turkish, his presence would be most welcome to the miserable sufferers driven from their homes in Europe. For the help of these refugees we propose to devote £2,000 a month. Considering that they number more than 100,000 souls this is a mere drop in the ocean, but we cannot undertake more with the funds we possess at present. (4) In Salonica there are 50,000 Moslem refugees whose condition is most pitiable; the picture drawn by eye-witnesses of their suffering and distress is heartrending. For their relief I have sent £100 to His Majesty's Consul-General through the Foreign Office and propose to move for sanction at to-day's meeting of the Committee a weekly contribution of £100 for the next five weeks. I have also sent a considerable quantity of rice. These poor victims of racial and religious hatred dare not return to their desolated homes as they would to a certainty be massacred (see Col. Delmé-Badrif's telegram in the Times of the 4th December) and the only hope of saving their lives is to provide them with the means of going across to Asia or Egypt (if the Egyptian Government would permit it). I am trying to involve the assistance of the Foreign Office in concert with the Turkish Government. In the meantime I am appealing to the humanity of the British nation to come to our assistance. Whatever may be the outcome of this appeal here, I feel sure that it will evoke a noble response from our co-religionists in India. My words will reach you on a day which in the annals of Islam is regarded as sacred; and is associated with a most mournful chapter in the history of Islam. I venture to hope no Mussulman who loves his Faith will hear of the afflictions of his fellow-religionists unmoved or refuse his help and sympathy in relieving the afflicted people of Turkey.”

It is hardly a fortnight since the Peace Conference opened in London, but the respective standpoints of the belligerents are fast developing lines of cleavage. The first important question is the question of re-occupying the Turkish fortresses by the Turks. The question is reported to have been settled according to the demands of the Allies. Another point of serious difference arose about the status of the Greek population.

The Peace Negotiations.

the Turks refusing to negotiate with them inasmuch as the latter had refused to sign the Armistice. This point too is declared to have been settled and the Turkish objections to negotiating with the Greeks have been withdrawn. These were, however, comparatively minor matters and bound to be settled amicably if the Conference was to initiate discussion on vital points. The main question of finding out a mutually satisfactory basis of peace has been taken up by the Conference and the Allies have formulated their terms of settlement for the consideration of the Turks. Reuter understands that the Allies' conditions include the cession of all territory west of a line from a point to the east of Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora to the Bay of Malatya on the Black Sea, excluding the Peninsula of Gallipoli, the cession of the islands in the Aegean, and the abandonment of all Turkish rights in Crete. The question of Albania is to be left for the Powers to settle. The islands near the mouth of the Dardanelles will be dealt with specially. These terms reduce Turkey in Europe to a strip of territory not much larger in extent than that covered by the Tchataldja lines. They deprive the Turks of Adrianople, their first seat of empire in Europe, and even take away their command of the Straits. They amount in effect to an absolute demand for complete surrender. Unless Turkey is reduced to utter impotence and has lost all hopes of being able to offer further resistance, she cannot accept such humiliating terms of peace. Feeling in Constantinople makes it manifest that no such terms can for a moment be entertained by the Turkish Government. If the Allies maintain an uncompromising attitude the Conference would soon reach a deadlock and hostilities may be resumed. It is, however, not unlikely that the attitude of the Allies has been framed with studied exaggeration in order to leave a wide margin for the "give and take" of a diplomatic bargain. The Turkish counter-proposals have not yet been made public, but we may be sure they will among other things insist on the retention of Adrianople as an integral part of the Turkish territory in Europe. Indeed, it may be safely assumed that the fate of the Conference will ultimately turn on the fate of Adrianople. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* recently described Turkey's attitude on the question of the terms of peace as most decided and confident. According to him, Turkey insists upon her undiminished position as the Straits Power. Bulgaria's compensations could therefore begin only on the other side of the Dardanelles. The Porte likewise demands the retention of the fortress of Adrianople in Turkish hands, as well as Bulgaria's abandonment of the plan of marching into Constantinople. The Porte will absolutely decline to keep Adrianople on condition that the forts should be razed. In such a case Turkey is firmly determined to continue the war. "There is now Turkish plan in course of elaboration," he adds. "Should the enemy, contrary to expectation, break through the Tchataldja lines, the defence might be withdrawn to the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. There along the entire extent of the Bosphorus, from Scutari to Anadolu Kavak, extensive military preparations have been taken in hand and numerous guns are being mounted on the heights." When the negotiations for the Armistice were going on, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Daily Chronicle* had stated "on excellent authority that Bulgaria was inclined to adopt a less firm attitude regarding Adrianople, hitherto the great stumbling block." The Turks had demanded that the new frontier should be a line drawn from Kirk Kiliseh to the neighbourhood of Salonica, Adrianople remaining Turkish. The Bulgarian delegates pressed for the frontier to take the line from Mustafa Pasha to Dedegatch, along the river Maritsa, the port of Kavala becoming Bulgarian. If this is a correct estimate of the Bulgarian attitude during the discussion of the terms for the Armistice, the stiffer attitude now shown at the Conference requires some explanation. The tall demand of the Allies is undoubtedly a bluff. Otherwise, the only possible clue to the grasping spirit they are revealing at the Conference may be sought for in the diplomatic atmosphere of London. Mr. A. Beaumont, writing to the *Daily Telegraph* from Sofia, says:—"I have inquired why London particularly was chosen for the meeting of the peace delegates. I was told from a very high source, which I am not allowed to mention, that one reason is the great friendliness which the British Government has shown to Bulgaria since the latter proved her ability and valour by the victorious march of her armies. England, also, it is asserted, was the first to declare that she had no objection to the settlement of the Dardanelles question as proposed by Bulgaria, but here another Power took a different stand, and positively demanded, for the present, the maintenance of the status quo in the Dardanelles, either by Turkey or Bulgaria, separately or jointly. Bulgaria did not wish to be meddled with the fortifications on the Dardanelles and all the ensuing worries bringing her into disagreeable touch with the interests of other European Powers. Therefore, she dropped her position regarding both the Dardanelles and Constantinople,

but she has not forgotten England's favourable stand on those points. Hence, she also expects more sympathy from England than from any other Power." The moral support that the Allies have received from the Triple Entente leaves no room for doubt as to the character of the diplomatic pressure the Turks may have to face. We, however, trust they will not submit to any terms that are damaging to their dignity and their interests alike. If the Conference fails to arrive at a satisfactory solution, the resumption of hostilities need have no terrors for the Turks. As things stand, they have almost reached the limits of their loss. By a supreme effort they may yet turn the scale. But even if they fail, the loss of a meagre strip of territory is not too large a price for their national honour and dignity.

REUTER informs us that Enver Bey visited the officers at Tchataldja and made a stirring appeal to their patriotism to sink petty differences in defence of the fatherland. We are sure the appeal of the pure-souled patriot, whose deeds of

The Return of Enver Bey.

selfless devotion and heroism shed lustre on the brief but glorious record of the Young Turk movement, will evoke enthusiastic response. Hearing of the death-struggle in which his country involved he reluctantly left Tripoli to the defence of which he had dedicated his life and hurried back to where a far greater and more urgent duty called, to share with his people the travail of the hour and the heat and burden of the day. How he contrived to reach Constantinople is an interesting story. According to an account published in *Al-Mouayyad*, Enver Bey arrived in Alexandria in disguise and stopped at the Safwai Hotel. He wore German dress and had adopted a German name. A certain Egyptian officer who had met and helped Enver Bey on his way to Tripoli saw him in the drawing room of the Hotel. The officer instantly recognised him, but with a view to remove all doubt he went close to Enver Bey and took his seat on the same table. Enver Bey seemed also to have recognised the officer and wishing to avoid public recognition he turned aside and left the table. The man who accompanied him to Egypt states that Enver Bey did not inform anyone of his intended return to Constantinople. He had made a solemn pledge with the Arabs that he would never leave them, and that he would never cease fighting for their common religion. After Mustafa Kamal had left, Enver Bey spoke publicly to the Shaikhs and other Arab leaders and declared that he would never give up fighting against the Italians—not even though there were only half a dozen soldiers left by his side. He then proceeded on a visit to Sayed Ahmad Sharif. There, placing his hand on the Holy Quran, he pledged his word to fight till he had annihilated the enemy or died himself in the attempt. The Sayed gave him his blessings and he departed with a firm determination to push on the war. Immediately on his return, however, he learnt of the change of the Ministry at Constantinople and he was naturally upset by the turn the events were taking there. He blamed Kiamil Pasha and Nazim Pasha for having brought about a crisis in national affairs and passed every moment of his life in restless anxiety. The last despatches he received from Turkey left him no alternative but to return to Constantinople as fast as he could. Pleading urgent business he left the same day by motor, accompanied by three men. On the third day he was in Alexandria. He had his chin and moustaches shaved, leaving only small whiskers. Disguised as a German he left Alexandria in a German vessel and appears to have safely reached his destination.

PROFESSOR EDWARD G. BROWNE in a recent letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, while protesting against Sir Saad-ed-Dowleh. Edward Grey's action in forcing upon the Persian people (doubtless at Russia's instigation) Saad-ed-Dowleh, recalls the fact that the latter was one of the four or five Reactionaries who were excluded from the general amnesty of August 1909, on account of the special distrust with which the nation generally regarded them. Speaking of the character of Saad, Professor Browne states that in a remarkable poem entitled "Muhammad Ali's Dream," which appeared about that time in the Persian newspaper *Iran-i-Naw* ("The New Persia"), the following verse occurred:—

خواب می بینم که سمدالدوله آن خود خواه محض

زنده ما بخشد ز همراهی روسان هنوز

(I see in my dream that Sa'du'd-Dawla, that pure egoist, Still gives me good news of help from the Russians.)

Professor Browne remarks that, thanks to Sir Edward Grey, that dream seems only too likely to come true—a fear which the learned Professor had expressed in the *Contemporary Review* a month ago. He, however, takes no credit for this forecast, since,

unhappily, in order to make such forecasts it is only necessary to ascertain the alternatives and to select that most distasteful, most distressing, and most damaging to the Persians as the one which is certain to be forced upon them by their "powerful neighbours." Of the four names suggested for the Regency, in case of Nasirul-Mulk's resignation, the most unacceptable to all patriotic Persians was unanimously held to be Saad-ed-Dowleh, so that his selection for the highest available post in Persia by Russia (supported, as a matter of course, by Sir Edward Grey), was almost a foregone conclusion. "If, in spite of the disclaimers of Lord Morley and Sir Edward Grey, Saad-ed-Dowleh, supported by his Russian patrons, does not succeed in restoring the ex-Shah to the throne of Persia within the next year," says Professor Brown, "I for one shall be very agreeably surprised. 'Demonstrations' in his favour, organised on the lines with which Shuja-ed-Dowleh has familiarised us at Tabriz, will take place; and we shall be told, as Saad-ed-Dowleh has already told the Russian journalists, that Persia would welcome his restoration, and that England has no right to resist the 'almost unanimous desire' (Heaven save the mark!) of the Persian people." And once again Sir Edward Grey will gracefully give way to the wishes, not of the Persian people, but of his Russian friends.

We have received from the President of the British Red Crescent Society a list of the subscriptions which the Society received from the 18th November to the 20th November. They amount to £5,520-1-10. The amount acknowledged in previous list was £2,806-18-0, the total amount received up to the 20th November being £8,326-0-7. Besides these donations the President has received from the Red Crescent Society at Peshawar £4,000 and £800 from the Red Crescent Society at Lucknow, to remit direct to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society at Constantinople, which is being done. The contributions to the British Red Crescent Society include many donations from the British public.

TURKISH RELIEF FUND EXPENDITURE.

		Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
DATE.	To Remittances to Grand Vizier, Constantinople						
18-1-12	By Draft from Calcutta	6,000	0	0			
1-5-12	" " " "	9,000	0	0			
1-12-12	" " " Delhi	15,000	0	0			
5-12-12	" " " "	15,000	0	0			
18-12-12	" " " " (received from Haji Karam Elahi Nahib and Hafiz Ablur Rab Sahib)	1,850	0	0			
		46,850	0	0	46,850	0	0
	To Remittances to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali, London, as advances						
18-11-12	For initial equipment of the Field-Hospital of the All-India Medical Mission	80,000	0	0			
14-12-12	For supplementary Medical Stores and Provisions for the same to be sent fortnightly, and for passage of three doctors from Edinburgh	13,500	0	0			
		48,500	0	0	48,500	0	0
4-12-12	To Reserve Fund for the Mission placed at the disposal of Dr. Ansari at Constantinople with Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son	.....	5,000	0	0		
	To Dr. Ansari for current expenses of the Mission in Delhi, Bombay, on the voyage and on arrival in Turkey						
1-12	Cash in Delhi	100	0	0			
1-11-12	" " "	100	0	0			
1-11-12	" " "	100	0	0			
4-12-12	" " "	200	0	0			
8-12-12	" " the train to Bombay	200	0	0			
12-12-12	" " Bombay	100	0	0			
18-12-12	" " "	200	0	0			
		1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0

	To personal outfit and expenses of some members of the Mission at the request of the contributors.						
7-12-12	To Dr. Ansari for Mr. Abdul Wahed Khan (Mirzapore)	150	0	0			
9-12-12	To Mr. Husain Raza Beg (Ghaziabad) at the request of Mussalmans of Meerut (Ra. 86) and Mr. Shahzad Hussain (Ra. 30)	116	0	0			
	To Dr. Ansari for Mr. Ismail Hussain Shirazi (after deducting Ra. 545-6-0 for return passage second class and Railway fare to Bombay out of Ra. 600 received from Mussalmans of Sirajgunj)	54	10	0			
	To Dr. Ansari for Mr. Husain Raza Beg (after deducting Ra. 378-6-0 for return passage—partly second, partly third—and Railway fare to Bombay out of Ra. 364-11-0 received from Mussalmans of Ghaziabad and Ra. 35 from Mr. Husain Raza Beg)	21	5	6			
		341	15	6	341	15	6
	To Equipment for the Mission purchased in India						
18-12-12	To Messrs. Parke Davies & Co. (Bombay), for Cholera treatment outfit and medicines	340	1	0			
14-12-12	To Messrs. N. Powell & Co. (Bombay), for 25 Thermos flasks, 10 glass refill bottles and 25 shoulder straps and 1 Gooch's Splinting	175	0	0			
14-12-12	To Messrs. Thomson and Taylor (Bombay) for Medicine Chest and medicines	50	0	0			
14-12-12	To Messrs. Sutor & Co. (Bombay) for 1 Bag, 25 Haversacks, and 16 Belts (for Dressers and Ambulance Bearers)	90	12	0			
		655	13	0	655	13	0
15-12-12	To Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Brothers for altering uniforms of the members of the Mission	.....	40	0	0		
9-12-12	To Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Delhi, for passage (PAID BY THE MISSION) of Four Doctors @ Ra. 541 each. Second class throughout	2,164	0	0			
	<i>Details.</i>						
	Return Steamer Ticket Bombay—Suez Ra. 315						
	Single rail ticket from Suez to Alexandria	Ra. 15					
	Single Steamer ticket from Alexandria to Constantinople	Ra. 90					
	Embarkation at Alexandria and landing at Constantinople	Ra. 8					
		Ra. 428					
	Dr. Nott has paid for his passage Suez to India						

Steamship Deposit for Return Journey.	Steamer Ticket from Constantinople to Alexandria ...	Rs. 90
	Rail Ticket from Alexandria to Suez	15
	Embarkation at Constantinople and landing at Alexandria ...	Rs. 8
		Rs. 113

Total Rs. 541
 † Five Dressers @ 374 each. Third class between Suez and Bombay, and Second class beyond ... 1,870 0 0
Details.

Tickets Purchased.	Return Steamer Ticket Bombay—Suez	Rs. 118
	Supplement for better food than provided to crew	Rs. 15
	Single rail ticket from Suez to Alexandria ...	Rs. 15
	Single Steamer Ticket from Alexandria to Constantinople	Rs. 90
	Embarkation at Alexandria and landing at Constantinople	Rs. 8

Rs. 246

Steamship Deposit for Return Journey.	Steamer Ticket from Constantinople to Alexandria	Rs. 90
	Rail Ticket from Alexandria to Suez ...	Rs. 15
	Embarkation at Constantinople and landing at Alexandria ...	Rs. 8
	Supplement for better food than provided to crew (Suez to Bombay)	15

Rs. 129

Total Rs. 374
 † The Manager of the Mission (Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, formerly Manager of the Comrade) Second Class throughout ... 341 0 0
 (PAID OUT OF THE TURKISH RELIEF FUND AT THE CONTRIBUTORS' REQUEST)
 For the passage of Mr. Husain Raza Beg (as for Dressers) ... 374 0 0
 For Mr. Ismail Husain Shirazi (as for Doctors) ... 511 0 0

5,490 0 0 5,490 0 0

9-12-12 To Railway fare to Bombay third class concession rate @ Rs. 4-6-0 (PAID BY THE MISSION)
 † Three Doctors and five Dressers ... 45 0 0
 † One Manager of the Mission ... 4 6 0

† Mr. Nurul Hasan has himself paid for his passage. Mr. Husain Raza Beg's passage has been paid out of the contributions of Ghazipur at the donors' request.

† Half the passage money for Mr. Abdur-Rahman Siddiqi is paid by the Mission and the other half by the Comrade.

Dr. Fyze had proceeded to Bombay at his own expense earlier.

Half the fare is paid by the Mission and the other half by the Comrade.

(PAID OUT OF THE T. R. F. AT THE CONTRIBUTORS' REQUEST).
 For Messrs. Husain Raza Beg and Ismail Husain Shirazi ... 8 12 0

To Telegrams and cables	48 2 0	48 2 0
To Robate to Bank on Notes and Cheques received in the Turkish Relief Fund	67 8 0	
To Miscellaneous (Mostly carriage hire on work of the Mission or the T. R. F.)	125 2 8	
	51 8 9	

GRAND TOTAL ... 1,03,769 12 6

† This amount is for expenditure since December 1912. The Comrade had borne all expenditure under this head before that date except what Dr. Ansar may have incurred.

The All-India Medical Mission.

THE following are the Members of the All-India Medical Mission sent to Turkey:—

DOCTORS.

- Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari
E. S. (Edin.), M. D. (Edin.),
M. R. C. S. (Eng.),
L. R. C. P. (London),
Director } Delhi.
- Dr. Ali Azhar H. Fyze,
M. R. C. S. (Eng.),
L. R. C. P. (London),
Assistant Director } Bombay.
- Dr. S. Muhammad Naim Ansari,
L. M. & S. (Lahore). } Jaunpore.
- Dr. Mahmud-ullah,
L. C. P. & S. (Cal.) } Calcutta.
- Dr. Shamsul-Barry,
L. C. P. & S. (Cal.) } Gya, Behar.

DRESSERS.

- Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Khan, B. S. C.,
Head Dresser. } Lahore.
- Mr. M. Nurul Hasan ... Meerut.
- Mr. Mohammed Chiraguddin ... Delhi.
- Mr. Syed Tawangar Husain ... Pundri, Dt. Karnal.
- Mr. Hamid Rasule (formerly of Aligarh) ... Chhupra, Behar.
- Mr. Abdul Waheed Khan ... Mirzapore.
- Mr. Husain Raza Beg ... Ghazipur.

MALE-NURSES AND AMBULANCE-BEARERS.

- Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, B. A. (Alig.),
Manager of the Mission. } Surat.
- Mr. Qazi Bashir-uddin Ahmed, B. A.,
L. L. B. (formerly of Aligarh). } Meerut.
- Mr. Shuaib Quraishi, B. A. (Alig.) } Aligarh.
- Mr. Muhammed Abdul Aziz Ansari, B. A.,
(formerly of Aligarh) } Yusufpore,
Dist. Ghazipur.
- Mr. Khalique-Zaman (formerly of Aligarh) } Lucknow.
- Mr. Manzoor Ali (formerly of Aligarh.) } Amethi,
Dist. Lucknow.
- Mr. Yusuf Ansari } Gangoh,
Dist. Saharanpore.
- Mr. Abdur Rahman (formerly of Aligarh) ... Peshawar.
- Mr. Syed Ismail Husain Shirazi ... Siraiganj, Bengal.
- Mr. Tafazzul Husain ... Delhi.

The Comrade.

The Delhi Outrage.

THE assassin who wields the secret dagger and the bomb and destroys human life in cold blood has ever been a perplexing horror to mankind. In the mad, impersonal character of his motives, in the choice of the occasion, the instrument and the victim he differs entirely from the wretches whom some strong personal passion of hate, envy or revenge moves to crime. Affixed with death, he moves ghostlike in the mystery of the crowd to fling the black and dismal shadow of his soul across some joyous scene of public felicity or the ritual of a public act. Delhi has her heavy load of tragedies and has often supped full of horrors; but she had never before in her life of strange vicissitudes known the horror that convulsed her on the 23rd December and struck her dumb with grief. She was just rising out of her dreams of tradition and history and preparing to look up to new horizons with a new sense of hope, wonder and joy. She had decked herself gaily; her citizens had come forth in eager throngs to greet the man who had helped to restore their city to its old imperial dignity and who is full of energy to make it once more the nerve-centre of India. They were full of delight to acclaim him as the new Lord of Delhi. The whole atmosphere was alive with expectancy and eager enthusiasm. But as the solemn pageant moved through the crowded thoroughfare, symbolical of the majesty of the New Order and bearing the message of new hope, the delight and enthusiasm of the people were shattered by the deadly missile that the assassin hurled from his place of hiding at the central figure of the pageant. An attempt made on the life of Lord Hardinge would in any circumstances have aroused the utmost horror and indignation in India. The enormity of the Delhi outrage is unutterable. The place, the occasion and the personality of the intended victim alike render the crime the most detestable that has ever disfigured the pages of Indian history.

The Royal visit had by its unique historical significance, its splendour, its beneficence and its intimate appeal to the emotions of the people opened a new and fruitful era in the government of this country. The Durbar was the symbol of a new policy of trust and sympathy. The changes announced by the King-Emperor had no doubt caused not a little umbrage to some sections of the people, but no one could mistake behind those changes the willingness of his representatives in India to wipe off the old grudges and to bring the administration more into touch with what they understood to be Indian needs. The virulence of political unrest had considerably died down and it was generally considered, before the King-Emperor had expressed his desire to visit his Eastern Dominions, that the introduction of Council reforms tempered by stern measures to repress sedition had effectually stopped the growth of anarchism. King George, through a rare instinct, conceived the idea of visiting India, and even those who had doubted the wisdom of such a step extolled its wonderful results when it came to a successful termination. India for the first time rose to a sense of Imperial unity. The voice of political controversy was hushed. The people felt the stirrings of a new life in the presence of their sovereign and realised the beneficence of his rule. In such an atmosphere of graciousness and sympathy the political assassin and his ghastly cult might well have appeared to be the nightmare of a hideous dream. The Viceroy who was mainly responsible for the shaping of the new policy was full of hope, energy and enthusiasm for his task. The famous despatch of the Government of India outlining the changes announced at Delhi contains some passages destined to play an important part in the political evolution of the country which breathe noble sentiments and in which Lord Hardinge struck the keynote of his mission as India's ruler. There were, of course, some differences of opinion about the policy underlying the Delhi changes as well as about the first fruits of that policy, but no doubt could ever enter the public mind as to the earnest sincerity of the Viceroy or his frank and genuine sympathy with the aspirations of the people. The reversal of the partition of Bengal has been justified on grounds that may well be questioned. But surely the Viceroy who had the courage to face considerable odium and even harsh criticism in removing what he conceived to be a legitimate grievance of a section of the people, could scarcely be supposed to have incurred the wrath of political nihilists.

It is needless to estimate here the full significance of the ceremonies in connection with the formal entry of the Viceroy into Delhi. The occasion will live as a landmark in the history of this country. The transfer of the seat of Indian Government

from Calcutta to Delhi has not been effected in response to an empty sentiment. It is due to a clear recognition of the value of historical unity, of the continuity of tradition and, above all, of the duty of India's rulers to recast their administrative efforts in ampler mould and truer proportions. The *amour propre* of Calcutta and Bengal was bound to be hurt by the change, but the Imperial announcement at the Durbar was acclaimed with unmixed enthusiasm by the rest of India. The Bengalee opinion was also conciliated by the removal of its pet grievances. The glamour of historic occasion clung round the personality of the Viceroy and he soon rose in popular esteem and affection. His deep interest in the educational advancement of the people, his ready sympathy with their desire to take active and more responsible part in the conduct of public affairs, and his prompt energy in initiating frank discussion and inquiry with a view to administrative reform had made people look forward to his formal entry into the new seat of his Government as a peculiarly auspicious event. That event has been marred by the political assassin, and all India feels paralysed with horror and shame.

The attempt on the life of the Viceroy who has done not a little to deserve the respect and gratitude of the Indian people has a significance all its own. It is impossible to conceive that the culprit was moved by some fierce personal passion of revenge against Lord Hardinge. So far as one can judge under the circumstances, the motive of the crime was purely impersonal, cold-blooded and political. Those who talk of the crime as an isolated act of a fanatic merely play with words. A political fanatic who aims at the life of the highest representative of Government established by law is a creature of a distinct political climate. It requires a large and powerful organisation of thought and energy of a certain character to produce the forces that feed anarchism and evolve the cult of the bomb. The "fanatic" who attempted to assassinate Lord Hardinge was, in all probability, a mere instrument of a secret organisation of terrorists whose one aim is to render British Rule impossible under the strain of constant moral shocks. The first signs of anarchical development manifested themselves in the country when the unrest immediately following the partition of Bengal was at its height. Both conciliation and repression failed to eradicate them. Anarchical plots were unearthed here and there and a few of the anarchists were hunted to their doom. But anarchism was never killed. Recent outrages in Dacca and Midnapur indicate only too clearly that the "fanatic" who strikes with cool deliberation at the responsible agents and officers of the State is still abroad in the land. The "fanatic" of the Delhi outrage is, in all likelihood, one of the tribe that produced the murderers of Sir Curzon-Wyllie, of Shamul-Alam and of several others who have fallen victims to the political assassin while doing their duty.

As long as the culprit is at large it would be futile to speculate on his individuality, his class and on the organisation that produced him. The stain of his crime will continue to besmirch every Indian until the miscreant is brought to book. Unfortunately the chances of his detection seem to be remote. Very scanty evidence is at present available that may furnish an adequate clue leading up to his arrest. The only sure and certain fact so far known is that the outrage was committed in front of a large block of three-storied building in which the offices of the E. I. R. and the Punjab National Bank are situated, and it may consequently be inferred that the assassin was somewhere in that building when he threw the bomb. Sufficient time elapsed after the occurrence before the cordon of soldiers and police could be drawn round the place, at any rate quite sufficient for the culprit to make good his escape. However, no stone will, we are sure, be left unturned to track him down. No Indian jealous of his country's honour and of the good name of his race will rest comfortably under a heavy load of shame till the criminal has been caught and punished. The feeling of the country has been expressed in terms of utmost grief and pain, and enormous sums have been spontaneously offered by public bodies and individuals as rewards to the person who may furnish information leading up to the detection of the assassin. The responsibility of Delhi is, however, particularly heavy in the matter. The atrocious crime that was perpetrated in Chandi Chowk is alien to the spirit of its traditions and every one of its citizens has viewed the outrage with detestation and loathing. They, however, owe it to themselves no less than to the fair name of their city and its glorious traditions of fidelity to strain every nerve in helping the authorities to find out the author of the outrage. In no other way can they wipe off the stain. We know there exists general reluctance on the part of the people in this country to actively help the administration of justice owing, partly, to the methods of the police establishment. But now that the honour of Delhi is involved and a fearful crime has occurred within its gates in which the life of the

representative of the King-Emperor was attempted, the responsibility of its citizens can be discharged in no other way than by their active and whole-hearted co-operation in the detection of the culprit. The investigation of the case is in the hands of the highest authorities of the Criminal Investigation Department and we are sure all those willing to give useful information will be subjected to no unnecessary harassment. But in a matter such as this no amount of inconvenience and trouble should stand in our way. Every bit of information likely to be useful should be promptly and unreservedly placed at the disposal of the authorities. The citizens of Delhi are on their trial. We are sure they will emerge out of it with credit and with their reputation and good name unscathed.

In conclusion, we would only express our respectful sympathy with Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge for the terrible ordeal through which they have passed and our admiration for the noble courage with which they have borne themselves. The heart of all India is sore with affliction and the pain of humiliation. On the afternoon of the 23rd instant, when lying wounded from the bomb, Lord Hardinge said that this attempt upon his life had not made any change in his feelings towards India and the people of India, nor would it cause any change in his attitude or policy. He was only filled with sympathy at the shame and horror with which India must be filled, and depressed by that thought. These are gracious words and will act on the lacerated heart of India like a healing balm. May we assure His Excellency that these words will be remembered by the people with everlasting gratitude. His order, directing those about him, immediately after the occurrence, that the ceremonies should be proceeded with as if nothing had happened has brought home to every one in India that British Rule is inevitable. His noble words for India and her people have revealed, as nothing else could have done, how immensely that Rule is necessary and beneficent. The citizens of Delhi who witnessed the occurrence from close quarters or heard of it from afar must have had their minds filled with strange echoes from history. Not far from the place of occurrence is a mosque associated with one of the bloodiest pages in the annals of Delhi. There it was that Nadir Shah, on hearing of the assassination of a few soldiers of his bodyguard, unsheathed the sword and gave the order for indiscriminate massacre. The streets of Delhi were drenched in the blood of thousands of innocent victims. None could have lifted a finger of reproach if in consequence of the outrage on the Viceroy the British troops had turned their guns on the block of buildings from which the bomb was hurled and rased it to the ground. The majesty of the law has, however, triumphed: and in this triumph we have a supreme lesson for India. The cool courage of the Viceroy, the discipline and humanity of the Rule of which he is the visible symbol and the nobility of the mood in which he has faced the vile deed have made a deep and lasting impression in the country. His magnanimity and devotion to duty have drawn the hearts of the Indian people to him still closer and have added still stronger links in the chain of mutual sympathy, good will and helpfulness that binds India to England.

Sir James Meston at Aligarh.

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He who would discuss the problems of Aligarh must examine whether its difficulties are congenital or merely adventitious. The fact is that Aligarh was growing normally enough as an institution, but the equivoque that Syed Ahmed Khan had established required delicate treatment and his successors were unequal to the task imposed upon them. The strike of the students, the rapid succession of the resignations of the European Professors, and the ever-present threat of the strike of the entire European Staff are but so many indications that the delicate equivoque that Syed Ahmed Khan had established has been disturbed and requires restoration. If another despot like the Founder of Aligarh could restore that equivoque the community would readily sign the bond of slavery to him and sit at his feet. But if the days of despotism are over, as they appear only too certainly to be, the only possible course is to break down Aligarh, as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan designed it to be, on the united efforts and the united wishes of the whole community. This consummation has been steadfastly advocated by us but equally steadfastly opposed from several quarters, and as hitherto all power has been centred in the latter, we were bound to hear of dissensions among the Trustees, and differences between the Trustees and the European Staff on the one hand and the

European Staff and the Indian Staff on the other. This has no doubt an unfortunate effect on the youths that live and work at Aligarh, but if these dissensions and differences are to disappear, the oligarchy of the first decade after Sir Syed's death must also disappear finally, and the era of true democracy must be ushered in at Aligarh. To our mind the snake is now not only scotched but almost killed, and if despotism can no more reign at Aligarh there is no greater chance of oligarchic cabals and cliques retaining an ascendancy which had been won by intrigue and maintained in the past through the indifference and neglect of the Trustees. The heresies of yesterday have become part of the orthodox creed of the community to-day, and he who would ignore the united wishes of a whole community and carry on the work at Aligarh without its united efforts, would find that the task is wholly impossible, and that a community in the truest sense of the word—expressing united wishes and setting forth united efforts—has, thanks to Syed Ahmed Khan himself, at last come into being.

It is admitted on all hands that all is not well with Aligarh, but before we set out to cure the disease let us pause and consider what Aligarh was designed to be. A physician must know the anatomy and physiological functions of the various members of the human body in health before he can deal effectively with its pathological condition. And it is because this obvious fact is ignored that three-fourths of the nostrums are prescribed for the ailments of Aligarh. To begin with, Aligarh is the outcome of a two-fold revolt. It was a revolt, on the one hand, against the sterility of Eastern lore, and on the other, against the complete divorce of the Western education imparted in India by Government from the culture and creed of Islam. No fidelity to British rule could be greater than that of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and none could challenge his appreciation of all that is best in the aims and ideals of Western education. But he was in sufficient sympathy with the political rebels to have grasped their point of view and to have explained it in his memorable brochure on the "Causes of the Indian Revolt." Similarly, he was near enough to the educational rebels to have refused to offer his allegiance to the educational policy of the Indian Universities. One of the earliest advocates of the representation of the ruled in the councils of the rulers, he was positively the first to demand an educational Swarajya. This is the essential truth that must soak in the minds of all who are really interested in the progress of Aligarh, and without a thorough assimilation of this it would be as easy for one to suggest improvements at Aligarh as for a doctor to diagnose the diseases of mankind and prescribe the remedies without understanding the circulation of blood and knowing the functions of the heart.

Aligarh was and has always been the symbol of revolt in the foregoing respect, and any attempt to lay down for its guidance maxims of educational orthodoxy culled from a purely English experience or impose on it the educational policy of the Indian Government would be to court failure. But the educational Swarajya of Aligarh was not the outcome of the hatred of outlandish ideals. Its advocates, far from preaching a boycott of European methods and European workers, went far in search of the best men in the West in order to combine the best in the West with the best in the East, and thus to remove the stagnation which the peninsularity of India, so to speak, for several centuries had imposed upon it.

In order to form a correct judgment about Aligarh it is essential to understand that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan considered it most desirable to have a number of European Professors to assist the Mussalmans in the national regeneration, but that nevertheless he laid it down definitely enough that all the Trustees should be Mussalmans and none but a Mussalman could be entrusted with the shaping of its educational policy. The aim of education is to make a perfect man, and the ideals of perfection differ according to the spiritual conceptions and social politics of different communities. It, therefore, follows that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, who was dissatisfied with the educational methods and ideals of Government and Missionary Colleges, could never approve of an arrangement in which the ideals of perfection to be pursued in Aligarh could be those of men who had spiritual conceptions and a social polity very much at variance with those of Indian Mussalmans. This settles for ever the question of making any but a Muhammadan an educational despot at Aligarh, if that despotism is to have within its jurisdiction the laying down of Aligarh's educational policy. But once that policy is formed, whether by a Moslem despot or by a Moslem democracy, it is not only permitted but at times most necessary to utilise every instrument for its execution whether it bears the hall-mark of Islam or of other creeds and communities. The deliberative body at Aligarh was, therefore, rigidly kept Moslem, and whosoever endeavours to encroach upon the realm of the Moslem Trustees, whether openly or in disguise, departs in the most clear manner from the very ideals of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the principles of the Aligarh movement to which doctor and quack all turn for a remedy. If there are

dissensions among the Trustees themselves they are mostly due to the complaint of some—and they are now clearly in a majority—that such departure from the ideals of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the principles of the Aligarh movement has too long been permitted by a small minority of the Trustees who had, for a considerable space of time, monopolised all power after the death of the Founder. It is not necessary to discuss the motives of such men, and we shall not enter into the question whether they wish to serve their own ends by their complacency or are too weak to oppose the masterfulness of others.

The Constitution of the Trustees is still the same, but the position has undergone a considerable change since some of the younger men, combined with some of the oldest, fought heroically against the masterfulness of the encroachers and the complacency of those who have not guarded their trust more jealously. But, although the Constitution is at present nearly the same as laid down in 1889, the community has clearly declared for its radical modification. The Committee selected out of the best elements in the Moslem community for drafting a Constitution for the Moslem University, has declared itself by a clear majority in favour of the changes which we have been advocating for a number of years, and it must be said for those who cling to their own conservatism that they have acknowledged their defeat with sufficient candour, if not also with perfect cheerfulness. The Trustees too have accepted these changes for the future, but some of them would like that exception should be made in the cases of the present Life-Trustees whose tenure of office they would like to remain permanent. This is, after all, a comparatively small matter, but we have every hope that the Life-Trustees would set an example of self-denial and show their confidence in the good sense of the community by retiring gracefully in course of time and seeking like the rest the suffrage of their co-religionists. But this is not the end of all opposition to the liberalising principles which we have strenuously and steadfastly advocated. The Education Member of the Government of India is certainly not in love with the "rabble of young men," though he knows well enough that it is mostly these men who are devoting their time and energies to the work of their community, and that for the most part it is these men who are qualified, by the education they have received at Aligarh itself, to be entrusted with the shaping of the educational policy of the Indian Mussalmans. A disparagement of these men, coupled with a persistent advocacy of the claims of so-called "experts," would only create the suspicion that Government is anxious to oppose the ideals of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the principles of the Aligarh movement by supporting the encroachments of the European Staff on the domain of the Moslem Trustees, and that Government is striving to make these encroachments possible by prolonging the era of complacent Trustees who through ignorance, selfishness or indifference have not been as vigilant as they should have been in guarding the powers of the Trustees from the hands of the encroachers. We shall deal subsequently with Sir James Meeson's description of the two schools of thought among the Trustees, the Young and the Old, but we may state here at the very outset that, if there are dissensions among the Young and the Old, it is only because the Young and the educated do not wish to tolerate any longer the encroachments of the English Staff on the powers of the Trustees and are bent on pursuing the ideals of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and carrying on the principles of the Aligarh movement with steadfast determination and unswerving fidelity.

But it must also be borne in mind that although we still cling to the schemes which we have advocated for many years for the reform of the Trustees, we are not oblivious of the fact that even under the old system an improvement has taken place in the work of the Trustees. The publicity given to Aligarh affairs—whatever its effect on the discipline of students—has certainly made the Trustees more careful of that trust, and we have noticed in recent years time after time Trustees' meetings held with an attendance twice and thrice as large as the average attendance of the previous decade. Since 1907 we do not know of a single meeting of the Trustees which had to be postponed for want of a quorum of seven, and even those who cannot attend now devote more time than they or their predecessors devoted before to the work which they had undertaken. So much has criticism done; but it cannot do more unless the composition of the Trustees improves as well, and although criticism has reacted on the composition also, the only lasting improvement will be effected when the Constitution framed by the Moslem University Constitution Committee is adopted for the Board of Trustees. We had a great hope that we would have a Moslem University in working order at Aligarh in 1913, but, thanks to the Secretary of State and the India Council, that hope has been deferred and is making the Moslem heart sick as the proverb must have warned the powers that be. Not waiting any longer for the fulfilment of that hope—though that hope shall be fulfilled before long—we intend to take steps within the year to have the regulations of the Aligarh College modified in accordance with the draft of the Moslem University

Constitution. Once that is done, we may have differences among the Trustees as differences exist in any other body composed of a hundred or more men of different ages, qualifications, and temperaments, but we trust there would be no dissensions to which reference could be made by the Official Patron of the College in a composite assembly in which there are not only ordinary strangers but also the Staff of the college and school and the students of both departments. We are sure that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who is himself keenly alive to the need of maintaining the authority of the Staff over the students, never intended to weaken the authority of the Trustees over the Staff or the students when he referred to the dissensions of the Trustees and asked them if the decay of Aligarh was the price which should be paid for their dissensions. But there is no doubt that the Trustees were to some extent lowered in public estimation by the reference, and the only way in which it could in future be avoided would be to have no dissensions at all. To do this it would not be necessary to crush the Young or to kill the Old. All that is required is to have a constitution in which the true representatives of every class of workers for the national good in the Muhammadan community could combine to work with the sole object of making Aligarh flourish and prosper. That consummation is, we believe, in sight, and till then we hope all dissentients would agree to continue their dissensions only in the way of honour and dignity.

We now come to His Honour's description of the two schools of thought at Aligarh, the Young and the Old, and here we must beg to differ with His Honour. Once before this, when the Secretary of State's decision with regard to the Moslem University was discussed at Lucknow last August, we requested the Government and especially the Member for Education to scrutinise carefully the ages of those who had differed from the Secretary of State and his Council. Although there is not the same unanimity among the Trustees as exists in the Constitution Committee of the Moslem University, we would invite His Honour to institute an enquiry into the ages of the dissentients. We dislike personalities as much as anybody else, but when we are talking of men on this earth it is not easy to use very general terms equally applicable to men in Mars and the Man in the Moon. We would, therefore, take leave to refer to some of the most prominent personalities among the workers at Aligarh. In what category, we ask, are we to place Nawab Vigar-ul-Mulk and His Highness the Aga Khan, Maulana Hali and the Raja of Mahmudabad? Shall we class Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah among the Young or Sahebzada Asfah Ahmed Khan among the Old, and if we come to the counting of wrinkles and gray hair, how do Mr. Sheikh Abdullah and the Hon. Mr. Shan compare with Mr. Justice Sharafuddin and Khan Bahadar Syed Jafar Husain? We do not know whether Nawab Abdul Majid is older or the Hon. M. Abdur Rani. But we are certain that Nawab Musammat-ullah Khan is almost as far off from the farthest limit of the psalmist's span of life as his cousin Haji Mosen Khan, and we could name a dozen more men of the same age who often differ in their views with each other. Were it only a question of youth and age the Young would have at least had the same consolation as Sweet Seventeen in the verse of Kipling who was always out in the affairs of the heart by her senior of forty-nine; her senior would be 81 when she would be 40. Time is always on the side of the Young, and a little patience is all that youth needs in order to secure all that comes with wrinkles and gray hair. But we have already indicated sufficiently clearly that the dissensions of the Trustees are in no way due to these fleeting and mortal distinctions. The real difference lies in two directions. In the first place, one faction, whether through selfishness, indifference or an exaggerated notion of the expediency of the moment, is too complacent when encroachments are made on the powers of the Trustees and readily throws the ideals of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the principles of the Aligarh movement overboard. The other has a stiffer backbone and would not so easily bend for the educational leap-frog that is being played at Aligarh by some men most of whom are far too old even for a more dignified game. In the second place, even with the best of intentions, one school of thought has little faith in the masses of its own community, while the other believes that a public institution prospers best in the open air and in full view of the sun, and would like to associate in the work at Aligarh as many men as could be attracted towards the nerve-centre of 70 millions of Mussalmans. As regards the former cause of dissension we have already said that it is likely to disappear when a reform in the Constitution of the Trustees insures a better composition of the Board. As regards the second, there is no power on earth except the force of circumstances which can enlarge the views of mankind, and if differences continue to exist among the Trustees because some have aristocratic tendencies and others are inclined towards a more socialistic polity, let us hope that the Trustees would differ among themselves with no less dignity than was shown recently in the most representative assembly in London when the gentlemen of England fell out with British redents!

CORRESPONDENCE



Distress in Turkey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the following translation of some notices in the advertisement columns of *Sabah*? What a world of misery and desolation is concealed behind these bare, bald advertisements.

S. H.

A REQUEST TO THE INHABITANTS OF TEHORLU.

I beg that those who know will be so kind and merciful as to let me know where Ayesha Khanum, widow of the late Haji Khalil Effendi, the Mufti of Tehorlu, is at present.

Apartment of Mukhtar Bey
in Haidar Pasha

SHUKRIA, THE DAUGHTER
OF HAJI KHALIL EFFENDI.

MINDING.

The whereabouts of Arab Muhammad, his wife and their son Saib, all of Kirk-Kiliseh, are unknown. Will anyone who knows where they are, or where they have been driven to, communicate for the sake of humanity with Zia Bey in Shahzade Bashi.

Shakir Hasan Bey, the Mudir of Idadi School of Kirk-Kiliseh, begs for information about the whereabouts of the families of the Secretary and Accountant of the School, who left Kirk-Kiliseh about 15 or 20 days ago.

To Jamil Effendi of Hyder Medresah. Two families without any male member are searching for you. Kindly make inquiries from the Police Commissaire of Sirkeci and meet them.

Kindly and mercifully communicate with Ferhad Mustafa, C/o Post-Master, Mekri-Kui, about the whereabouts of his daughters Zehra, Nazila, and Ayesha aged 21, 18 and 1, respectively. Ferhad Mustafa belonged to Tcherkess Keny.

Information is requested by the Municipality of Kaya about Hanifa, wife of and, Muhammad, son of Wali Khwaja who are missing. Wali Khwaja is at present in Kaya. He belonged to the village Agatch in Kirk-Kiliseh.

When I went to the war, I left my wife and my mother-in-law, and my two sons *احيا* and *باني* and my daughter *عدالت* in Tehorlu, the headquarters of my Brigade. From the 19th Tushrin-i-awwal I am lying wounded in the Gilihar Hospital. According to the inquiries so far made by me about my family, I find that they came on the 20th Tushrin-i-awwal with other people of Tehorlu to Constantinople, and searched for me. Not finding me they joined the party going to Bah-Kesra, our native place; and took the steamer bound for Bandirma. I am most anxious about them. Will they communicate with me or will anyone, knowing their whereabouts, kindly communicate with me in the hospital.

The Punjab Legislative Council Elections.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE."

SIR,—Now that the elections to the Punjab Legislative Council are over and the Muhammadan candidates who could truly re-

present Muhammadan claims, and Muhammadan interests, have been miserably worsted in the open combat,—a combat, be it remembered, in which under the rules and regulations in force all the odds of numbers, resources and materials were obviously against them—it is time that the attention of the Government were drawn to the apparent injustice involved in the current arrangements and to the inadequacy of representation allowed to the most important community of the province. The Punjab Muslim League, if it is not already a defunct institution, and other Muhammadan Associations which claim to voice Muhammadan grievances should take up the matter in right earnest and by means of facts and figures conclusively establish before the bar of the executive authorities that the representations allowed in the Council Chambers of the province to a community whose loyalty to the British Raj stands beyond all impeachment and whose services to and sacrifices in the interests of the community are matters too well known to need any mention, is quite meagre and out of all proportion to the numerical strength and political importance of its members. The Mussalman Press of the Punjab also owes it as a bounden and sacred duty to discuss the situation and lay its fingers on the weak spots with a view to open the eyes of the powers that be to the serious disabilities under which its constituents labour in this age of liberal tendencies and progressive movements when increasing trust and confidence is being placed by the officers of Government in the capabilities of subject races and old-world prejudices are being washed off before the current of modern ideas and modern sanctions.

In the compass of this brief letter it is impossible for me to tackle the problem that confronts the Muhammadan community in regard to its adequate representation on the board of the Provincial Legislative Council, and I can do no more beyond advertising to the seriousness of the issues involved and drawing the attention of the talented members of the community to the great handicap of our movement in the race of progress and advancement. My most immediate object at present is to bring to the notice of the Government the woful result of the recent elections so far as my community is concerned and to request that the disproportionate inadequacy of our representation, which is the outcome of the open, unrestricted franchise granted to the District and Municipal Boards of the Province, should be redressed and remedied by the nomination of such capable and talented Muhammadans as will truly represent Muhammadan interests in the deliberations of the Provincial Legislative Assembly. We have to our bad luck amongst us a plethora of such as will cinge and fawn to serve their private ends. But instances are not wanting of those who will above all be true and never betray the trust of the community and, while trying to help the administration to the level best of their powers, will not hesitate fearlessly to express the sentiment and feelings of their community in regard to important measures that may be under the contemplation of the Government. Khan Sahib Abdul Haq of Multan, whose services to the cause of civic progress and enlightenment are already known to Government, Dr. Muhammad Iqbal of Lahore whose scholastic attainments ripened in the schools and galleries of the distant West tower so high and whose sincere interest in the affairs of his community has already won him a warm place in the affections of his co-religionists, Mirza Hujaz Husain of Umbala whose soundness and ability are sure to prove assets of no mean value to the Legislative Council, are already the leading lights of the Province and their nomination to the Legislative Council will win for Government the undying gratitude of the Muhammadan community. It is worse than useless to summon to the Council board toadies of mean capacity and average calibre. They can never be of permanent and enduring help to the Executive. On the contrary, their unhesitating yeas will be a positive mischief to the cause of an enlightened administration. They can never summon courage enough to utter unpalatable truths and, by thus keeping authorities in the dark as to the aspirations and true needs of the people, do double harm both to the Government as well as to their community. A fearless and enlightened exponent of public wishes and public grievances will be an acquisition to any legislative assembly in the world, but more so in the Punjab where the path of administration is beset with numerous difficulties of an insuperable character born of the gulf of language that keeps permanently apart the rulers and the ruled and where the Robur floods of myth and fiction abound so much, ever eager to catch at the crumbs of official favour and the leaves and fishes offered by a benign Government for the sustenance of its poor subject races.

QARI ABDUR RAHIM,

B. A., LL. B.,

Pleader, Jhalum.

The War Supplement.

News of the Week.

London, Dec. 18.

THE Ottoman delegates repudiate the suggestion that they are endeavouring to gain time by their refusal to meet the Greeks. They explain that they were only officially aware yesterday of the intention of the Hellenic Government and they were bound therefore to ask Constantinople for the necessary instructions and authority. They affirm that the desire of their Government is to conclude peace as speedily as possible.

Reuter learns that in spite of adverse reports the attitude of the Serbians at the Conference was entirely moderate. While naturally desiring a port on the Adriatic, they have intimated their willingness to leave the matter in the hands of the Powers. M. Jovanovitch, the new Serbian Minister in Vienna, is expected to begin negotiations for the removal of misunderstandings.

The recurrence of pessimism in regard to the position between Servia and Austria is described in well-informed circles in London as unwarranted, but despatches from Belgrade are somewhat alarming. The Government organ in Belgrade complains of provocative Austrian military movements. It says that searchlights are thrown on Belgrade and that monitors are cruising on the Danube and Save close to the frontier, and that they have even collided with the pier at Belgrade. It also states that Servians visiting the frontier towns on business have been arrested. The fact that Austrian ships on the Danube between Belgrade and Turnu-Severin have been ordered to Galatz, and that Roumanian ships have been ordered to concentrate in the harbour at Macin, is believed in Bukharost to be due to the dispute between Austria and Servia.

A St. Petersburg wire states that General Sukhomalinnoff, Minister for War, and M. Sazonoff, Foreign Minister, are being received in audience daily by the Tsar, who yesterday also received the Chief of the General Staff.

Sir Edward Grey was present at yesterday's meeting of Ambassadors. It is understood that the future status of Albania was discussed.

M. Kokovizoff, Premier, speaking in the Duma, said that Russia as a great Slavonic Power, could not be indifferent whether the Balkan States obtained conditions of existence consonant with their achievement and bloodshed, and were thereby saved from dangerous complications in the future, nor could the Government underrate Russia's historic interests. The Government had no reason to change its calm attitude of confident support of its friends, and it hoped that the Powers would arrive at a settlement reconciling their interests with the just demands of the Balkan States. For this reason the Russian Government sincerely welcomed British initiative in raising the discussion.

An Athens wire states that the bombardment by the Greeks all day silenced the Turkish guns in the fort at Bizani and exploded the artillery magazine. It is expected that the fort will be captured immediately and the road to Janina will then be open.

London, Dec. 19.

A Constantinople wire states that the Council of Ministers has issued further instructions to the delegates in London regarding their attitude towards the Greek delegates.

To-day's meeting of the Peace Conference was awaited with considerable apprehension, feeling among the Balkan Allies running very high in view of the belief that the Turks were deliberately delaying. The Balkan delegates would not listen to any Turkish proposal suggestive of the retention of Adrianople, such as re-victualling it. A momentary sensation was caused by the Turkish delegates hurrying alone from the Conference after it had lasted only an hour, but it was quickly announced that the Conference had adjourned until Saturday because the Turkish instructions had not been received. They are coming by special courier.

A Constantinople wire says it is stated that the Porte has instructed the delegates to agree to negotiate with the Greeks without the latter signing the armistice.

A Rome wire states that, replying in the Chamber to-day to an interpellation regarding renewal of the Triple Alliance, the Marquis Di San Giuliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the long duration of peace for which the Triple Alliance had been

responsible had facilitated the splendid progress of Italy. "The Treaty can only bear its full fruits provided full reciprocal confidence exists between the Allies, making all feel that it is no question of a transitory combination, but a solid lasting bond. Hence it was to the equal interest of the three Powers to renew the Alliance some time before its expiration. On this solid basis Italy and Austria, whose reciprocal relations are to-day most intimate and cordial, are able to agree to the fundamental lines of solution of the Albanian problem, ensuring a neutralised Albania which shall live its own life, open to the free trade of the whole world, and shall be a factor in the political equilibrium of the Balkan Peninsula and the Adriatic. The Triple Alliance in its present form provides completely for our safety, hence there is no motive for modifying it. None of the Allies has asked for modifications throughout the situation arising from the events in the Balkans.

"Our cordial friendship with Russia has been a factor for good. Moreover, the possession of Libya has created a bond of sentiment and interest between Italy, Great Britain and France in the lofty mission on behalf of the natives of Africa. But the Triple Alliance must remain the fundamental pivot of Italy's foreign policy."

The Turkish official version of the fighting near Janina states that the Greeks were defeated after a battle lasting for six hours, in which they lost four hundred killed and one hundred and twenty-six wounded. They abandoned three quick-firing guns.

A Sofia wire states that the Chamber has passed the first reading of the Bill providing an extraordinary credit of fifty millions francs on behalf of the army. The Minister of Finance declared that the reports that Bulgaria was in financial difficulties were unfounded. Bulgaria was able to continue the war for six months, if necessary.

London, Dec. 20.

Reuter's Agency understands that the peace terms have been carefully drawn up by the Allies. They were not prepared with a view to bargaining, but must be accepted or rejected as they stand. The delegates of the Allies are working in perfect harmony. There is a certain amount of pessimism regarding the question of Adrianople, the Allies insisting on the possession of it.

Feeling in regard to the European situation is more optimistic. There are already good results from the conversations between the Ambassadors, though there will be cause for apprehension if the peace conference proves unsuccessful. The chief anxiety of the diplomats is in connexion with Adrianople, on which question both Turkey and the Allies are equally firm.

The Serving Premier, in an interview, said: "We have attempted in vain to reach an understanding with Austria with regard to the port on the Adriatic, and we now leave it to the decision of the Powers."

A Vienna wire says that the Reichsrath has just concluded a sitting lasting fifty-five hours which was marked by continuous obstruction on the part of Czech Radicals. The Reichsrath has adopted a bill providing that transport services shall be rendered in the case of war by private individuals and communes. Austrian mobilisation is now complete. There are four army corps on the Serbian frontier and two in Bosnia.

It is officially announced that Ambassadors have recommended to the Governments of the Great Powers that Albania be granted autonomy with a provision guaranteeing Servia commercial access to the Adriatic. It is added that the Governments are agreed in principle on both points.

An Athens wire says it is stated that the Turkish Admiral Halil Pasha and four officers were killed on board the flagship in the fight off the Dardanelles on the 16th. The battleship was practically destroyed and three other Turkish ships severely damaged.

A Lloyd's telegram from Port Said states that part of the Turkish fleet was forced to run ashore near the Dardanelles owing to the damage sustained during the fight with the Greek fleet.

King Ferdinand is touring Thracian and Macedonia. He arrived at Salonica yesterday and was photographed with the King of Greece. King Ferdinand said the visit was merely that of a tourist.

The Turks have massacred Christians of Mitylene and the Greeks are pursuing the Turks after a battle at the village of Patras.

London, Dec. 21

The Lord Mayor gave a luncheon in honour of the Peace Delegates at the Mansion House, and a brilliant assemblage was present. Mr. Asquith emphasized that he was not ashamed to call himself an optimist, and to declare that the Peace of London in time to come would be considered one of the proudest leaves in London's laurel crown. The various delegates delivered complimentary speeches and were hopeful of the success of the mission.

The unity of Powers, as set forth last night in an official communiqué, contrasts with the situation at the Peace Conference, where trouble is apparently brewing, the latest Turkish instructions including a demand for the re-victualling of Adrianople.

The King received the Peace Delegates at Buckingham Palace to-day and conversed with them for half an hour.

The Peace Conference adjourned to-night, after sitting for two hours. The questions of the Greek armistice and the re-victualling of Adrianople were discussed, and will be again discussed when the Conference resumes on Monday afternoon. According to an official account of the Conference, the Turks asked for the re-victualling of Adrianople as a condition of negotiating with Greece, but the Allies considered the question already settled by the armistice and therefore outside the scope of the Conference. The Turks replied that they must therefore refer the matter to Constantinople. Reuter learns that the Turks, in the interests of humanity, have asked for the re-victualling of besieged towns.

London, Dec. 22.

The delegates of the Allies yesterday plainly intimated to the Turkish delegates that delays must end, but optimism prevailed when the Conference adjourned.

A Vienna wire says that much satisfaction is expressed there at the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors which is regarded as endorsing the Austrian standpoint.

M. Poincaré, in a speech in the French Chamber yesterday, dwelt on the closeness of agreement between the Entente Powers with regard to the Balkan trouble. He praised the initiative of Great Britain in arranging the Conference of Ambassadors, who had succeeded in eliminating one of the principal cause of European discord, and he believed that Serbia would adopt the Ambassadors' point of view. He understood that Albanian autonomy would be constituted under the suzerainty of the Sultan and would be controlled by all the Powers. The port for Serbia would be free and neutral. It would be served by the international railway, also controlled by Europe, with free transit for all goods, including war stores.

M. Poincaré continued: "There remained the delicate questions of the limits of Albania and many others. The solution depended on the result of the negotiations between the belligerents, of which it was unfortunately impossible to forecast the issue. If, unhappily, a rupture occurred, Europe could not remain impassive. France was devoted to peace and was resolved to work for peace, but she was determined to defend unhesitatingly her interest and rights and to maintain the great traditions of France in the Near East, to safeguard above all her sacred national honour. (Cheers.)"

The Socialist, M. Vaillant, said the result of a war would be a Communist rising in France. M. Doumergue retorted that in the event of a European war all France would do its duty.

M. Poincaré also delivered a speech in the Senate yesterday, in which he said that the Balkans for the Balkan peoples was an equitable solution, affording the greatest guarantee for permanence. When peace was signed it would rest on solid bases. Turkey would retain a considerable Empire, and she would not wisely be listening to the wishes of subject populations. France was determined to ensure respect for her interests in Lebanon and Syria. There was no foundation for the insinuation that discord had arisen between England and France in that connexion, and Britain has been assured that as she has no political aspiration in those regions France is determined to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in Asia.

A Vienna wire states that the Serbian Premier yesterday called on the Austrian Minister at Belgrade and expressed the regret of the Government at the blunders of individual military officers over the affair of M. Prochaska, the Consul at Prizrend.

M. Poincaré's speech is regarded as evidence of the amelioration of the general European situation while indicating the possibility of mediation by France in the event of a rupture at the Peace Conference.

A Paris wire says it is semi-officially announced that the cause of peace has made great strides during the last forty-eight hours, Austria having decided to come into line with the other Powers in urging moderation on the part of Turkey.

An Athens wire states that the Turkish army on Mitylene has surrendered. The Greeks in the Epirus have captured Goritzal, after forcing the fortified passes.

A Constantinople wire states that strong anti-Government feeling exists in military circles owing to the acceptance of the armistice without provision for the re-victualling of Adrianople. The instructions to the delegates in London to demand re-victualling were due to the attitude of army officers. Officials, however, realise there are small prospects of the Allies yielding on the point. Officers are strongly in favour of continuing hostilities in preference to surrendering Adrianople and military preparations are most active, with a view to the breakdown of the Peace Conference. Reinforcements arrive daily from Syria and Kurdistan and important orders for guns and stores have been placed abroad. Sober-minded people do not share the Chauvinistic optimism of military circles.

A Sofia wire says that in the Sobranje yesterday the Minister of Finance, in requesting a three months' vote on account said that thanks to the favourable placing of Treasury Bonds abroad the army was well supplied with arms and ammunition and would be able to continue the war for six months. King Ferdinand has issued an army order praising the troops for their memorable exploits and exhorting them to profit by the respite and prepare for fresh efforts.

An Athens wire states that the Minister of War announces that three Turkish attacks have been repulsed in the Epirus since Thursday. The Greek army has been considerably reinforced to enable the capture of Janina without delay.

London, Dec. 23.

The Peace Conference sat for an hour and a half to-day. The Turks did not insist on the re-victualling of Adrianople. The Serbian delegates, presiding, set forth the conditions of Peace, which the Turkish delegates required time to consider. The Conference adjourned till Saturday.

The Times correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that Djavid Pasha, commanding the remnants of the Monastir forces, has been killed with his Chief of Staff in an action in the vicinity of Janina in which the Turks were finally victorious.

An Athens wire states that the Turkish battleship *Torgut Reis*, the cruiser *Medjideh* and three destroyers made a sortie from the Dardanelles yesterday towards Tenedos. The destroyers approached the town and fired twenty shells without doing harm. The Turkish inhabitants cheered and hoisted the Turkish flag. A company of Greek bluejackets on the island fired at the latter, killing and wounding fifteen. The Turkish vessels then returned to the Dardanelles.

The Greek squadron off Lemnos was informed of the sortie by wireless and is pursuing the Turks. The Greek Admiral considers that the absence of the three best Turkish battleships is a proof that they were disabled in the last engagement.

A Belgrade wire states that the Turks on Friday attacked the Serbians near Scutari. They were repulsed after a fierce engagement suffering considerable loss.

London, Dec. 24.

At the Peace Conference on Monday the Turks finally withdrew their objections to negotiating with the Greeks.

Reuter understands that Allies' conditions include the cession of all territory west of lines from a point to the east of Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora to the Bay of Malatya on the Black Sea excluding the Peninsula of Gallipoli, the cession of the islands in the Aegean and the abandonment of all Turkish rights in Crete; the question of Albania to be left for the powers to settle.

A Sofia message states that at a meeting of the Chamber the utmost enthusiasm was displayed. All parties approved the Government's policy and urged that the terms of peace must be compatible with Bulgaria's great sacrifices.

A Belgrade message states that eighteen Turkish officers and 217 men whose retreat has been cut off by Greeks have surrendered to the Serbians near Ochrida.

Under the terms of peace proposed by the Allies islands near the mouth of the Dardanelles will be dealt with specially.

A Constantinople wire states that a Council of Ministers discussed the situation to-day and it is probable that the delegates in London will be instructed to submit counter-proposals on Saturday.

The Turkish Press unanimously declares that the conditions of the Allies are not acceptable. No Turkish Government would subscribe to terms not preserving Adrianople to the Empire. The delegates want to conclude peace not to commit suicide and unless honourable peace is possible the Turks will draw the sword.

Enver Bey visited the officers at Tchataldja yesterday and made a stirring appeal to their patriotism, urging them to abandon party factions.

A Constantinople wire states that all officers on leave from Tchataldja have been recalled to their regiments within twenty-four hours.

Turkish Relief Fund Collections.

Dilduar.

A *nowstka* open air mass meeting in aid of the Turkish Relief Fund was held at Dilduar. More than two thousand Mussulmans and Hindus of all classes attended. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Hon'ble M. Ghaznavi's stirring appeal proved successful, and more than Rs. 1,000 was collected on the spot. Shawls, umbrellas, sticks, watches, rings, etc., were freely given and were put up to auction. Resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the attitude of the Balkan Confederacy, and thanking the Government for its sympathy with Indian Mussulmans. It was resolved to send half of the amount collected to the *Comrade* towards the Fund of Dr. Ansari's Medical Mission.

Dhanbaid.

The Muhammadan Railway employees of Jheriah, District Dhanbaid, have forwarded an amount of Rs. 250 to the Ottoman Consulate, Bombay, toward the Turkish Relief Fund.

Shillong.

A sum of Rs. 9,620 has been collected by the Shillong Moslem Union in aid of the Lady Lowther's Turkish Relief Fund and remitted by telegraphic money-order to Captain Tod, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, Delhi. The subscription is headed by Sir Archdale Earle, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with a donation of Rs. 300.

Karachi.

At a meeting in the Khalik Dina Hall, presided over by Mr. Gulamali G. Chagla, a resolution was passed earnestly appealing to the public to subscribe generously for wounded soldiers heroically defending their country. A further sum of £1,700 was remitted on the 6th instant to the Red Crescent Society, Turkey. The receipts of the week amount to Rs. 18,951 and the total collections in all exceed rupees seventy-one thousand.

Sind.

At a public meeting of the Mussulmans of Sind Mr. Hajee Abdulla Haroon appealed to his brethren on behalf of the Red Crescent Society. Rs. 30,000 were promised of which Rs. 12,000 were duly paid on the spot.

Benares.

Benares Muslims assembled yesterday, the 18th instant, in thousands at Luckinaspur and at Gyaubah Mosque. Untold enthusiasm prevailed. Over a thousand collected on the spot besides jewellery and clothes. Resolutions were passed to buy shares of the Ottoman Treasury Bond and to open a branch of the Orient Bank, Lahore, for the same purpose.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

A meeting of the staff and the students of the Nizam College was held on the 26th November under the presidency of Mr. Burnet, M. A., the vice-Principal. A sum of over Rs. 1,800 was collected from the staff and the students.

Azamgarh.

A mass meeting of the Mussulmans of Azamgarh was held on the 8th December, 1912, to collect money for the sufferers in the Balkan war. The meeting was attended by the Hindus as well. The third instalment of Rs. 8,000 has been sent to the Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali for the relief of the sufferers.

The Armistice.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sofia, Dec. 4.

THE Protocol of Armistice was signed at Tenealdja at 8 o'clock last night in the form in which it had been drafted by Dr. Danoff. The conditions are as follow:—

- (a) The belligerent armies remain in their present positions.
- (b) The besieged fortresses shall not be reprovisioned.
- (c) The transport provisions for the Bulgarian Army shall be carried out by way of the Black Sea and Adrianople commencing ten days after the signing of the Armistice Protocol.
- (d) The negotiations for peace shall begin in London on December 13.

It will be understood from my previous telegrams that the Turks have made considerable concessions both as regards the restoration of railway communication and the raising of the blockade in the Black Sea, while accepting the Bulgarian proposal that London should be the seat of the Peace Conference. The information that the Armistice had been signed only reached the Bulgarian Government early this morning.

The official announcement issued this morning only states that a protocol of armistice was signed in accordance with the text proposed by Dr. Danoff and that the Peace Conference would be held in London. No mention is made of the dissentient attitude of the Greek delegates, and no information on this head had apparently reached the Greek Legation here this afternoon. It appears, however, that the Greek delegates refused to sign the protocol, inasmuch as they were instructed not to consent to an armistice unless Turkey surrendered Yanina to the Greek troops and recognized the permanent possession by Greece of the islands occupied by her fleet.

The concession of the first of these demands would have placed Greece in a favoured position compared with her allies, whose troops were engaged in the siege of Adrianople and Scutari, while the question of the ultimate possession of the islands as of all territory occupied by the allies during the war was regarded by the other delegates on both sides as reserved for the Peace Conference. The Turkish delegates declined to accept the Greek terms, and the Greek delegates, in the absence of further instruction, withheld their signatures of the protocol. As the Greek delegates complained that telegrams from Athens reached them after long delay, it was agreed to extend the time for their signature by 24 hours. The protocol was then signed by the Turkish delegates and the Bulgarians, representing also their Serbian and Montenegrin allies, and it was agreed that plenipotentiaries should be chosen to attend the Peace Congress in London on the 18th instant.

The Greek attitude is involved in some mystery, but explanations will, doubtless, be issued from Athens. The sieges of Adrianople and Scutari have been pressed with great energy for many weeks with considerable loss to the besiegers, while the operations before Yanina are still in the incipient stage. Conceivably some apprehension prevailed in Athens that the town would be included in the proposed Albanian State.

The concession with regard to the suspension of hostilities at Scutari involved far greater sacrifice on the part of King Nicholas, who has just taken command of the investing army and has brought up new heavy artillery. His Majesty, who is stated to have informed from Athens that the Bulgarian delegates had agreed to the Turkish demand for the provisioning of besieged towns, was at first inclined to demur to the suspension, but concurred when he was assured that the Bulgarian delegates had rejected the demand. The King was naturally alarmed at the prospect of having to feed the Scutari garrison, and complained to the Bulgarian Minister at Cotinge, but agreed on learning that the proposal was never entertained and no expression of dissent on his part has been received here.

It appears that the Greeks disapproved *in toto* of any suspension of hostilities during the peace negotiations. They proposed that war should continue and that the negotiations should proceed concurrently, but this idea found no favour with either the Turkish or the Bulgarian delegates.

According to a telegram from Mustafa Pasha a violent cannonade took place last night round Adrianople beginning at 8 p. m. and continuing until 2 a. m., when information of the conclusion of the armistice was received.

(“MANCHESTER GUARDIAN” AND “DAILY CHRONICLE” TELEGRAM.)

Constantinople.

An armistice between Turkey and the Allies will be signed on Tuesday. It was to have been signed to-day, but this final step was postponed at the last moment (wing to the official sanction not arriving from Athens, Belgrade, and Cetinje. The formal sanction should arrive to-morrow.

At the time of telegraphing it has been decided to make the armistice cover the duration of the peace *pourparlers*. If these fail, war begins again forty-eight hours later. The armistice covers the entire area of the war.

By the terms of the armistice food supplies are to be admitted daily to Scutari, Adrianople and Janina.

The blockades established by the Turkish and Greek fleets are to be raised during the armistice. The opposing armies are to retain their positions.

The Porte this morning instructed its Ambassadors in the various European capitals to inform the Government to which they are accredited of the conclusion of the armistice. The protocol of the armistice was brought to Constantinople yesterday afternoon by Reshid Pasha, one of the Turkish delegates, and a Council of Ministers, which was held immediately, at once approved the terms for the cessation of hostilities. A Turkish translation of the protocol was then prepared and submitted to the Sultan by his First Secretary. At a late hour an Imperial iradeh was promulgated sanctioning the terms of the agreement, and Reshid Pasha, carrying the iradeh, left this morning by special train for Bagdadshah-Koy.

To-day Nasim Pasha, who was attended by the Staff and the Turkish delegates, entertained General Savoff, the Bulgarian Commander-in-Chief, his Staff, and the coalition representative at a luncheon which was sent out from a Constantinople hotel.

Inquiries in the most reliable and official quarters entirely confirm my previous despatches concerning the degree of unanimity which prevails regarding the final rearrangement of the frontier. The Bulgarian conditions during the last few days have undergone considerable modifications. I have the best authority for stating that the Alliance and Turkey will most likely agree broadly upon the following terms:—

The Bulgarian frontier is to be thrown forward fifteen kilometres (about ten miles) in the north of the vilayet of Adrianople, leaving Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh, the fortifications of which are to be demolished, well within Turkish territory.

The frontier line will then follow, roughly, the Maritsa valley. In return for Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh Bulgaria receives Kavala and Dedegatchi, the new western frontier running from a little beyond Kavala in a north-easterly direction to Bulgaria and the present border.

Turkey also agrees to the autonomy of Macedonia and a large section of Albania.

The Ottoman Government has no objection to ceding to Serbia a strip of the Adriatic littoral adjacent to the Montenegrin coast.

The Greek frontier will be extended to Monastir.

The decision in regard to the enlargement of Montenegro and the question of the Sandjak and Salonica have not been much discussed. Probably, however, the latter place will be annexed to Greece, and Montenegro, in addition to Scutari and a tract adjoining the south-east frontier, will be offered a large portion of the Sandjak, the Serbian frontier being moved forward a little to meet the Montenegrin.

I believe that Turkey and the Allies will add several secret clauses to the *Entente* agreement. One concerns the resistance of the Allies, including Turkey, to any aggressive action or policy towards the new coalition on the part of Austria-Hungary and another Power.

As the armistice is settled active peace negotiations will begin immediately, the delegates working on the foregoing lines. It is anticipated officially here that the wide extent of the agreement and the broad principles of the settlement make for the early conclusion of peace. Strong efforts will be made to reach a final settlement within the time fixed by the armistice.

Constantinople has now returned to its normal state, and the majority of the special correspondents have left for home.

Nov. 28.

Military preparations continue. Some 80,000 fresh troops have reached the capital, mostly from Syria and Kurdistan, since the retreat to Tchataldja. Large quantities of ammunition, with a considerable but unknown number of field guns, have arrived from Germany. A scheme proposed by Ismet Pasha for the construction of a Ducasville railway along and in the rear of the Tchataldja position, is under discussion. Work on the second and third positions behind the lines continues. The Bulgarians are intrenching some six miles west of the Turkish positions.

A *Morning Post* correspondent, telegraphing from Dardanelles on November 29 (via Constantza), says:—“A concentration of fresh Turkish troops on a large scale is being carried out with the utmost secrecy, the troops moving only at night-time. The Aleppo division and some battalions of Syrian Arabs will raise the strength of the troops on the spot to two divisions, with a considerable force of field artillery and machine-guns. The lines of Bulair and the heights commanding the western coast-line are strongly occupied and possess heavy artillery. A minelayer vessel has been prepared, and will if necessary carry out further mining operations which will have the effect of completely closing the straits.”

“The Allies, according to reports received here, are not yet in the vicinity of Bulair or the Gulf of Suros, but bands of Komitadjis are committing depredations among the villages beyond Bulair. A massacre of Bulgarians has occurred at Bairamitch, between Keshan and Gathipoli. The Turkish forces should now be ample to prevent any attempt at a landing on the part of the Allies. The troops here are practically free from cholera.”

Turkish Military Movements.

(FROM THE “TIMES” OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Nov. 30.

THERE is no news of any hostile activity near the Dardanelles, where the Turkish forces occupy both the Bulair Lines and the chain of intrenched positions constructed during the Italian war

covering the rear of the forts along the Dardanelles, and several possible landing places along the shores of Xeros Bay. At least half the troops are Nisams and include the 26th Aleppo Division. According to the latest information a brigade of Ashiket (Irregular Kurdish Cavalry) has been sent there, with what object it passes human comprehension to determine, as the Dardanelles peninsula is the worst possible terrain for cavalry.

Turkey's Strong Position.

DR. HANS BARTH, of the *Deutscher Tageblatt*, has had an interesting interview with Nureddin Effendi, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the latter's office in Taksim Square.

“It seems we are soon going to have an armistice—that is, peace!” was the introductory remark of Dr Barth. “Well, an armistice is not quite the same thing as peace. If the Balkan States are as moderate as we are we shall soon have peace. Should, however, the negotiations break down, then Turkey is fully prepared to continue the war. The military situation is very favourable to her, and she is fully equipped.” “Then Turkey is not yet at the end of her resources?” “Not at all. For Turkey the war has only just begun. You can see for yourself the superb Anatolian troops that are pouring into Constantinople day by day” (Here the interviewer interpolates the remark that the army which is arriving from Asia is really without reproach, and present an appearance totally different from that of the reservists and recruits who have hitherto fought a losing campaign.)

The Minister strongly denied the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Turks. In reply to a question as to the future of Adrianople, he said: “Adrianople will remain Turkish.” “And the province round it?” “Thrace, too, and several other territories will remain Turkish.” “And Salonica will remain in our hands.” “Turkey, then, is still far from being annihilated? She has still a future?” “Of this there can be no doubt; the Ottoman Empire has at its disposal invincible resources, whereas the power of the Balkan States is nearly exhausted.” “But are the Balkan States prepared to make concessions to Turkey?” “The Balkan States know that in the future they will have to live with us. They also know that the military position of Turkey has greatly improved, and that Turkey therefore can continue the war with good prospects of ultimate victory. The negotiations will have to go back to the programme announced by the Balkan States before the war as well as to the declaration of the Powers.”

Why the Turks Lost.

THE *Neue Freie Presse* publishes a long and highly instructive article by Field Marshal Von der Goltz on the cause of the Turkish defeat. Though various things, he says, cannot be told yet, the essential point is that the Turks were not yet prepared for a serious and general war on their European frontiers. When Von der Goltz retired from the Turkish service in 1895 the army was more like an army intended for police duties than war troops. The Sultan never tolerated any field-service training or manoeuvres or even shooting exercises by the infantry and artillery.

This state of things continued for thirteen years, and then a new chapter began in 1908. Work at the army was begun with great zeal, and after it had been interrupted by the mutiny of 1909 it was resumed from the beginning with equal industry. “The Turkish army which has gone to war was therefore only three years old. Such a brief period would not have sufficed to prepare an army for the field, even if all had been going on without the least disturbance. In three years only three annual contingents of troops can be trained, a simple fact which all seem to have overlooked who are now covering the defeated army with reproaches and sneers. That the reserves and the *Redifs*, even the *Mustahfiz* (garrison reserve), did not even know how to use the weapon which was given to them is due to the fact that they all belong to the Hamidian period.”

But Turkey did not even enjoy the peace necessary for the big task of army reorganisation. Over and over again the newly trained men who might have acted as instructors to others had to leave the ranks to go to Yemen and Albania. Younger men had to be put in their places, and the officers had to begin their work afresh. Among the officers, too, owing to a generous pensions law, the ranks were depleted by the retirement of the older men, so that a special corps had to be formed of reserve officers. “It then follows that the Turkish army which was placed in the field against the Balkan States was but an army of recruits, or, if you please, a militia which had still to be trained and made into an army. This is the first and most important

cause of the defeats. Even in the Nizam battalions only one-fifth consisted of trained men. Two-fifths were the but little trained men of the Redifs, and the other two-fifths were new recruits. Nobody could have altered this in a moment. There could have been no question of 'rot,' decay, inertness, and stupidity, with which cheap criticism has charged the unfortunate men.

"But," says Von der Goltz, "even with recruits, as the American Civil War showed, something can be done, and it was in agreement with the special conditions of the Turkish army that a plan of campaign was drawn up. The Turkish army, as an army of recruits, being incapable of an immediate offensive, especially in bad weather, with bad roads, and with slow means of mobilisation, the original idea (of which, of course, Von der Goltz was himself the author) was to collect the troops intended for Thrace behind the upper course of the Ergeneh River, between Seras and Muradi, and station it in an entrenched position. The choice of this position was prompted by its natural strength and by the system of railways running at the rear which would have facilitated concentration and the supply of reinforcements, of provisions, and of ammunition. Further north of this main position there were to be placed only advanced troops to delay at various points the march of the Bulgarians, which, moreover, was to be weakened by the resistance of Adrianople, the latter fortress having been specially prepared for the purpose after the army manoeuvres of 1910 had revealed its weak points. This disposition of troops would have allowed Turkey to assemble and to prepare a great army behind the Ergeneh until it was ready for the offensive. For Macedonia the chief plan was to concentrate in the Ishtib district and there to erect a fortified camp. For reasons unknown to the writer the scheme of an Ishtib camp was not carried out, and the defensive action in Macedonia was taken up much nearer the frontier. But in Thrace, too, an offensive action was initiated with weak forces, in opposition to the original plan.

"What the reasons were for this change of plan, whether an exaggerated opinion of the Turkish forces or a depreciation of the forces of the enemy, or the need and desire for an instantaneous success, or lastly, what is quite possible, diplomatic influence, remains as yet a secret. It would be premature to ascribe the responsibility to individual generals. Apart from Mahmud Shevket Pasha, who was not used at all, the army has at its head its best generals. Others could not have made things better. The fundamental conception, however, of trying to achieve great things with inadequate forces was fatal. It is true that the secret of victory lies in taking the offensive. But the beginning must be regulated by circumstances. The general must be able to bide his time. Young troops require an initial success in defence in order to gain self-confidence for offence. Had the Thracian army remained in its entrenched position at Tchoru, north of the railway, one may surmise that things would have taken place there which are now occurring at the Tchataldja lines, without the defenders having been weakened and demoralised by two previous defeats. The force of the Bulgarian offensive would have reached its highest point in order to come to a dead stop, and the offensive would then have been undertaken by the Turks."

Von der Goltz goes on to indicate briefly the minor causes of the Turkish disaster—the natural political excitement among the officers, which would have required years to allay; the regrading operations in the army, which became necessary in consequence of the Hamidian system of favouritism, but which deprived the army of many able high officers along with such as had no moral claim to their rank; the lack of military education among the lower officers, which prevented them from understanding correctly the dispositions of the General Staff; and also the general desire for rest and peace after so much interior turmoil, which made the Turkish statesmen so accessible to the deceptive assurances of diplomacy. "This," says Von der Goltz with reference to the latter point, "this alone can explain how it came about that three weeks before the outbreak of the war the Turkish Government dismissed from the colours a whole annual contingent of active-service troops, as well as the mobile redif divisions which Mahmud Shevket in his wise forethought had kept under arms on the pretext of wanting them in order to repulse a possible Italian landing." In conclusion Von der Goltz expresses the hope that the painful lesson of the present war will be learnt by the Turks, who by retiring to Asia may yet construct their empire on a narrower but much stronger basis.

The Real Offence of the Young Turks.

ISMAIL HAKKI BAYAN ZADEH, Turkish ex-Minister of Public Instruction, who is now in exile, writes a letter to the *Temps* in his own name and in that of his colleague Djavid Bey to protest against the charges of conspiracy levelled at the Young Turks by the present Government. He strongly denies the charge, and declares

that the only thing which the Young Turks ventured upon in the whole course of the present crisis was to get Mahmud Shevket Pasha appointed in the place of the present Commander-in-Chief. Mahmud Shevket left everything in the best condition when he resigned. "All the soldiers were well armed, well clothed, and well equipped. Everything had been foreseen, including wireless telegraphy, and even telephones to communicate between the armies. The sole thing wanted was the appointment of a capable commander to make use of all these preparations, as the example of Soutari and Adrianople has shown. But this is exactly what did not happen. The provisions were distributed in a most deplorable fashion. At the time when the troops had not a crust of bread for three days thousands of sacks and numerous provisions were rotting under rain, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The supply service was disgraceful, and the train service was still worse.

"The real truth of the matter is that in the few months since the fall of Mahmud Shevket Pasha everything had become disorganised which he had built up with so much labour and sacrifice. Whatever was white to him became black to his successors. The experienced staff in charge of the supply and mobilisation departments was pitilessly dismissed in favour of men who did not know the A B C of their new work. Mahmud Shevket and his staff, who, thanks to their experience, were able two years ago to transport within 48 hours 40,000 men from Konia, in the heart of Asia Minor, to Salonica without even deranging the normal service of the trains, were mercilessly put aside.

"What could have been more natural than to suggest the appointment at the head of the troops of a man who had been the chief reorganiser of the army and was popular with every soldier? The Sultan yielded to this advice, but the 'others' immediately put pressure on the Sultan through the Imperial princes, his sons-in-law, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam to obtain the revocation of the iradeh. They ultimately succeeded in this by the Grand Vizier assuring the Sultan that Turkey would not lose an inch of her territory. This was personally admitted by His Majesty to our delegates in order to calm their anxiety about the fate of European Turkey. It is this action of the Young Turks which has aroused the ire of the present Government and caused all the subsequent persecutions on the ground of conspiracy."

Cholera Horrors.

(*"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND "DAILY CHRONICLE" MESSAGE.*)

Constantinople, Nov. 24 (?)

THE ravages of cholera in the Turkish army continue.

A Turkish officer who returned here to-day wounded from the front told me that the sending off of the cholera-stricken soldiers from the army is a pitiful sight. With the last ounce of their strength the poor, desperate men struggle for places in the rough compartments. Seldom is there anyone to look after them and see that they have room enough and such little comfort as the carriages, none too clean, afford. As a rule they pack themselves by the score into every compartment. Many fall dead in the terrible struggle to board the trains.

The trains are still sent to San Stefano, where a concentration camp has been for some time. The journey is one of only a few miles, but scores of the stricken men never reach their destination alive. To see such a train reach San Stefano—and dozens come daily—is a nightmare.

A train pulls up near the concentration camp. Doors burst open. A crowd, looking as though it were possessed of the Devil, stumbles and rolls from the footboards. The men seek the camp in the vain hope that there may be water and shelter there. Every few yards someone stumbles, moaning and writhing, never to rise again. Others can only crawl painfully along. Water is the only thing they want on Earth. Soon they sink down, knowing that no struggle they are capable of will procure it for them. Then when all who can move have left the train, shapeless bundles are seen being thrown from it. They are the bodies of the dead—rolled down the embankment and left there.

Out of San Stefano a road and a railway run together. On the steep railway embankment beside the lines and at the foot of it dead and dying are to be seen. Here and there are piles of bodies. The faces are black and contorted. Every one has died in frightful pain. Both sides of the railway present worse sights than a battlefield. Amid the hail of bullets death comes with merciful swiftness. But here it does its work by pain and fever of thirst.

A hut on the left of the line is filled with filthy clothing and bodies. Round a well a little farther on dead bodies are also lying, and a few dying men may be seen making a last fruitless effort to get water. Near an archway farther on is a small encampment of Turkish soldiers, 30 or so of them, with an officer. The soldier, who

is guarded, and from the encampment the guards of this frightful field of death are changed. On the other side of the line the dead and dying also lie dotted about, some sunk in their heavy coats, and others who have half wriggled out of their clothing. Some of the bodies, I believe, are burned, others are buried by the score in shallow pits.

It is in the camp itself that all the horror of the place is concentrated. Every few days a new piece of ground on one side or the other of the railway is ringed off. The dead are buried where they perish till the camp is one vast grave, with the dead often not many inches below the surface. When all the space in the camp has been utilised it is moved to an adjacent spot, where it stays until that too has been filled with cholera victims. There are only about thirty tents. They are, of course, crowded. Those who cannot get into them lie night and day in the open.

The most hopeless thing is that it is absolutely impossible for doctors and nurses to deal with the frightful state of affairs. It is beyond them, and the women of the Red Crescent have been sent away from the spot. The day before yesterday Austrian sailors were landed, and they cleared the streets of San Stefano of the refuse which had accumulated and of the human wreckage which made the town a place of horror. The stricken are left almost entirely without any attendance.

Still to-day one can look over the country between Constantinople and the Tchataldja lines and see another hopeless human stream—the refugees still pouring towards the city. Poverty, terror, wounds, disease—these are represented in those crowds of fleeing people.

And all the horror and tragedy to be seen within a few miles of Constantinople are but the accompaniments of war. The sum of all cannot be set down in words. When one sees even this one cannot help wishing that those from whose lips the word "war" slips lightly could see something of the maddening confusion even on its farthest outskirts.

The Worst Side of War.

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Podgoritsa, Nov. 27.

It seems hardly possible that it is but eight weeks since the first gun thundered towards Planinitsa and the Balkan war began and the Montenegrin army hurled itself with mad fury at Detulich—Montenegrins and Albanian tribesmen competing wildly as to which should be first to plunge over the strong ramparts. Nor to this day can it be told to whom that honour is due. Both sides claim it jealously.

One frontier fortress after another fell in quick succession. Elate and flushed with victory the conquering army hurried forward, but when once it had left its base it became apparent that though Montenegro had expected and intended war since the spring of 1911, she had organized neither commissariat nor hospitals. The weather broke, too. Such weather as is not remembered for twenty years has raged—storm of icy rain that have poured ceaselessly for five days and nights, and paused only to begin again; rainless days rendered terrible by a wind piercing, shrieking, and whirling with such force that it carried tents, roofs, and all things portable before it, a wind that cut the lungs and cramped the limbs. And the greatcoats were not yet available—and the tents of the Montenegrin army are mere little dog kennels of thin canvas, soaked by the first storm. In the mountains all this rain and wind was snow and frost. Men plunged breast-deep through snow.

Fighting there has been little for some three weeks on this side. Brutari's fortifications cannot be rushed. And "rushing" is the favourite Montenegrin tactic. Siege work is what Montenegro was not prepared for, and bitterly it has cost.

A crowd of foreign Red Crosses, with elaborate equipment, came out after the first great fights were over. But none wish to be encumbered with infectious diseases. Most are half or almost wholly empty. But meanwhile the Montenegrin Red Cross is crowded with miserable victims of disease. Disease is an army's worst enemy. And disease, it appears, was not expected. For no preparation was made for it.

I saw the arrival of a motor-bus full of wretched beings. Some doctors rushed. "Wounded?" They were ready to struggle for them. "Sick? Oh, don't let them come here!"

The patients sat helpless, collapsed, gasping on the doorstep. A Montenegrin doctor inspected. "Sick, not wounded. Send them to the isolation hospital."

This is a barrack built without the town last year when there was a cholera scare. And thither went the miserable little band. "Dysentery—infections" was the report.

STATE OF THE "ISOLATION" HOSPITAL.

Some days passed, and no more was heard. Then a rumour spread of horrible doings at the "isolation" hospital, and a Serb doctor invited me to go with him to inspect. It was a frightful scene. About fifteen patients were sitting on a wall outside. The misery and horror within had driven them out. They were haggard and wild-eyed, and rushed on us appealing for release and help. They were in quarantine.

Within it was worse. One lay moaning and yowling, covered thick with small-pox pustules. Fully dressed in his ragged uniform, he writhed on a filthy mattress. All the beds were sheetless. Enteric, typhus, small-pox, and—alas!—a number of cases of rheumatism were all boxed up together in this awful den. As they were all supposed to have dysentery they were receiving nothing at all but tea and opiates, and the men who were suffering from cold, rheumatism, and bronchitis were all skin and bone.

Without wasting time over Government rations we hastened at once back to the market, and brought a supply of milk, eggs, cheese, and rakia. A glass all round of the latter at once cheered the poor wretches and made them feel they were not quite abandoned. This was for the sufferers from cold. The next thing was to vaccinate them all. And over this there was a terrible noise. Most consented in the end. All have to be quarantined, however. But other quarters have been found for the (so far) non-infectious cases.

In a house hard by were fourteen typhus cases. And the beds of all were filthy and verminous. Three days of rushing backwards and forwards have, however, obtained from the Montenegrin Red Cross mattress covers, a sheet apiece, and a thin blanket. All the thick ones are used up. And two cartloads of hay this morning served as mattress fillings. A bonfire of the dirty straw that filled the former mattresses followed, and plentiful carbolic powder on the floor made things a bit cleaner.

WOUNDS "VERMIN" DISEASE.

This is the other side of war. Gunshot wounds from modern rifles—unless they strike a vital organ—are no such great horrors: a little hole, clean and partly cleared by the rapidity of the bullet. If it be dressed cleanly from the beginning it heals in a fortnight. But to lie and howl and rot and thirst covered with stinking pustules: to writhe and starve with typhus: to cough and choke with blood: to ache and freeze with rheumatism—that is true horror. There is always a certain amount of credit—even fame—attached to a wound. The sick man has none. He has broken down; he has failed. Nobody wants him.

To-day I have been to the sick wards at the barracks. They are as yet not in order, but another day or two should get them all cleared. In the two upper wards every man is the victim of cold and want. And not one has warm clothing or covering. With ice-cold feet they coil, wretched, in a cotton shirt under one blanket in a great, chill ward. And not even a pair of socks can be bought in the town. Every garment is wanted for the active army. We are told garments will be sent from Cetinje, and hope it is true. The French Red Cross has many hundred spare blankets, but won't give one. It "expects wounded," and won't give to disease.

A gallant Bosnian doctor is struggling with the problem and hopes to get a stove put up in a day or two. He hopes, and so do I, to get the dysentery and typhus ward below cleaned out. At present the stench—but I spare you.

This is the dark side of war. War news we have none. All we know is that if an assault be made on Sentari we may expect 500 or 600 wounded on top of the sick—*The Manchester Guardian*.

The Atrocities.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Salonica, Nov. 30.

I am unfortunately obliged to renounce my intention of telegraphing details of massacres as soon as they are authenticated, owing to the plethora of these incidents. Macedonia is being drenched with the blood of innocent victims, and it is lamentable that the responsibility for so many of these atrocities should lie at the door of one of the Christian races. It is notorious that the Bulgarians have largely availed themselves of the services of Komitadjis and, being under the necessity of despatching every available regular to Thrace have consequently left the conquered territory in Macedonia to the tender mercies of these blood-stained auxiliaries. The result of this is apparent in the incidents at Kavala and Seres, which have been already

reported, and in the enormous amount of indiscriminate slaughtering which is going on, notably in the district of Avret Hissar, where scarcely a single Moslem is left alive. Dedeagatch also has been the scene of hideous events.

Muhammadan bands have likewise added their quota to the general destruction, and whole villages are depopulated as the result of their savagery.

The massacres perpetrated by Turks descending towards Yanina seem to have been the work of Niazi Bey and his Albanians. It is also reported that there are Turco-Albanian bands in the regions of Ellassona and Seldidje.

The Servians have a much better record. Apart from the slaughter of a number of Moslems, principally by irregulars, at Uskub, little complaint is made against them. It is obvious also that the authorities have put down massacre and disorder with a firm hand.

I have been unable to trace any massacres by Greeks, though it is stated that their bands are also getting into action. Their army has hitherto been able to control the activities of the auxiliaries, and there is reason to hope that strong action will be taken to nip the new development in the bud.

Further light on the Kavala massacres shows that they were committed by Armenians, who joined the Bulgarian Army as volunteers. The leader in this work was an Armenian whose family were murdered at Adana. There is little doubt, therefore, that the motive was to avenge the Adana massacre. On November 25 bodies were still lying about unburied. Three or four of them bore 20 bayonet wounds, others were horribly mutilated. Since the last report 18 more Turks have been slaughtered.

The seven Jews arrested by Bulgarian irregulars paid £110,000 for ransom. Ibrahim Pasha, who was also arrested, paid a like sum but remains in captivity.

On the whole it is a sordid story, and Christendom will find little to be proud about when the history of the war in Macedonia comes to be written. It must, however, be observed that in no case which has yet come under my notice have regular troops been responsible for these hideous atrocities.

Grave Charges of Massacre.

The Continental press continues to publish harrowing accounts of massacres and outrages committed by the victorious troops of the Allies in different places in Macedonia. The former Salonica correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* Dr. Hans Barth, gives the following extracts from a Consular report intended for the Government of one of the Great Powers, of which he has a copy in his possession:—

"A Bulgarian soldier having met in a narrow street an unarmed Turkish soldier shoots him down without any preliminaries." "A Bulgarian soldier seizes the carriage horse of Dr. I.—(a Frenchman), having threatened the driver with his rifle." "A Greek soldier seizes in the jewellery shop of M. Colleque a snuff-box, and when the proprietor complains he, and not the soldier, gets arrested." "The Jews are everywhere attacked and threatened with death because they sided with the Turks in the war of 1897." "Seven Bulgarian soldiers break into an Italian villa and carry off all its contents." "In a tramcar at Dyade some Greek soldiers are searching a Turkish soldier, and inflict upon him several blows with the butt-end of their rifles. As the Turk protests they drive their bayonets through his body." "Greek soldiers break into Jewish houses and instal themselves there." "The Moslem population is being everywhere insulted and maltreated."

These are what the Consular report calls "incidents." The correspondent, however, communicates the following additional facts, which he declares authentic. Irregulars break into the office of the Oriental Railway and empty the cash-box. Old Jews sitting at the front doors are pulled about by Greek soldiers by their beards, spat upon, and generally maltreated. A Turkish merchant, Hasan Ismail, takes refuge with his family in the house of a Jew; the Komitadjis find him, rob him of all his money, and outrage his wife. As Hasan defended himself he is struck several times with the butt-end of the rifle on the head, and is thrown out on the pavement, together with his family of 17 persons. The Turkish soldiers, although according to the Articles of Capitulation not prisoners of war, are absolutely at the mercy of every Greek or Bulgarian soldier, and are searched by them countless times a day and robbed and maltreated without pity. The correspondent describes various revolting scenes of the hanging of Turkish notables, of the wholesale shooting of forty Turkish prisoners, of a howling mob, headed by a priest, leading two young Turkish telegraph clerks accused of having "insulted the Greek flag," and so forth.

The *Socialist Humanist* quotes from a provincial paper a letter written to the editor by one of the Turkish prisoners at Salonica, evidently a friend of his. The writer says: "The Greek and Bulgarian armies emptied their cartridge belts with firing in the streets of the city. It was a continuous fusillade, and only ceased yesterday (November 14) owing to the intervention of the consuls. Delegates from the Moslem population applied to various consulates imploring protection. Only the Austrian Consul received the delegates, and it is certainly thanks to his intervention that the plundering ceased." Referring to the explosion in the powder magazine, the writer says:—"Before the arrival of the enemy the magazine was guarded by 200 Territorials. After the capitulation 1,000 prisoners of the regular Turkish army, including officers, were locked up there, and the whole building was guarded by twelve men. There were in the magazine eight depots. It was the depot of dynamite and of other explosives which had been confiscated from the Serbs before the war that was blown up—and was blown up wilfully. Of this there can be no doubt."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* correspondent quoted above alters the same opinion, and ascribes the outrage to the Bulgarian Komitadjis. "The Turkish prisoners were destroyed, and those who escaped were massacred in the streets by the Allies. The official version is that the accident was due to a 'simple misunderstanding.' After the explosion Greek and Bulgarian soldiers began firing in the streets on passers-by, with the result that 200 dead remained on the spot. . . . I should not wish even my worst enemy to see what I have seen—the plundering, the sacking of hospitals, and the outraging of women."

The Diplomatic Situation.

Declaration by the German Imperial Chancellor.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Berlin, Dec. 9.

THE Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, opened this afternoon with a short speech on the Balkan crisis the first reading debate in the Reichstag on the Estimates for 1918. He spoke for only ten minutes, and the crowded House and galleries were disappointed if they expected anything new or sensational from either his speech or the debate. It has been perfectly clear that Germany is both desiring peace and enjoining it, and although the language used to-day is emphatic, there is nothing new in the statement that if one of her allies were attacked Germans would be bound by treaty obligations to support her.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg began by remarking that the Balkan peril, which consisted chiefly in racial differences, had for years past made it necessary to reckon with the possibility of war, and the Great Powers had endeavoured to put the conflict off as long as possible, to prevent it from becoming a war of all against all in the Balkans, and above all to prevent it from leading to complications among the Great Powers. This year the antagonism between Turkey and the Balkan States reached a point which made war inevitable, especially after the formation of the Balkan League. Germany had then used her influence in order to localize the war, and hitherto it had in fact been localized. (Cheers.) Germany was not directly affected by events in the Balkans, and in many points her interest was less than that of other Powers. She was, however, justified in taking a hand in the new arrangements which would be a consequence of the war, especially as she was directly interested to a very considerable extent in the economic conditions which were to take shape in the Balkans in the future. He need only mention the security of the Turkish debt. In the arrangement of many questions, moreover, Germany would have to throw her influence into the scales on behalf of her allies. (Hear, hear.) The belligerents themselves did not dispute the right of the Great Powers to look after their interests in the final settlement of the future frontiers. If differences existed or arose between two or more of the Great Powers and one or more of the belligerents about the measure of such co-operation in the final settlement, it would be much easier for the Great Powers to give effect to their demands if they acted in common. To this end a freely exchange of views was going on about which he could at present give no details. He could only say that it had been conducted hitherto in a conciliatory spirit and offered every promise of success. The detailed claims of the Powers could not, of course, be determined and made known until they had before them the arrangements arrived at by the belligerents. It would then be seen to what extent these arrangements encroached upon the spheres of other Powers.

The Imperial Chancellor continued:—"If—which I hope will not be the case—insoluble difficulties then appear it will be the business of the Powers directly interested in the particular case to give effect to their claims. This applies to our allies. If in giving effect to their interests they, contrary to all expectation, are attacked from a third side, and so find their existence menaced, we, in loyalty to our duty as allies, should have to take our stand firm and determined at their side. (Cheers on the Right and among the National Liberals.) In that case we should fight for the defence of our own position in Europe and for the protection of our own future and security. (Cheers on the Right.) I am convinced that in following such a policy we shall have the whole people behind us.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

The Imperial Chancellor then returned to the question of German interests in the Near East. German policy, he said, had for many years aimed at supporting and strengthening Turkey from an economic point of view while maintaining good political and economic relations with the Balkan States. They considered that they had rendered Turkey many services without disturbing their good relations to other Powers. It was to the credit of their policy that during the recent war between their friend Turkey and their ally Italy they had retained the sympathies of both. They would continue to pursue this policy. They hoped that their friendly relations to the Balkan States would receive a new stimulus from the inevitable increase in the strength of the Balkan States, especially in the economic sphere. At the same time they would strive after the conclusion of peace to maintain Turkey as an important economic and political factor. In this desire and effort they were at one not only with their allies, but with other Powers for which it was important to maintain an economically healthy Turkey. These efforts proved the untruth of the allegations in the Press of some of the Great Powers regarding an alleged intention to make use of the present crisis in order to acquire territory at the expense of Turkey. The exchange of views among the Powers would continue—though he could not say in what form—and the favourable results already achieved gave promise of a satisfactory settlement.

M. Poincaré's Review.

Paris, Dec. 5.

M. Poincaré to-day made his promised statement to the Chamber of Deputies Commission on Foreign Affairs. He began by pointing out that, although the situation had greatly changed, it had not reached a phase of permanence. The substance of the conversations which the Powers were conducting could not be divulged without their general consent. He must mainly confine himself to an account of French policy during the last few anxious months. He then recapitulated the different phases of the situation before and after the outbreak of the Balkan war. The whole policy and attitude of France, he said, had been in accordance with those of her friends and allies. Referring to the French proposal which in an amended form was adopted by the Powers last October and which declared that after the war there should be no modification of the *status quo*, he said that in the light of subsequent events those declarations now presented an "archaic" aspect, but they nevertheless had corresponded with the intentions which the Balkan Allies themselves proclaimed at the moment of mobilization and they had expressed the unanimous desire of the Great Powers for peace. After the war broke out the efforts of the Powers had been devoted to its localization.

In recapitulating the events of the Balkan war and enumerating the victories of the Balkan Allies it was noticeable that M. Poincaré made no reference to the occupation of Salonica.

THE DE-INTERSEMENT PROPOSAL.

The Prime Minister next dealt with the French proposal of October 30 for a general declaration of *déintersement* as a preliminary to an offer of mediation. It was self-evident, he maintained, that that proposal had only contemplated a declaration of territorial *déintersement* and it was very gratifying to France that the Great Powers without exception had since declared that none of them pursued any design of territorial extension. The proposal accordingly did not signify that the Powers had no political or moral interests in the East.

FRENCH INTERESTS.

France herself had most important interests in the territories which were now occupied by the troops of the Balkan Allies and which in whole or in part might be served from the Ottoman Empire. The French were the principal creditors of Turkey and held the bulk of the Ottoman Debt. It was nowadays a recognized principle of the law of nations that a State which annexed a portion of the territory of another State was bound to assume responsibility for financial obligations with which the annexed regions were burdened and to undertake part of the public debt of the dismembered State.

The question had therefore arisen as to how this obligation was to be apportioned among the Balkan States and the Great Powers were giving this question their collective consideration. But besides their preponderating share in the Turkish Debt Frenchmen were interested in the Tobacco Régie, and in a large number of concessions for the public services in Turkey. There were the administration of light-houses, the harbour company of Salonica, the Kassandra and Selenitza mines companies, all of which were French enterprises. There were the Société Générale d'Enterprises, the Régie Générale des Chemins de Fer, the Société d'Etudes Topographiques, which were concerned with the construction or repair of State railways and roads. There were a large number of other enterprises for which concession had been obtained. In the case of certain enterprises such as the Ottoman Bank and the Bank of Salonica, their central management would remain in Constantinople but their activities would continue to extend to territories which might be served from Turkey, and changes in their administration would consequently be imperative.

FRENCH MORAL INTERESTS.

He then proceeded to enumerate certain French interests which he described as of still higher character, such as the French schools and educational establishments which had been instituted at great expense in Macedonia and in Thrace, and also the similar institutions of the various Roman Catholic religious orders. He referred in this connexion to the ancient rights of France, "which had been reasserted by the Treaty of Berlin and which enabled her to exercise her Catholic protectorate." He added that there was no intention of sacrificing any of these "means of French influence." The French Government had taken occasion to remind the Balkan States that France had moral and material interests in the territories which they had occupied, and that she counted upon their being respected. In Bulgaria as it existed before the war there was a French protectorate of Catholic institutions and schools which had been recognized in the Franco-Bulgarian treaty concluded in April, 1910, but not yet ratified by the Chamber. The terms of that treaty would now probably have to be altered. Similar convention would have to be concluded with Greece, Servia, and Montenegro.

THE FUTURE.

It would be rash to prophesy, but with regard to the armistice just concluded he "presumed" that Greece would not be long in giving her adhesion to it. He continued:—"If fresh questions which have necessarily arisen unexpectedly have caused slight differences within a confederation whose union has hitherto constituted its chief strength, we firmly trust that these misunderstandings will have no consequences, and that the Balkan States will not allow the moral position which they have won in Europe to be compromised by regrettable dissensions."

As regards Turkey, France had maintained the same scrupulous neutrality as in the Turco-Italian war, and it was not her way to turn her back upon misfortune. They hoped that the Ottoman Empire would soon recover its prosperity through the blessings of peace. France would endeavour to maintain her traditional relations with Turkey while continuing "to defend in her dealings with that Empire the great interests over which she has to watch." In particular he hoped that Turkey "would without delay execute the reforms which for several months past France had been demanding on behalf of the populations of the Lebanon."

He concluded by repeating that the aims of France would be (1) the continuity of her foreign policy, and consequently the attentive and persistent exercise (*mise en pratique*) of her alliances and her friendships, (2) sincere and constant endeavours to secure the agreement of Europe and peace, and (3) a firm and calm resolve to make her rights respected and to maintain her national dignity.

Albanian Nationality.

(FROM THE "TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Nov. 12.

ALBANIAN opinion of all shades both here and elsewhere is much perturbed by reports that the Servian Government contemplates the annexation of a port on the Adriatic. This catastrophe would put an end to the dreams of Albanian nationalists and leave to the Shkipetar but a little block of mountains wedged in between Greek Epirus and Serb Durazzo. Yet if the Balkan question is to be settled in conformity with ethnological boundaries—and a settlement calculated to ensure the future peace of the Balkans can only be attained on such a basis—an effort must be made, either by the Powers or by the more moderate statesmen of the Balkan kingdoms, to secure something more than a mere huddle of barren mountains for the race which has historically a better right to the greater part of the Western

Balkans than Serb, Greek, or Turk. Failure to satisfy the just claims of the Albanians to govern those districts in which they form a large majority of the population can only result in future troubles of a serious nature. It is most unlikely that Serbs or Montenegrins will be able permanently to hold down the mountain regions of Northern Albania, or that a process of "Serbization" will prove more successful than the experiment in "Turcification" so unfortunately inaugurated by the Committee of Union and Progress. The annexation of Northern Epirus by the Greeks or of Western Kossovo and the highlands intervening between Djakova and the Adriatic will saddle both kingdoms with unwilling and unabsorbable subjects. It will, moreover, furnish both Austria and Italy, even if both Powers do not immediately intervene to prevent it, to the jeopardizing of European peace, with abundant opportunities of future interference in the internal development of the Balkan peoples.

THE CLAIMS OF THE ALLIES.

Studied impartially the claims of the Serbs of the two kingdoms to the whole of "Old Servia" are singularly weak. They can be based alone on the military occupation of the plain of Kossovo by the Serbs and the seizure of Ipek and certain frontier districts by the Montenegrins. It is perfectly true that the Slavs who overran the Balkan peninsula in the sixth and seventh centuries temporarily occupied a large part of what is now called Albania, expelling or conquering the original inhabitants, and at a later date founded kingdoms and principalities at Prizrend, Durazzo, and Scutari in Albania. But with the Turkish conquest the Albanians, who had already regained some of their lost territories with Venetian assistance, began to roll back the Slav population and to absorb, expel, or conquer it in their turn. The process was a long and slow one and was frequently effected by the most barbarous means. The Ghazis were never a highly civilized folk, and their adoption, to a large extent, of Islam embittered their relations with their quondam masters and present self. On their side the Serbs were not guiltless. The forcible expulsion of the Albanian population of Southern Servia after the war of 1877, who were driven from their homes and estates without a tithe of compensation, was one of the principal causes of the cruel oppression of the people of the Serb districts of Eastern Kossovo by their Albanian overlords. But the quarrel must not be regarded as a religious one. Religion merely emphasized the racial feud in which the Fanta or Catholic-Albanian clans of Kossovo sided with the Moslem tribes against the hated "Shkier" (Slav), and the Malissor Catholics of Scutari, till forced into an unnatural alliance with Montenegro by the insane policy of the Committee of Union and Progress, were ever the best Turkish frontier guards. Whatever the rights and wrongs of a quarrel which began in the dark ages, the fact remains that a large part of the territory now claimed by the Serbs is ethnologically Albanian. The following facts may be noted pending the announcement by the Balkan League of its territorial claims.

A SERB MINORITY.

In the Vilayet of Scutari there is one Slav village—that of Vraka, near Scutari. Quinje, now in Montenegrin hands, is inhabited by a majority of Albanians. The balance of its population is composed of Muhammadan Slavs. In the Novi Bazar region, though the Kazas (counties) of Akova (Biopolje) and Kolashin are mainly Albanian, the majority of the population is Christian Slav with a fair proportion of "Bonvaks" (Moslem Serbs). Leaving this important tongue of land, we come to Ipek, now occupied by Montenegrin troops. In the entire Kaza (county) of Ipek there are, according to the best ethnological map of the district—the work, I may remark, of neither Serb nor Albanian, Austrian, or Turk—forty-two villages inhabited exclusively by Serbs, one hundred and twenty-three villages inhabited by Albanians, Moslem and Catholic, forty-four "mixed" villages inhabited by Moslem Albanians, Catholic-Albanians, and Serbs, and the "mixed" town of Ipek. Allowing for the proportion of Serbs and Albanians in the "mixed" villages and in Ipek as being equal, and assuming as do Turkish census reports, that a house represents five souls, one finds that the inhabitants of the 13,511 houses of Ipek Kaza at the beginning of the 20th century were 46,015 Moslem and Catholic Albanians, 21,300 Serbs and 160 Gipsies. These results hardly justify Slav ethnological claims to Ipek, the more so as the balance has swung further against the Serbs in the last ten years. In Djakova there are not 5 per cent. of Serbs. In Rozhaj Kaza, north of Ipek, the Albanians have a four to one majority.

"Onamo Onamo! Da Vidju Prizren" is a stirring song enough, and Prizrend was once the seat of Serbian Kings. But to-day, according to the best available information, four-fifths of Prizrend Kaza are Albanians. Even further east the Albanians are in a majority. There are less than 150 Serb houses in the Kaza of Katchanik, if Mitrovica is mainly Serbian Vuchitsa is Ararat, and Albanians form the majority of the population of

the Prishtina and Ghilan districts. In all Kossovo north of the Shar range, omitting the Kaza of Katchanik but including the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, there were in the first years of the 20th century at least 30,000 Moslem and Catholic Albanians, against 120,000 Christian and perhaps 30,000 Moslem Serbs. These figures scarcely support the contention of Goptchevitch and other writers, ever ready to create "facts" in support of their propaganda that Old Servia is predominantly Slav. Historical claims founded on temporary occupation or on episodes such as the conquests of Stephan Dušan are not too strong. If the Serbs once overran all Albania, the Turks overran Servia and Hungary. As for the theory that the majority of the Moslems of Old Servia are in reality "Albanized and Islamized Serbs," the fact that the present majority of the population of Old Servia differs in language and religion from the Serbian minority is surely a sufficient answer.

Servian publicists and statesmen are on surer ground when they assert that Moslem Albanians cannot be trusted to rule Christian Slavs. Recent history favours this conclusion, but it must be remembered that the stern lessons of the recent campaign will remain long in the memories of even the most Slavophobe Ghegs, and that Albanian rule, divorced from Hamidian or Committee promptings, might be more European in spirit than Asiatic.

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Fayaz, cook ...	1	6	0	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan Sahib, Ghakarkalan
Fatima Khatoon ...	1	4	0	Through Syed Altaf Husain, Esq.—
Through Muhammad Mohin, Esq., Calcutta—	...	...	...	Collected by the students of I. H. School,	...	...	...	...	...
Messrs. Abdur Rahman, Sadiq Hasan and	...	...	...	Etawah ...	...	...	40	0	0
Muhammad Hadi, rupees twenty-five each ...	75	0	0	Sulaiman Mazhar, Esq., Bankipur ...	...	...	11	0	0
Muhammad Yusuf Sahib ...	20	0	0	Through Mohi-uddin Ahmad, Esq., Aligarh—	...	...	...	...	...
Messrs. Muhammad Siddiq and Abdul Majid,	...	...	...	Fi Sabillila ...	...	...	10	0	0
rupees ten each ...	20	0	0	Iduzzuha collections ...	...	...	2	12	0
Abdul Jalil, Esq. ...	20	0	0	Petty collections ...	...	...	1	4	0
Messrs. Abdul Hafiz, Abdulla Amanat-ul-la and	...	...	...	Syed Abdul Karim, Esq., Gurgaon ...	...	...	2	0	0
one (name illegible), rupees five each ...	15	0	0	Ali Hasan Khan, Esq., Ranchi ...	...	...	5	0	0
Abdul Ghani, Esq. ...	9	0	0	Through Mir Zia-ul-Haq, Esq., Hyderabad, Deccan—	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous collections ...	11	0	0	Contributions of the Royat of Shorapur	...	...	...	...	...
Through Abdul Latif, Esq., Raipur—	...	...	...	Division ...	...	...	200	0	0
Muslimans of Kauwada ...	115	0	0	Syed Masud Husain, Esq., Calcutta ...	...	...	5	0	0
A. B. Napier, Esq., D. C., Raipur ...	200	0	0	Through Abdul Ahim, Esq., Dacca—	...	...	...	...	...
W. C. H. Blackesley, Esq., Political Agent ...	30	0	0	Muhammadan boarders of Baptist Mission Hostel	...	...	50	0	0
R. C. C. M. Thacker, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Collected by Muhammadan boarders	...	...	8	0	0
Nawab Niazuddin Khan Sahib's family ...	89	0	0	Rev. L. B. Jones ...	...	...	2	0	0
Muslimans of Raipur ...	718	0	0	Through Dadul Hasan, Esq., Adhya, Kdt ...	...	...	50	0	0
Through Miss K. Amirud-din Tyabji, Bombay—	...	...	...	Ahmad Bakhsh, Esq., Delhi ...	...	...	1	0	0
Lady Shapurji Brocha ...	1,000	0	0	Messrs. Abdur Rahim and Abdul Aziz, rupees two	...	...	4	0	0
Dr. S. Mohammedi ...	5	0	0	each ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mrs. S. Mohammedi ...	5	0	0	Through Samind-din Ahmad, Esq., Rataul, Dist.	...	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Tahir Mohammedi ...	2	0	0	Meerut—	...	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Ashraf Mohammedi ...	1	0	0	Muslimans of Rataul ...	...	...	587	5	6
Mrs. Mugeem Mohammedi ...	1	0	0	Aminud-din, Esq., Delhi ...	...	...	12	0	0
Dr. B. Lukmani ...	8	0	0	Through S. M. Hasan, Esq., Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	4,000	0	0
Mrs. B. Lukmani ...	2	0	0	Through Syed Zamir uddin, Esq., Sultanpur—	...	...	...	...	...
Master Mamoon Lukmani ...	1	0	0	Through Alam Ali, Esq., Muslimans of	...	...	...	...	...
Master Afzal Lukmani ...	1	0	0	Piray Patu ...	...	...	21	8	0
Miss Safa D. Tyabji ...	5	0	0	Mir Barkat Ali, Esq. ...	...	...	3	0	0
Mr. Fyze ...	5	0	0	Messrs. Mazharul Hasan Ahmad, Iman Ali,	...	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Fyze ...	5	0	0	Ram Bakhsh, Abdul Ghani Khan, Muham-	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Fyze ...	3	0	0	mad Bakhsh, Serandhro Nath Chatterjee,	...	...	...	...	...
Master Anif Fyze ...	2	0	0	rupees five each ...	...	...	30	0	0
Master Aslam Fyze ...	1	0	0	Messrs. Mirza Aziz Beg, M. Sulaiman Sahib,	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Ahmad Kamal ...	1	0	0	Jumman and Hasan, rupees one each	...	...	4	0	0
Master Haroon H. Ali ...	1	0	0	M. Ala-ul-Hasan, Esq. ...	...	...	125	0	0
Master Mukhtis S. Tyabji ...	0	4	0	Haji Imazo Uddin, Esq. ...	...	...	15	0	0
Master Kamari C. Tyabji ...	3	0	0	M. Abdul Ghani Sahib, Fyzabad ...	...	...	100	0	0
Master Yakub Abdul Hameed ...	2	0	0	Muhammad Latif Sahib ...	...	...	75	0	0
Mrs. N. Futehali ...	10	0	0	Through Abbas Ali Khan, Muslimans of Ajhoi	...	...	45	12	0
Mr. Assad N. Futehali ...	2	0	0	Khan Bahadur Mahommed Baqar Khan Sahib...	...	...	50	8	0
Mr. Hasan F. A. Ali ...	2	0	0	M. Islam Nabi Khan, Esq. ...	...	...	25	0	0
Miss Fatima Tyabji ...	2	0	0	Mirza Mansur Beg, Esq. ...	...	...	9	8	0
Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani Sahib	6	0	0	Muslimans of Hasanpur ...	...	...	152	5	6
Mr. R. Tullochchand Master ...	25	0	0	Raja Sahib, Hasanpur ...	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. Mustafa ...	10	0	0	Through Abbas Khan, Esq., Muslimans of	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Durrakha ...	5	0	0	Firozpur Khurd ...	...	...	20	0	0
Miss Writer ...	2	0	0	M. Berhu Khan Sahib ...	...	...	60	0	0
Miss S. Shiyuddin ...	4	0	0	Through Badal Khan, Muslimans of Bankipur	...	...	41	0	0
A Parsi well-wisher ...	1	0	0	Mir Bahat Husain Sahib ...	...	...	8	0	0
A Sympathiser ...	1	0	0	Muslimans of Tajkhanpur, through Hasan	...	...	...	...	...
Parses X X X ...	1	0	0	Khan, Esq. ...	...	...	14	0	0
A Sympathiser ...	5	0	0	Messrs. Nur Muhammad, Shambhu Nath, Saldar	...	...	...	...	...
A Parsi Sympathiser ...	1	0	0	Khan, and Elahi Bakhsh Chaudhari, rupees	...	...	...	...	...
A Parsi lady ...	1	0	0	7 each ...	...	...	28	0	0
A. S. K. ...	2	0	0	Messrs. Nazim Ali, Kasim Ali, Farman Ali, M.	...	...	...	...	...
A. H. ...	0	2	0	Mazhar Ali, Ashiq Husain Khan and	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Anandrag Ganpatrao ...	1	0	0	Rameshar Prasad, rupees two each	...	...	12	0	0
Miss M. Mehta ...	1	0	0	Haji Nabi Bakhsh Sahib ...	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. Cursetji D. Tantra ...	1	0	0	Through Haji Maula Bakhsh Sahib	...	...	148	15	0
Mr. Munsherbaw C. Tantra ...	1	0	0	Abdul Bashir, Esq. ...	...	...	10	8	0
H. K. Palia ...	2	0	0	Through Khuda Bakhsh, Esq. ...	...	...	11	7	8
Edulji Palanji ...	0	4	0	Sons of Ahkam Uddin Sahib ...	...	...	18	8	0
Radhakrishna ...	0	4	0	Haji Syed Ali Sahib ...	...	...	4	0	0
Miss S. Mustakalli Sayed ...	1	0	0	Pries of cow-skin through Haji Maula Bakhsh...	...	...	28	0	0
Asadkhan P. Kotwal ...	1	0	0	Abdul Qudus, Esq. ...	...	...	1	10	0
S. H. Chhatre ...	5	0	0	Syed Zamir-uddin, Esq. ...	...	...	20	0	0
A. S. Pakhivala ...	3	0	0	Muhammad Raza, Esq. ...	...	...	25	0	0
Kamran ...	5	0	0	Sale of a toy ...	...	...	2	0	0
Fatima ...	0	8	0	Sale of two Qurans ...	...	...	5	0	0
Sardar ...	1	0	0	Sale of a piece given by a child:—Muhammad Raza	...	...	5	0	0
Abul ...	2	0	0	Minor collections ...	...	...	0	8	0
Muhammad Ahmed, Esq. ...	0	4	0	Through Nazir Muhammad Khan, Esq., Kekri—	...	...	...	...	...
Hasan, Esq. ...	0	4	0	M. Amir Ali, Esq. ...	...	...	5	14	0
Sardar ...	1	0	0	Gidikhangi Sheikh Sahib ...	...	...	2	8	0
Jahan ...	4	0	0	Messrs. Nagur, Khuda Bakhsh, Nazir-uddin and	...	...	...	...	...
Hasan ...	0	8	0	Budan, rupees two each ...	...	...	8	0	0
Muhammad ...	0	4	0						

Sister of Mr. Muhammad ...	3 0 0	Muhammad Hasan, Esq., Barhi ...	0 18 0
Ganharali, Esq. ...	1 8 0	Musammal Najibun-nissa Khatun, Tippera ...	11 18 0
Messrs. Ibrahim, Sultan Waterman, Sultan		Khurshed Hasan Jafari, Esq., Jarori, Farrukhabad ...	30 0 0
Baspari, Hosain Baksh, Idra, Ahmad Jan,		Through Mukhtar Ahmad, Esq., Sandila—	
Muhammad Khan, Abdulla, Hasan Khan,		Mrs. Chiragh Ali ...	6 2 0
Buddo Khan, Ghulam Muhammad, Abdulla		M. Zamin Ali, Esq. ...	4 0 0
Sheikh, and widow of Mohamada, rupees one		Hafiz Nurul Haq, Esq., on behalf of some ladies of	
each ...	14 0 0	Arrah ...	20 4 0
Sultan, Esq. ...	1 2 0	Azimud-din Ahmad, Esq., Amrath, Jaini ...	5 0 0
Miscellaneous collections ...	28 18 0	Azmat-ulla, Esq., Mianganj, Unao ...	10 0 0
Through Ghulam Murtaza, Esq., Allahabad ...	180 0 0	Shamsul Huda, Esq., Bazidpur ...	1 3 0
S. Muhammad Omar, Esq., Aligarh ...	5 0 0	Through Abdul Latif Khan, Esq., Rajpur—	
Through Altaf Husain, Esq., Etawah—		Mussalmans of Kanwarda State ...	18 12 0
Collected by the Students of I. H. School,		Mussalman students of High School, Raipur ...	11 0 0
Etawah ...	25 0 0	Through T. Ahmad, Esq., Dacca—	
Through Syed Muhammad Hasan, Esq., Hyderabad		Self ...	5 0 0
(Deccan)—		Abdul Ohab Faqir, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Mrs. Khedive Jung ...	42 8 0	Ali-ulla Khan, Esq., Jagmalpur ...	16 7 0
Mazharul Haq, Esq., Patna ...	5 0 0	Through Azimud-din Ahmad, Esq., Amrath, Jaini...	80 0 0
Abdul Matin, Esq., Sylhet ...	4 0 0	Through A. Ghafur, Esq., President, M.Y.M. Club,	
Syed Shujat Ali, Esq., Chatra ...	5 8 0	Koilwar ...	100 0 0
Through Muhammad Yar, Esq., Bhawalnagar—		Through Dr. Abdul Latif Khan, Dhanbaid—	
Mussalmans of Bhawalnagar ...	190 0 0	Mussalmans of Dhanbaid ...	82 1 3
Mother of Itazuddin, Esq., Badaun ...	3 0 0	Male-proceeds of Kurban-i hider ...	78 8 0
Through Haji Nazim Ali Khan Sahib, Arrah—		Collected in Idgah ...	40 8 0
Mussalmans of Rani Sagar, District Shahabad ...	227 0 0	Through M. Abdulla, Esq., from the Mussalmans	
Mrs. Muhammad Fidaulla, Delhi ...	5 0 0	of Ladua and Bama Hill Collieries ...	70 4 9
Through Musad Hasan, Esq., Jhajjar ...	15 0 0	Abdul Jabbar Khan and Mussalmans of Jherriah	115 7 0
Nawab Muhammad Hidayat Ali Khan Sahib,		Maimans of Jherriah ...	52 3 0
Sahrawan, District Budann ...	109 12 0	Through Abdul Majid, Esq., Chapra—	
Through Muhammad Fazio Huq Khan, Esq., Bansi		Moulvi Muhammad Kasim Sahib of Kasman,	
Govindram, Esq., Lelpadam ...	500 0 0	Rasulddad Khan Sahib of Manpore, Balraun	
Through Syed Hazzak Mian Sahib Mian Sahib Sirvel,		Khan of Goordhana, Sajjad Husain Sahib	
Kurnool ...	135 0 0	of Paighampur, Natu Muhammad Sahib of	
Through Syed Zamir-ud-din, Esq., Sultanpur—		Bahrampur, A. Hafiz Khan Sahib of Lopa	
Mussalmans of Murdim ...	21 0 0	and Hashmat Khan Sahib of Doosari ...	300 0 0
Messrs. Ganpat Sahai and Sangam Lal, rupees		Through M. Samulla, Esq., Lakhimpur—	
four each ...	8 0 0	J. Campbell, Esq. ...	15 0 0
Messrs. Kudrat Khan, Bahadur Khan and Zamir		H. J. Bell, Esq. ...	5 0 0
nd-din, rupees one each ...	3 0 0	Mr J. Bright ...	5 0 0
M. Minhaj-ud-din, Esq. ...	2 0 0	Mr. Haldane ...	8 0 0
Haji Maule Baksh Sahib ...	20 0 0	Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, Esq. ...	38 0 0
Wali Muhammad, Esq. ...	25 0 0	Syed Wajid Husain, Esq. ...	15 0 0
Collected by Abdus Sattar, Esq. ...	18 0 0	H. Jugendra Pal Singh, Esq. ...	10 0 0
Male-proceeds of Kurban-i hider ...	71 0 0	Pt. Jiva Nanda Pande, Esq. ...	5 0 0
A Muslim lady ...	0 2 0	Muhammad Afzal Ali, Esq. ...	25 0 0
Mirza Ghulam Abbas, Esq. ...	10 0 0	H. Gulab Singh, Esq. ...	2 0 0
Messrs. Maqsood Ali, Buali and Wahab ...	4 0 0	B. Shiam Lal, Esq. ...	2 0 0
Male-proceeds of ladua ...	1 12 0	Pt. Sooraj Narayan, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Mir Enayat Ali, Esq. ...	10 0 0	B. Saraswati Pershad, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Messrs. Khuda Baksh and Mazhar Husain,		B. P. Shukla, Esq. ...	2 0 0
rupees one each ...	2 0 0	B. Sita Ram, Esq. ...	15 0 0
Petty collections ...	0 2 0	Pt. Mohan Lal, Esq. ...	2 0 0
Through Syed Jafar Hossain, Esq., Jhansi ...	150 0 0	E. Bankey Behari Lal, Esq. ...	2 0 0
M. H. Alavi, Aligarh ...	1 0 0	B. Kedar Nath Saksena, Esq. ...	1 0 0
Through Shankat Ali, Esq., Ankah, Sultanpur ...	27 0 0	Anonymous ...	1 0 0
Through Hekmat-ul-lah Khan, Esq., Kot ...	50 0 0	Rev. T. Adams ...	0 4 0
Through Zahur Ahmad Khan, Esq., Badaun ...	35 0 0	Nawab Usman Begum Sahiba ...	20 0 0
Syed Abdulla, Esq., village Forozepur ...	5 0 0	Miss R. Martin ...	5 0 0
Sadiq Ali, Esq., Delhi ...	0 1 0	Syed Nazir Husam, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Through Budlu Miya, Esq., Jalalpur ...	118 0 0	Muhammad Hanif Esq. ...	5 0 0
Through Nawab Khay, Esq., Palwal ...	60 0 0	Muhammad Husam, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Through Muhammad Kasim, Esq., Palwal ...	111 1 6	Seth Sita Ram, Esq. ...	2 0 0
Through Q. Muhammad, Esq., Palwal ...	15 0 0	M. Nomanul Haque, Esq. ...	5 0 0
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Through Syed Altaf Husain, Esq., Etawah—		Sheikh Anlad Husain Sahib, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Collected by the students of I. H. School ...	15 0 0	Syed Irshad Husain Sahib, Esq. ...	5 0 0
Said Hasan, Esq., Badaun ...	10 0 0	Musammal Aziman ...	10 0 0
Through Nazir Ahmad Khan, Mujahidpur, Bhagal-		Sheikh Ahmad Ali, Esq. ...	10 0 0
pur—		Through Sanduddin Sahib ...	115 1 3
H. M. Subhan Ahmad Khan, Esq. ...	45 0 0	Through Syed Wazzer Ali, Esq. ...	35 0 0
Muhammad Ali Khan, Esq., Gandaura ...	15 12 0	Through M. Saad-uddin, Esq. ...	9 0 0
Sheikh Matroos, Esq. ...	13 3 0	Price of Kurban-i hider, Esq. ...	68 1 0
Ali Dakhsh, Ahmad Bukhsh, Esq. ...	20 12 0	Wife of Hafiz Muhammad Husain Sahib ...	10 0 0
Nur Muhammad, Esq., Parulia ...	7 0 0	Miscellaneous collections in I'd prayers and	
Haji Sharafat Husain, Esq. ...	6 0 0	after ...	141 8 3
S. Irfan Ali, Esq., Kutubganj ...	2 0 0		
S. Tunai Mian, Mojahidpur ...	2 0 0		
S. Inam Ali, Esq. ...	0 9 6		
Haji Iqbal Ali Khan, Esq. ...	0 9 0		
Rahman-ud-din, Bashir-ud-din ...	0 8 6		
Hakim Shauar ...	0 4 0		
Some Sripathisers from Shinkari Hazara ...	100 0 0		
Nurur Rahman, Esq., Hardoi ...	1 10 0		
Through Farjam Ali, Esq., Dhakdhakahin ...	41 4 0		
		Amount received from the afternoon of 10th Decem-	
		ber, after deducting 1-3-0 spent by Mr. Nasir	
		Ahmed Khan of Mojahidpur, Bhagalpur, as M. O.	
		Commission to 16th December 1912 ...	17,998 8 0
		Amount previously acknowledged ...	1,00,517 1 12
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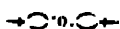
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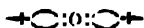


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